Gc
977.1
B52
pt.2
1932145

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN

563

THE

BIOGRAPHICAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

OF

OHIO

OF

19th

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

pt 2

CINCINNATI AND PHILADELPHIA:
GALAXY PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1876.

1
2

under the command of Judge Martin Crain, and thence to Camp Dennison. Company K was commanded by Captain Woodward, of Dayton, while the colonel of the regiment was K. V. Kantz. Having received their horses and full equipment at the latter camp, they were sent to Lexington, Kentucky, during the winter of 1862-63, via Covington, overland, where they passed some months. Leaving there they marched to Somerset, and there, being attached to the 23d Corps, participated in the raid on Knoxville and East Tennessee, under General Burnside, and were in all the battles and skirmishes that occurred, until General Longstreet was driven out of Eastern Tennessee. He was on the celebrated John Morgan raid, from the time that guerilla chief left Kentucky, through the States of Indiana and Ohio, and in all the battles and skirmishes that took place between the two contending forces, including the battle at Buffington's Island, until he was captured near the Pennsylvania line. After these two campaigns were ended the 2d Ohio Cavalry was transferred to the Army of the Potomac over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Though a member of Company K of that regiment, he was unable, through sickness, to be present at the battles of the Wilderness, in which they participated; but on their return from that hard-fought field he joined his company at Camp Stoneman, near Washington, District of Columbia, and thence went into the valley of the Shenandoah, under General Sheridan, General George A. Custer being the brigade commander. He took part in all the conflicts that occurred in that valley, including the battles of Winchester and Cedar Creek, and until the rebel General Early left the valley. The Union cavalry followed in pursuit of him up the valley, frequently skirmishing with portions of his command, thence out to the James River Canal, and along the line of that canal and to the left of Richmond and Petersburg, until they reached General Grant's army. Passing to the south of Petersburg his regiment participated in raising the siege of that city, and after the evacuation they following the retreating army of General Lee, fighting them almost every day. He was in the battle of Five Forks, as well as all the others that occurred in that pursuit; as also in the one that took place on the evening of the 8th and the morning of the 9th of April, 1865, in front of Appomattox Court House, and until General Lee surrendered at that place on the last-named day. On April 10th his regiment started for Petersburg, which they reached in due time, and were then ordered to the rear of General Johnson's army. When they had reached a point of one day's march from the rear, they learned that he had surrendered, and returned at once to Petersburg. While sojourning there they learned of President Lincoln's death by the hands of a rebel assassin. Leaving Petersburg they marched through Richmond and to Washington City, crossing the Long bridge over the Potomac river, and went into camp within a few miles of the capital. He had been some time previous promoted to the grade of Sergeant. He was present at the grand review of the Army of the Potomac, in the capital city of the nation—the grandest sight ever witnessed there—and passing out the regiment was placed upon the train for Parkersburg. On their arrival at that place they found two steamers ready to convey them to St. Louis, Missouri; one of them, the "Columbia," received Company K, and in the early part of June they landed at that city. On the 10th day of that month he was mustered out of the service at Benton Barracks. He shortly after this left for home, where he arrived on the 16th of June. In August of the same year he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, and after a year's sojourn returned home and taught school for a term. He next entered the office of General Enochs, to commence the study of the law, and in the autumn of 1867 became a student in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. In 1870 he established a law office at Ironton, Ohio, where he is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

1932145

FISHER, ALBERT WEISER, Physician and Health Officer of Toledo, Ohio, was born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, of American parentage and pure Anglo-Saxon ancestry. He received his education in the High School and academy of his native place, and after leaving school he removed to Milton, Pennsylvania, where he engaged as a salesman in a drug store. After remaining there, so occupied, for a time, he removed to Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the same occupation; and after remaining there for an interval he returned to Sunbury, and there again engaged as salesman in a drug store. He spent three years and a half in the drug stores of Milton, Lewisburg and Sunbury, when he removed to Philadelphia, and there was engaged in the wholesale drug store of Messrs. Miller & Elliott. He remained with them a year, and during a part of that time attended the College of Pharmacy. At the end of the year he returned to Sunbury, his native place. There he engaged in business for himself, as a druggist, and at the same time performed the duties of agent for Adams' Express Company. He remained so engaged from 1857 to 1861, and in the meantime he studied medicine with Dr. Jacob B. Masser, graduating in 1861 from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In the month of October, in the same year, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 57th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He remained with the regiment during General McClellan's campaign in West Virginia, after which he resigned and left the army. In November, 1862, he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he has ever since resided. In Toledo he at once commenced the practice of his profession, and by his knowledge, skill and untiring devotion to his professional duties he rapidly achieved a solid and enduring success. He soon earned

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/biographicalency02robs_0

W. T. Sherman

and has steadily sustained the reputation of being one of the best physicians of the place, and is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. His professional duties occupy most of his energies and most of his time, so that he has little leisure to bestow upon politics. He takes the interest of a good citizen in political matters, however, and his political faith is that of a staunch Republican. On the 1st of January, 1875, he was elected to the position of Health Officer for the city, and performed the duties of the position in a manner so satisfactory that he was re-elected to the office in January, 1876. He was married on the 26th of March, 1861, to Mary E. Wise, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and their marriage has been blessed by five children, four boys and one girl.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM TECUMSEH, General-in-Chief of the United States Army, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 8th, 1820. He is of English extraction, being descended from the Shermans of New England. In 1634 two brothers and a cousin of that name emigrated from the county of Essex, England, and joined the infant colony in Massachusetts Bay. One of these, the Hon. Samuel Sherman, afterwards settled in Connecticut, where his descendants flourished and prospered for nearly two hundred years. In 1815 the grandfather of the future general, and the great-grandson of the original settler, died, and his widow with her family sought a home in the West. One of her sons became distinguished in the practice of law, and in 1823 one of the judges of the Supreme Court. He was married in 1810 to Mary Hoyt, an intelligent, Christian woman, and a member of the Presbyterian church. Of the eleven children born to them, the sixth was William Tecumseh, and the eighth the present Hon. John Sherman. In 1829 Judge Sherman died suddenly of cholera, leaving his family in straitened circumstances. It had been his wish and hope that William T. should be given a military education, and had named him after the Indian chief Tecumseh, slain in battle but a short time before his birth, and for whom he had a great respect. Having left no adequate provision for his large family, it was agreed among his brethren of the legal profession that some of the children should be educated and supported at their expense. Hon. Thomas Ewing said to the widow that he must have the smartest of them, and thereupon selected "Cump," as he was called, then nine years of age. He became an inmate of the Ewing family, attending school and growing in their esteem for the next seven years. Of his habits Mr. Ewing says: "There was nothing very remarkable about him, excepting that I never knew so young a boy who would do an errand so correctly and promptly as he did. . . . . He was transparently honest, faithful, and reliable. Studious and correct in his habits, his progress in education was steady and substantial." Having a vacancy at the Academy at West Point in his gift, Mr. Ewing bestowed it upon the child of his old friend. He was admitted to the Academy in June, 1836, and remained there, with the exception of a two months' furlough, until his graduation in June, 1840. He was graduated sixth in his class, and was assigned to the artillery. It had been the wish of his guardian that he should graduate in the engineer corps, but this, for some reason, was not possible. While at the Academy he kept up a correspondence with his future wife, the daughter of Mr. Ewing, and wrote in a confiding way of his ambitions and purposes in life. For two years after his graduation he served in Florida, mostly on garrison duty, although he took part in several expeditions against the Seminoles. In March, 1842, he was sent to Fort Morgan, at the entrance to Mobile Bay, and from thence, in the summer, to Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor. Here a round of gayety with the aristocratic Charlestonians followed, but his equable temperament kept him from dissipation or frivolity. An officer's uniform secured admittance to the best society, but his heart resisted all the fascinations to which it was exposed, and remained true to the object of his boyish affections. In 1843 he obtained a four months' furlough to visit the family of his guardian, and became formally engaged to Ellen Ewing. He was next assigned to duty on a board of officers appointed to examine the claims of Georgia and Alabama militia for horses lost in the Seminole war. He now became a rather hard student, and begun the study of that topography of the Southern country which enabled him to so successfully prosecute his campaigns. A dull military routine of duty for the next year or so, and the Mexican war broke out. He was sent to Pittsburgh on recruiting service. He repeatedly requested to be sent into more active service, and was finally sent around the Cape, and up the west coast of South America; on reaching California he was made an Aide-de-camp to General Persifer F. Smith, and afterwards Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Stephen W. Kearney. He really saw no "active service" in the sense that he understood it, but he discharged his duties with such ability as to merit praise from his superiors. Returning to the States, he was married, May 1st, 1850, to Ellen, daughter of Hon. Thomas Ewing, the Secretary of the Interior. Among the guests at the wedding were President Taylor, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay. His next military duty was at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and shortly after he was made Brevet Captain for "meritorious services in California during the war with Mexico," and sent as commissary first to St. Louis, and then to New Orleans. Becoming tired of his slow progress in military life, and its dull routine, he accepted an offer from a St. Louis banking house to manage a branch establishment in California, and on the 6th of September, 1853, resigned his commission, having been in the army thirteen years, and in military life seventeen, if his cadetship at West Point is included. During the next four years he was at his post in San Francisco, struggling to make a success of his new

venture. At last he left California, and embarked in the same business in New York, but gave it up after a brief trial, and joined his brothers-in-law, the Ewings, in Kansas, where with them he engaged in the law business. Two years' experience in this field disgusted him, and he concluded that he was not of the stuff that made lawyers. An advantageous offer that he received about this time no doubt hastened his resolve to leave the law. He was made Superintendent, and Professor of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing in the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy of Louisiana, just established. Nearly his whole term of military service had been passed in the South, and his political opinions were known to be strongly Southern. But the unsettled state of the country did not make him feel secure in the position, and he did not remove his family to the scene of his new duties. As the excitement grew more threatening, efforts were made to have him espouse the cause of disunion. He was found to be very efficient in his work, which made it all the more desirable to retain him to aid the cause of the South. His only and repeated answer was that it was the duty of a soldier to fight for the flag and the government to which he had sworn allegiance. The attitude of the South at last fired his patriotism, and he resigned in a manly letter to the Governor of Louisiana, as follows:

SIR: As I occupy a *quasi* military position under this State, I deem it proper to acquaint you that I accepted such a position when Louisiana was a State in the Union, and when the motto of the seminary inserted in marble over the main door was: "By the liberality of the general government of the United States: The Union—*Esto perpetua*." Recent events foreshadow a great change, and it becomes all men to choose. If Louisiana withdraws from the Federal Union, I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the old Constitution as long as a fragment of it survives, and my longer stay here would be wrong in every sense of the word. . . . . I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me as Superintendent the moment the State determines to secede, for on no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the old government of the United States.

He departed for St. Louis at once, where he entered into street railway speculation, and became President of the Fifth street line. About the time President Lincoln was inaugurated he went to Washington. His brother, Hon. John Sherman, had just been elected to the United States Senate to succeed Salmon P. Chase, and it seemed likely that his influence would be beneficial. He talked freely of the situation, and tried to impress Mr. Lincoln with its danger. He volunteered his services in any capacity. "We shall not need many men like you," said the hopeful President; "the affair will soon blow over." At last he made application for the Chief Clerkship in the War Department, and, although strongly backed, failed to secure the place. When Joseph E. Johnston resigned the Quartermaster-Generalship to enter the rebel service, he applied for this position, but failed again. When the call for seventy-five thousand troops was made, he denounced it as folly, saying that the whole North should organize at once for a desperate struggle. So warningly did he represent the danger of the hour that he was looked upon as an alarmist. He was advised to go home to Ohio, and obtain a command, but he refused and made his way back to St. Louis, much disgusted with the situation of affairs. But his thoughtful brother did not neglect his interests. An order came to strengthen the regular army with eleven new regiments, and he was given the command of one of them, the 13th Infantry. In the movement upon Manassas he was given command of a brigade. In the battle that ensued he acquitted himself admirably. His force were infected by the panic that followed, and he reported their retreat as "disorderly in the extreme." Influence was brought to bear to make him a brigadier-general, and he received his commission, August 3d, 1861, the same to date from May 17th previous. About the last of August he was sent to the Department of Kentucky, then in command of General Robert Anderson, of Sumter fame. When Anderson retired on account of ill health, he found himself in command of the department. But he did not please the government in his new field—in fact, became decidedly unpopular with the people—and was relieved and sent to Benton Barracks, Missouri, to drill raw recruits. Here he stayed until the spring of 1862, when Halleck drew him forth from his retirement and placed him at Paducah to attend to the forwarding of troops and supplies in Grant's movement on Fort Donelson. He was afterwards given the command of a division in the movement up the Tennessee, and at Pittsburgh Landing he was in the advance. In this engagement his division was much cut up and demoralized, but he himself behaved with great gallantry, doing much to check the reigning confusion, which at one time seemed likely to result in a panic-stricken retreat. He was slightly wounded, and had three horses shot under him. Halleck reported to the government, with the general approval of his officers, that "General Sherman saved the fortunes of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glorious victory on the 7th." He was recommended for, and accordingly promoted to, a major-generalship. He took an important part in the battle of Corinth, was quick and daring in all his movements, and his division was the first to occupy the town. He was now ordered further westward, and was eventually sent to Memphis to take charge of the district. He adopted vigorous measures here to suppress guerilla warfare, and to ferret out the spies with which Memphis swarmed. He supported Grant in his first effort to reduce Vicksburg. The movement was unsuccessful, as the rebels were too strongly fortified. His command was badly repulsed, and he reluctantly withdrew. He fell into unpopularity again for a time, was relieved, and reduced to the command of two divisions. Although deeply chagrined, he never faltered in his determination to serve his country in any capacity. He accompanied his late command in a subordinate position on the expedition up the

Arkansas river to Arkansas Post. In this successful movement the commanding general spoke of him as "exhibiting his usual activity and enterprise." In the next movement on Vicksburg he was the adviser and friend of Grant, who had never lost confidence in him. He was assigned to the left in this effort to take the city, and acquitted himself well in whatever he undertook. When the rebels had been badly beaten, and the siege of Vicksburg had fairly opened, he was sent off with a force to watch Johnston, who was endeavoring to relieve the city. The latter was badly defeated, fleeing in confusion and destroying his stores. The great success that attended this movement against Johnston drew from Grant warm praise in his reports. He was given a Brigadier-General's commission in the regular army. The country, so fickle in its likes and dislikes, now began to applaud him. The existing system of recruiting the army arrested his attention about this time, and he wrote a letter to the Governor of Ohio proposing a new plan. He urged him to discountenance and prevent the forming of new regiments, or the consolidation of old ones, and to fill up those in the field to the full standard. He argued that the old regiments were officered by men of military experience, and therefore better able to handle raw recruits. No wiser policy of recruiting was presented to the government during the war. In such discussions of war policy, and in elaborate letters urging his views, in the miscellaneous work of the corps, and in the pleasant reception of a visit from his family, but which had a sad sequel in the loss of a favorite child, the summer passed away. In the meantime, while lying thus idle, attention was directed to the danger of Rosecrans. That general, with an inadequate force, was making his way toward Chattanooga. So, in the early fall, with all the troops that could be spared he was sent to cooperate with Rosecrans, as it was supposed that Johnston and Longstreet would strengthen the rebel force opposed to him. Not realizing the full danger of the situation, he was slow in his movements, and tarried at different places to repair railroads, and it was fully two months before he reached Chattanooga. There was some sharp skirmishing along the route. In the succeeding actions at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge he bore himself well, although he did not carry off the honors of the day. With his wearied men he at once pushed on to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, and arrived near that place in less than a week. The troops having now had some three months of ceaseless activity required rest, but their commander seemed to need none, for he at once set about to inspect the department that had been assigned to him while on the march to Chattanooga. He was now given command of an expedition to secure the safer navigation of the Mississippi by destroying the railroads by which the rebels reached it, and then establishing military posts in the interior to keep guerillas away from its banks. With a large force he disappeared from view, emerging again after a month's absence, having destroyed long stretches of railroads, depots, arsenals, and public stores, and spread alarm among the people of Mississippi. He subsisted his army on the people, as in the memorable march to the sea. Some time after this he was appointed to the chief command between the Mississippi and the Alleghenies. He was summoned to meet Grant, then made Lieutenant-General, at Nashville, and he travelled as far north with him as Cincinnati. It would cover too much space to detail his movement against Atlanta, first opposed to Johnston and then Hood. The rebels fought desperately, and although outnumbered two to one, contested the ground inch by inch, and fought as bravely as men ever did. The fall of Atlanta was dearly earned, and the campaign was attended with great sacrifice on both sides. The invader now began to develop his plans for his "march to the sea," with all its attendant but unavoidable horrors. "War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it," were his memorable words at the outset. Towards the close of September his plans were somewhat matured. After a month or so of inactivity on the part of the army, in which he was preparing plans to circumvent Hood, whose mysterious movements puzzled him, he placed as many men as he could spare under General Thomas to watch him, and on the 12th of November, 1864, disappeared from the Northern gaze, and the "march" had commenced. His objective point was not known to the public, and the country was mystified at his disappearance. Even the government could learn nothing of him, except from the Richmond papers passed through the lines—a very lame source indeed, but nevertheless eagerly sought. He had with him sixty-five thousand men, and these spread over a breadth of thirty miles, "marching through Georgia." But the rebels were as bewildered as the government was ignorant, and even the cavalry sent to harass him were perplexed as to his destination. A comparatively small force could have compelled him to concentrate, and thus prevent the wide devastation in his wake. But in this very uncertainty lay his safety, for the rebel force was scattered and placed on garrison duty in the threatened towns. In twenty-four days his army had marched from Atlanta to Savannah, a distance of over three hundred miles. But little resistance was made, except in a few skirmishes with insignificant numbers of cavalry. His loss on the march was five hundred and sixty-seven, of whom but sixty-three were killed, and two hundred and forty-five wounded. His only misfortune was his failure, through the mistake of Kilpatrick, to liberate the poor Union prisoners at Millen. To the very last the mystification was kept up. Many writers have censured him for his relentless severity to the inhabitants, but he believed in making war horrible while it lasted, and he was determined that the hot-bed of treason should experience a little of what the Unionists of the border had been suffering for a long time. It is to be regretted that helpless women and innocent children were compelled to suffer these horrors, but it is equally to be regretted that there was cause for the invasion. The whole North was aglow with the story of the march, and many

thought in the excitement of the hour that the severest punishment would be far too mild, forgetting that nearly the whole of the able-bodied population of these States were either conscripts or enlisted soldiers in the rebel army, and far away from their defenceless families. At one time it was intended to transport the victorious army by water to the aid of Grant before Richmond, but this was abandoned, and the army took up its march through the Carolinas, in pursuance of his policy that the speediest method of closing the war was to impoverish the enemy. Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, fell into the hands of the marching army, and was soon after destroyed by fire. The commanding general has been blamed for this, some saying it was done through his orders. When he rode into the town large piles of cotton, which Wade Hampton had fired, lay smouldering in the streets. His soldiers made an attempt to extinguish it, but were not so successful as they supposed, for in the night the fire broke out anew, consuming nearly the whole of the city. The General says the enemy himself had burned the city, "not from malicious intent, but from folly and want of sense." In the same paragraph he says: "Officers and men not on duty, including the officers who had long been imprisoned there, may have assisted in spreading the fire after it had once begun, and may have indulged in unconcealed joy to see the ruin of the capital of South Carolina." The matter has been a subject of controversy since the war, and there are those who will always blame the General as the author of the calamity. The army marched pitilessly on, destroying much valuable property. The brave Johnston, again in command, but only of the fragments of his once fine army, made an unsuccessful but bold resistance. But one attack, and that desperate in its character, was made upon the Union troops, and this was repulsed with great loss. And thus ended the campaign of the Carolinas. The victor was heralded as the greatest hero of modern times, and parallels sought in vain. The brilliancy of the march was the all absorbing topic of the hour. The General made a hasty visit to Grant, where he met and received the congratulations of the President. He then returned to his command, and put into operation the plan to make a jointure with Grant. Before he had fairly commenced came the news of Lee's flight. Pushing vigorously after Johnston, the latter retreated to Raleigh. While following him up there came the news of Lee's surrender. A proposition from Johnston to do likewise followed. The terms of the surrender were refused by the Cabinet at Washington, and Lieutenant-General Grant heartily approved its action. The General afterwards admitted his folly, which consisted in discussing the political status of the South in the terms of surrender. He immediately recommenced his operations against the enemy, who finally surrendered on a fairer and less conditional basis. After the surrender he began to prepare for the mustering out of his army, went further south, and then returned for the "grand review" at Washington. His action in the first proposition from Johnston to surrender caused ill-feeling between himself and Secretary Stanton, but the general verdict was that he had committed an indiscretion, and he came very near falling into unpopularity through it. Nothing but his brilliant "march to the sea" saved him. After the war what errors he had committed were soon forgotten, and he was loaded with honors. A fine residence at St. Louis was presented to him. After the grade of General was created for Grant, he succeeded to the vacant Lieutenant-Generaley. He was assigned to the frontier to look after the Indians. He has ever believed in an aggressive policy toward these children of the forest, and has no very high opinion of them. But he has never been allowed to fully have his way in this. The tragic death of Canby would never have occurred had he been in full power in controlling the Indian, for he would never have brooked the interference of a civilian in any of his plans. He believes in bringing the Indian to terms, or exterminating him, and heartily disapproves of the "Quaker" policy of petting them. All this is consistent with his conduct in the war. The most triumphant general in this conflict, he was also the most stern in his orders, making the enemy's country support his vast army, even though it deprived them of their last crust. No general of the war was more loved by his troops, and none more solicitous for their welfare. After General Grant was elected to the Presidency, he succeeded to the vacant Generalship of the army, which position he still holds. The head-quarters of the army having been transferred from Washington to St. Louis, he now resides in the latter city. Recently he has published a work in review of the war, and his very plain language in reference to men and events connected therewith raised quite a buzz about his ears. The book has had an immense sale, not a newspaper in the land having failed to notice it in lengthy review. Many military officers have felt aggrieved at his strictures upon them, but he bears it all with stoical indifference. To define the General politically would be a difficult undertaking, but he may be said to be rather conservative than otherwise. Of late years his name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and so persistently within the last twelve months that he deemed it necessary to write a letter, which found its way into all the journals of the day, denying that he was a candidate for the office, or that he would become one under any circumstances. He was reared a Roman Catholic, but is not a communicant of the church now. At least he has so expressed himself in a recent communication. The mother of his children is a strict Roman Catholic, and they have been reared as such. The constant newspaper discussion in regard to this is very distasteful to him, as he has broad and liberal views in matters of this kind, and only came under Catholic influences when he entered Mr. Ewing's family at the age of nine. In person he is above the middle height, spare, thin, and sometimes careless in dress. This carelessness especially characterized his appearance in the

field. His face is narrow, widening at the top into a capacious forehead. There is nothing about him that would attract attention when his features are in repose, but in conversation he brightens up and appears at once a different person. He is domestic in his habits, having a strong love for children and the comforts of home.

LUCE, CHARLES LEVERETT, Merchant, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, August 12th, 1826. He obtained his education in the common schools. When about ten years of age he removed with his parents to Indiana, remaining there until he attained his majority, and being employed a portion of the time on his father's farm, and the remainder in his carding and cloth-dressing mill. Having become tired of this occupation he effected an engagement as a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained a year, and when twenty-three years of age commenced business on his own account in general merchandise. He continued in the same until 1865, when, closing out his stock, he removed to Toledo, and formed a copartnership with two associates, establishing the firm of Luce, Chapin & Bloss, which engaged in the wholesale dry-goods trade. This partnership existed for the space of nine years, when it expired by limitation, in 1874. He then purchased the interests of the retiring partners, himself continuing the business. During the existence of the firm already named, the senior partner was largely instrumental in building up a trade which is second to none in the city, and to his energy, indomitable perseverance and business ability, the great patronage and excellent reputation that the house sustains through the States is wholly due. The business is still increasing under his personal supervision, and is not confined to his native State, but extends through Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska, and also to the Territory of Montana, evidencing that by his business tact and great courage he is determined to extend the reputation of his house. In political ideas he has been an old-line Whig, and is now a Republican. Although frequently importuned to accept office, he has steadily refused.

ENOCHS, W. H., was born in what is now Noble county, Ohio, on March 29th, 1842. He is the son of Henry Enochs, who was one of the first white children in the boundaries of the above county. The grandfather of the general was Elisha, who settled near where the town of Carlisle now stands. The grandfather was in the war of 1812. The general was raised on a farm until he was eighteen years old, attending school in the winters only. He taught school and went to college at the Ohio University; entered the army in 1861 as a private soldier in Company B, 22d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served four months in the campaigns of West Virginia; was promoted to be corporal and mustered out as fourth sergeant. The quota of Ohio being full, he enlisted again as a private soldier in Company K, 5th West Virginia Infantry; soon after was appointed First Lieutenant in this company; was promoted to a Captaincy in 1862, and assigned to the command of Company E of that regiment. In 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in 1864, the 8th and 9th West Virginia Infantry regiments being consolidated by order of the Secretary of War, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the new regiment. For gallant and meritorious services on the field he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and was mustered out in July, 1863. General Enochs in 1862 was with Fremont in his Shenandoah valley campaign, participating in the battles of Cross Keys and Strasburg. He was with General Pope in his Virginia campaigns of Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, Second Battle of Bull Run, Chantilly. When his command returned to West Virginia in 1863, his regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and in the spring of 1864 he was with Crook and Hunter in their raid to Lynchburg. Returning, he joined Sheridan's army at Harper's Ferry, and was with Sheridan in all his battles in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, and was severely wounded in the battle of Winchester, September 19th, 1864. He was in active service from the beginning to the close of the war. It is claimed by good authority that his regiment was the best drilled and disciplined in the army. General Enochs studied law on the march or in camp as he could, and on being mustered out, entered the Cincinnati Law School, and graduated there in 1866. In 1867 he commenced the practice of law. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio, where he served during the sessions of 1870 and 1871. This Legislature passed the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which measure was earnestly supported and voted for by the general. At the close of the session of 1871 he resumed the practice of law. General Enochs is five feet eight inches high, and weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds. He was married in 1874 to Annis Hamilton. They are now residents of the city of Ironton.

GRANNIS, JOHN C., Lawyer, was born, November 10th, 1825, at Woodstock, Vermont, and is a son of John Grannis, originally from Claremont, New Hampshire. When very young the family removed to Canada, where his father engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was a member of the Provincial Parliament. He was a member of that body at the outbreak of the rebellion of 1837–38, and during those troubles removed to Ohio, locating at Oberlin. Young Grannis entered Oberlin College in 1841, and after pursuing

the usual four years' course, graduated from that institution in 1845. During the winter vacations he taught school in order to meet the expenses of his education. After graduating, he removed to Cleveland, where he entered the office of Payne, Wilson & Wade, whom he had selected as his preceptors in the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and shortly thereafter formed a copartnership with Hon. S. O. Griswold, with a view to the practice of his profession. In 1852 he was elected City Attorney, to which office he was re-elected. He was appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Cleveland by President Lincoln, and was Presidential Elector in 1872. The same year he was elected a member of City Councils. At present (1875) he is engrossed by the duties of his profession. His specialty is admiralty practice, in which he stands very high. He was married in 1856 to Flora M., daughter of O. J. Wheaton, of Syracuse, New York, and is the father of four sons.

McCOOK, GENERAL ROBERT LATIMER, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 28th, 1827. His father was Major Daniel McCook, who gave to the service of the Union eight sons, three of whom were killed. He himself, although old and infirm, entered the service after the murder of his son Robert by guerillas, and was mortally wounded by Morgan's men at Buffington Island, July 21st, 1863. Robert grew up a remarkably vigorous lad, mentally and physically. Until the age of fifteen he attended school, when he entered the office of his father, who was then Clerk of the Court of Carroll county, as deputy. He was a grave and studious boy, rather old-fashioned in his manner. In the office he became familiar with legal forms, and soon conceived a strong liking for the law. He was first placed under the tutorship of Hon. Ephraim R. Eckley, but concluded his studies at Steubenville, and began the practice of law there. Rising steadily in his profession, he removed to Columbus, and finally settled in Cincinnati, where he formed a partnership with Judge Stallo, a prominent German lawyer. The firm was in very successful practice when the war broke out. His law business had brought him a large practice and social acquaintance among the Germans, and he was at once selected by them as commander of the first German troops raised in Ohio. In April, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the 9th Ohio Volunteers (three months' service). At the end of their term of service the men re-enlisted for three years. His regiment acquitted itself with gallantry in several engagements, and he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Given a brigade under General Buell, he insisted that his old command should be included therein. In his new position he did good service. In the second year of the war he fell sick with the camp dysentery, and was urged to leave the service for a time. This he refused to do, and accompanied his brigade in an ambulance. The guerilla Morgan had commenced his depredations. The division of which the sick general's brigade was a part was ordered to go in pursuit. On the 5th of August, 1862, while in the advance and almost unprotected, his ambulance was surrounded by guerillas. Although he offered to surrender, he was mortally wounded by a shot from a weapon in the hands of a guerilla named Frank Gurley. The assassins did not capture their victim, and he was carried to a neighboring house, where, after being discovered by his command, he died on the following day. This murder was one of the greatest outrages perpetrated by the guerillas. He had great affection for the soldiers of the 9th Regiment, and they were with difficulty restrained from perpetrating acts unworthy of their record, in their strong desire for revenge.

MILLIKIN, COLONEL MINOR, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, July 9th, 1834. His father, Major John M. Millikin, was a highly respected citizen of the State, and for a long time President of the State Board of Agriculture. He attended the high schools at Hamilton preparatory to entering college, and after a course at Hanover College, Indiana, was graduated at the Miami University in 1854. At college he was noted for his gentlemanly bearing, faultless toilet, and chivalric tone. After leaving the university he entered the Harvard Law School. In the school debates there he took a prominent part, and on the question of slavery was bold in his denunciation of the institution. In the following year he entered the law office of his father's friend, Hon. Thomas Corwin, at Cincinnati, and a year later was married to Miss Mollyneaux, of Oxford, to whom he had been engaged while at college, and was absent for another year in Europe on his bridal tour. On his return he purchased the Hamilton *Intelligencer*, the Republican organ of his county, and for the next two years edited it. He never intended to practise the law, but nevertheless improved his knowledge during this time. Disposing of his newspaper, he retired to his farm near Hamilton, and was devoting his time to improving it, when the war broke out. Though possessed of wealth, and engaged in pursuits most to his taste, his patriotic convictions led him to the field. He was a fine horseman, and naturally he preferred the cavalry service. Recruiting in this department was slow work. He enlisted as a private, and the government not furnishing horses in time, he purchased twenty-four from his private purse. His recruits were merged into Captain Burdsall's Cincinnati company, and he was presently made Sergeant, and then Lieutenant. After three months' service in West Virginia, he was appointed Major of the first regiment of cavalry raised in Ohio for the three years' service. On the resignation of the colonel he was appointed to fill the vacancy. Trouble and jealousy were sown in this appointment, and a charge

of incompetency was made. He appeared before a board of regular army officers for examination, and triumphantly received the warm indorsement of the examiners as to his fitness. While this matter was pending, he served on the staff of General George H. Thomas, who was his warm personal friend. He returned to his regiment after the examination, but he was not destined to remain at its head very long. At the battle of Stone River he was detailed to repel an attack of rebel cavalry in the rear. He led a charge to protect a train, and was surrounded by a superior force. He refused to surrender, and encouraged his men to cut their way out. A fine swordsman, he was enabled to successfully defend himself with his sabre. Enraged at this a rebel shot him with a revolver. The body was recovered, but not before it had been stripped of valuables. In a letter to his father, General Thomas said: "It affords me the most sincere pleasure to express to you, and to Mrs. Millikin, my utmost confidence in him, both as a friend, and as a brave, accomplished and loyal officer—one on whose judgment and discretion I placed the greatest reliance. . . . While mourning his loss, you have the consolation of knowing that he fell, a Christian and patriot, gallantly defending the honor of his country."

CUSTER, GENERAL GEORGE A., was born at New Rumley, Harrison county, Ohio, December 5th, 1839. After receiving a fair education he became a teacher. In 1857, through the influence of Hon. John A. Bingham, he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point, entering the academy in June. Four years later, in June, 1861, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in Company G, Second United States Cavalry, formerly commanded by Robert E. Lee. Leaving the academy July 18th, 1861, he reported to General Scott on the 20th, the day preceding the battle of Bull Run. The chief offered him the choice of a position on his staff, or of joining his company, then under McDowell at Centreville. Having a strong desire to be in active service, he chose the latter, and started at once for the scene of the impending battle, riding all night alone. Reaching head-quarters early in the morning, he delivered despatches from Scott to McDowell, and partook of a hasty breakfast. He then joined his company, which was among the last to leave the field on that fatal day, and which bore with it General Heintzelman, who had been wounded. He served with his company until the lamented Kearney was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, when he was appointed to his staff. Here he remained until the order was issued prohibiting regular army officers from doing staff duty, when he returned to his company, after receiving flattering testimony of his efficiency. Moving with the army that followed up the evacuation of Manassas, he was in the advance under Stoneman, and made his first cavalry charge at Catlett Station. In this charge was drawn the first blood in the campaign under McClellan. After the army had invested Yorktown, he was detailed as Assistant Engineer, under Sumner, in which position he threw up the nearest earthwork to the enemy's lines. He was in the advance under Hancock in the pursuit of the enemy from Yorktown, and at Williamsburg he was an Aide-de-camp to that general, and took the first battle-flag captured by the Army of the Potomac. He was the first to cross the Chickahominy, wading the river in full view of the rebel pickets, and for his gallantry was made a personal aide to McClellan, with the rank of Captain. He took part in the seven days' battle, and marked out the position occupied by the Union forces at the battle of Gaines' Mills, and participated in the campaign ending with Antietam. When McClellan was relieved of command, he accompanied him on his retirement, and was not again in active service until the battle of Chancellorsville, in which he served as First Lieutenant, Company M, Fifth Cavalry, his rank of Captain having been disallowed. After this battle he was made a personal aide to General Pleasanton, and participated in numerous cavalry engagements. When Pleasanton was made a Major-General, and placed in command of a cavalry corps, upon his recommendation, strongly indorsed by Hooker and Meade, his young aide-de-camp was made a Brigadier-General, and assigned to a brigade composed of Michigan cavalry. At the battle of Gettysburg his services were very conspicuous, his greatest achievement being the utter rout of Hampton's division of cavalry, which was trying to reach the train of the Union army. In this battle he had two horses shot under him. In the retreat of the rebels he was sent to harass their rear, and captured eighteen hundred prisoners, besides destroying Ewell's entire train. In an engagement at Hagerstown he again had his horse shot under him, and at Falling Waters he attacked the enemy's entire rear-guard, killing its commander, and capturing thirteen hundred prisoners, four battle-flags, two pieces of cannon, and utterly routing it. During the ensuing fall he was constantly worrying the enemy with raids and skirmishing, and in the winter was engaged in picketing the Rapidan between the two armies. In the spring he took part in the battle of the Wilderness, and early in May set out with Sheridan on his raid toward Richmond. In the advance as usual he captured Beaver Dam, burned the station with considerable supplies, and released a large number of Union prisoners. Rejoining Grant on the Pamunkey, he was again in the front, and had another horse shot under him. Being sent out to surprise the enemy's rear at Trevillian Station, he was so unfortunate, through the failure of another command to co-operate, as to be surrounded. With five brigades against him, he fought desperately for three hours. One of his guns was captured twice, and each time retaken. The color-bearer was killed, but the general saved the flag from capture by tearing it from the standard and concealing it about his person. The arrival of the tardy reinforcements enabled him to extricate himself from his perilous position.

In Sheridan's great work in the Shenandoah valley he made a brilliant record, excelled only by his commander. When the former reached the end of his famous ride, his first orders were, "Go in, Custer." In he went, and with such dash and effect that he captured forty-five out of the entire number of forty-eight pieces of artillery taken from the enemy, besides several hundred prisoners, including a Major-General. For this achievement he was brevetted a Major-General of Volunteers, and was further honored by being detailed to bear the report of the battle and the captured flags to Washington. On the 9th of October, 1864, he routed the rebel General Rosser, capturing six pieces of artillery, two battle-flags, his entire train, and a large number of prisoners. Again, in the winter, he attacked, with a force of one thousand, a force of two thousand under Jubal Early. A rout and pursuit resulted in the capture of eighteen hundred prisoners, eleven battle-flags, fourteen pieces of artillery, and a large wagon train, including Early's private baggage. Early made a narrow escape himself. The Union loss was one man killed and four wounded. He did noble service in the encircling of Richmond. At the battle of Dinwiddie Court House his division reached the field when the Federal troops were slowly losing ground. Ordering the band to strike up a national air, he charged the advancing column so impetuously that it retreated backward over the lost ground. At Sailor's Creek, Sheridan ordered Crook and Merritt to break the enemy's line and delay his retreat. Their efforts were not effectual. Sheridan called for Custer, at the same time making a characteristic remark with regard to his mettle. His division threw themselves savagely upon the enemy, actually leaping their horses over the breastworks. In this, his greatest cavalry charge, the captures consisted of seven general officers—among them Custis, son of R. E. Lee, Ewell, and a brother of the pirate Semmes—sixteen pieces of artillery, thirty-one battle-flags, and five thousand prisoners. After the charge, the hero of it rode by Sheridan and a number of other officers of rank, when three rousing cheers were given for him. He was in the advance when Lee's surrender took place, and was the first to receive the white flag sent in by the rebel commander. He still possesses this trophy. After the surrender, General Sheridan purchased the table upon which the terms were made, and presented it to Mrs. Custer, with these fitting words:

MY DEAR MADAM: Permit me to present to you the table upon which were signed the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, under General Robert E. Lee; and, in conclusion, let me add, that I know of no person more instrumental in bringing about this most desirable event than your own most gallant husband.

For his distinguished services in these closing scenes of the war he was promoted to a Major-Generalship of Volunteers. After the grand review he went with Sheridan to the Military Division of the Gulf, where he was assigned to an important command in Texas. In February, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service and returned to the regular army. He was, when appointed General, the youngest officer of his rank in the army, and, after Sheridan, the most dashing cavalryman. He never lost a gun or a color, and captured more flags, prisoners, and munitions of war than any other officer not in command of an army. These were all captured in actual fight, and not in abandoned forts or arsenals. His appearance is thus described in Colonel Newhall's "With Sheridan in Lee's Last Campaign:"

"At the head of the horsemen rode Custer, of the golden locks, his broad sombrero turned up from his hard, bronzed face, the ends of his crimson cravat floating over his shoulders, gold galore spangling his jacket-sleeves, a pistol in his boot, jangling spurs on his heels, and a ponderous claymore swinging at his side, a wild, dare-devil of a general, and a prince of advance guards, quick to see and act."

In politics the general made himself more conspicuous after the war than most prominent regular army officers. He sympathized with Andrew Johnson, and accompanied him on his famous trip. He also took an active part in the Philadelphia Union Convention in 1866, and in the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland afterward. But of late years he has had but little to say in these matters. He has been brevetted a Major-General in the regular army. Since the war he has done good service in the Indian country, he and Sheridan and Crook being the best Indian fighters in the army.

THURMAN, HON. ALLEN G., Lawyer, Judge, and United States Senator, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, on November 13th, 1813. His father was Rev. P. Thurman; his mother the only daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Allen, of North Carolina, nephew and adopted son of Joseph Hewes, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1819 his parents removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and he resided there until 1853, when he removed to Columbus, his present residence. He was educated at the Chillicothe Academy, and by the private instruction of his mother. He studied law with his uncle, William Allen, then United States Senator, and later Governor of Ohio, and with Noah H. Swayne, now a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and practised his profession until he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1851. He was Chief-Justice of that court from 1854 to 1856, when his term of service expired. Previous to his election as Judge he had served in the House of Representatives for the Twenty-ninth Congress, having been elected a member in 1844. In 1867 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, and was beaten less than 3000 votes, although the Republican majority the year before was 43,000. In January, 1868, he

was elected a Senator of the United States, and took his seat March 4th, 1869. In January, 1871, he was re-elected. He was married in November, 1844, to Mary, daughter of the late Waller Dun, of Fayette county, Kentucky. After retiring from the Supreme Bench he resumed the practice of his profession at Columbus, and was engaged as counsel in the Supreme Court in many of the leading cases from all over the State. "The Ohio Reports," containing his decisions during the five years he was judge, had given him great reputation as a sound lawyer and jurist, and his opinion on important legal questions was much sought after and relied upon by attorneys practising in the Supreme Court, and hence he was retained as co-counsel in most of the important cases. He has always been a very laborious student, and indefatigable in the thorough preparation of his cases, and a forcible and direct speaker, who wastes no time on immaterial points. He has always been a Democrat of the straitest sect, and not inclined to run after temporary expedients in politics. He firmly believes that the safety of the country in a great measure depends upon the preservation of the organization of the Democratic party. At the same time he is liberal and courteous in his treatment of political opponents. While serving in the Twenty-ninth Congress, with many other Northern Democrats he voted for the "Wilmot Proviso," extending the anti-slavery provision of the ordinance of 1787 to our newly acquired Mexican territory. He was opposed to the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," because he believed it was a fair settlement of controverted questions, the reopening of which would cause the sectional struggle which has since deluged the country with blood. On all the exciting questions of that era he always took a decided and manly stand, speaking out his opinions unhesitatingly, and doing his best to secure their settlement in the interests of the national welfare. He has always been opposed to the doctrine of nullification and secession, as the platforms of his party in Ohio, drawn in many cases by him, have repeatedly declared. The gubernatorial contest in 1867, wherein the negro suffrage question was an issue, brought him prominently before the people as a rising national man. In that canvass he spent over four months on the stump and carried the Legislature in both branches for his party, and defeated negro suffrage by over 50,000 votes in one of the strongest Republican States in the Union. On the meeting of the Legislature, after a very exciting contest, he was nominated by the Democratic caucus for United States Senator over Vallandigham, by a vote of two to one. Since his election to the Senate, no man has risen more rapidly in public estimation. Though in a minority of scarcely one-fifth in the Senate, he has exercised great influence, and obtained among the thinking of all parties the character of a pure and honest politician, who would expose fraud and corruption, no matter whom the exposure might hit. Every year he has taken an active part in stumping the State, and in planning the campaigns of his party. In 1873 he succeeded in carrying the Legislature, which secured his re-election to the Senate, though the State the year before had given General Grant nearly 40,000 majority for President. Ex-Senator Allen, his uncle, was elected Governor, though the balance of the Republican ticket succeeded by a majority of less than 1000 votes. This result, indicating the commencement of a revolution in politics, and mainly brought about in Ohio by Senator Thurman's abiding faith in the Democratic organization, and skill and tenacity in holding his party in line after the disorganizing results of the Greeley campaign, has caused his name to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency. It is not improbable that he may be the candidate of his party in 1876. He has, however, never allowed his head to be turned by the bauble of the Presidency, and never was known to allude to it, even amongst his most intimate friends. The talk about any public man for President long in advance is apt to kill him off; but those who know Senator Thurman best do not believe he would, in his political course, swerve a hair's-breadth from his convictions of right even to be President. He would rather stand before the country as the bold and upright Senator, in this age of corruption and truckling politicians.

CORYELL, HON. JAMES L., Lawyer, Judge of the Probate Court of Adams county, Ohio, was born near West Union, Adams county, Ohio, February 22d, 1830. He was the oldest child in a family of three children, whose parents were Salathiel Coryell and Nancy (Holmes) Coryell. His father, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, followed through life principally agricultural pursuits. In 1801 he settled in Adams county, near West Union, where he resided until his demise in 1838. He was a member of the old Coryell family, which in days long gone by lived at Coryell Ferry, on the Delaware river, New Jersey. His mother, a native of Adams county, Ohio, was a daughter of James Holmes, an early pioneer and one of the original settlers of this county. She died in June, 1874. Until he was twenty years of age, his days were spent alternately in working on a farm during the summer months, and in attending a country school in the winter season. He then assumed the role of educator in a school in Adams county, Ohio, where, with the exception of a period of six months passed in Scioto county, he was assiduously engaged in pursuing the vocation of teacher. During these years he applied himself wisely and perseveringly to the task—to him an agreeable one—of accumulating knowledge, and, by a well-directed course of study and reading, greatly enlarged the boundaries of his literary attainments. For two years he acted as School Examiner of Adams county. In the fall of 1859 he was elected County Auditor, was re-elected to the same position in 1861, and held the office for four years. In 1864 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and, with the duties of that

office and the practice of surveying, was afterward constantly engaged for about six years. In 1869 he was elected Probate Judge of Adams county; was re-elected in 1872 and in 1875, and is still employed in the performance of the functions attached to this position. Having in preceding years directed his attention to the study of law, and thus qualified himself for its practice, he was admitted to the bar in 1875. Politically, his principles link him with the Democratic party, while his religious views are expressed in the creed of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1854 to Mary McGranagan, a native of Virginia, who died in 1866. He was again married in 1869 to Hannah (Briggs) McFerren.

BARRERE, BENJAMIN, Vice-President of the Hillsborough National Bank, was born in New Market, the first county-seat of Highland county, Ohio, February 25th, 1812. He was the ninth child in a family of twelve children, whose parents were George W. Barrere and Abigail (Mills) Barrere. His father was a native of the city of Wheeling, Virginia, where he was born March 16th, 1770; through life, at different periods, he was a farmer, surveyor and merchant; he settled in Highland county, Ohio, in 1803, and served as the first deputy surveyor in the military district of which that county was a part; for a number of years he was Justice of the Peace; was a member of the Ohio Senate for nine years, and for fourteen years presided as one of the Associate Judges; from 1791 to 1795 he was an active participant in the Indian war; was an actor at St. Clair's defeat, and fought under Wayne in the battle of Fallen Timbers; he served as a Captain in the war of 1812, and was present at the surrender of General Hull; for a number of years also he was intimately identified with the public enterprises of Highland county; he died March 8th, 1838. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Mills, an early pioneer of Mason county, Kentucky, who constructed the Indian fort known as Mills' Station. Until his fifteenth year was attained his days were consumed alternately in attendance at school through the winter season and in working on a farm during the summer months. In 1827 he moved to Hillsborough, where he found employment as clerk in a general store. He was engaged at this occupation until 1834, when he entered into business life on his own account at New Market, and there prosecuted successfully a fair trade as a general storekeeper until 1845. In that year he removed to Ripley, Ohio, where, in association with D. H. Murphy, in the same kind of business, he remained until 1848, the date of his return to Hillsborough. In the winter of 1854, the intervening years having been passed in mercantile operations, he associated himself in partnership with John A. Smith and Hon. Nelson Barrere, his brother, and established a private bank, under the firm-style of Barrere & Co. This was the first bank started in Hillsborough, and to its proprietors, accordingly, must be awarded the title of the pioneer bankers of Highland county. In the spring of 1865 the Bank of Barrere & Co. was merged in the Hillsborough National Bank, and now exists, prosperous through the able management of its controllers, with him as its Vice-President; John A. Smith occupying its Presidential chair. He was one of the originators of the Ripley and Hillsborough Turnpike, and until it passed into the hands of the county in 1874 was one of its most influential Directors. He was an early advocate and supporter of the Hillsborough & Cincinnati Railroad, and for a number of years was one of its Directors. In all important measures and movements relating to the educational improvement and political development of his State and county he has uniformly taken a zealous interest, and is widely recognized as a valuable public colaborer and ally. For several years he presided as magistrate of New Market, but has ever steadily refrained from entering the arena of political contention and partisan warfare. He is attached to the Republican party, and cast his first vote for General Harrison. Religiously, his views are hedged about by the creed or doctrines of no particular church. He was married, November 8th, 1836, to Mary Carlyle, of Fairfield county, Ohio, daughter of Judge Thomas J. Carlyle, and by her has had eight children.

LONG, HON. ALEXANDER, was born in Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, December 24th, 1816. He was educated at Cary's Academy (afterwards Farmer's College), at College Hill, Hamilton county, Ohio; taught school in the same county for eight years; adopted the law as a profession, which he has practised successfully in Cincinnati since 1852. He was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1848; re-elected in 1849, and in 1862 was elected a Representative from the Second Congressional District of Ohio to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee of Claims. During the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress he made a speech in opposition to the war, which was published throughout the country, and was the subject of general comment by the press both North and South. On the day following its delivery, Schuyler Colfax, who was at the time Speaker of the House of Representatives, left the Speaker's chair, came down on the floor and introduced a resolution for his expulsion. A protracted discussion upon the merits of the speech and the freedom of debate thereupon ensued, and which occupied the House, to the exclusion of all other business, for five days, when the resolution of expulsion was withdrawn and one of censure substituted therefor, which was finally adopted by a majority of eleven votes. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1864, and made a speech therein against the nomination of General McClellan. He advocated the nomination of the late Chief Justice Chase by the Demo-

cratic Convention in New York in 1868; opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley in 1872, and has not voted at a Presidential election since 1860. He is identified with and takes an active interest in the public schools of Cincinnati, holding at the present time the positions of member of the Board of Education, President of the Board of Examiners and Trustee of the Public Library.

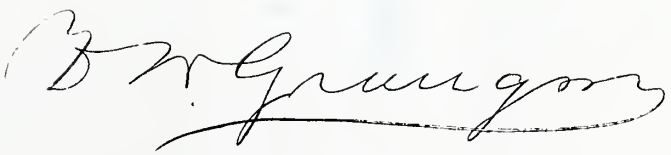
ANDREWS, HON. SHERLOCK J., Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Wallingford, New Haven county, Connecticut, November 17th, 1801. His father, Dr. John Andrews, was a prominent physician of Wallingford, and in later years a resident of Cleveland. The son prepared for college in the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Connecticut. He then entered Union College, where he graduated in 1821. He studied law and attended the Law School in New Haven, at the same time discharging the duties of Assistant Professor of Chemistry under the celebrated Benjamin Silliman, who in his diary has paid a glowing tribute of praise to his young associate for his ability and superior qualities of mind and heart. He thus continued in his studies of law and sciences until he was admitted to the bar. He removed to Cleveland in 1825, and began the practice of law in connection with Judge Samuel Cowles. In 1828 he married Ursula Allen, of Litchfield, Connecticut, daughter of John Allen, a member of Congress of that State, and sister of Hon. John W. Allen, of Cleveland. When Judge Cowles retired from the profession, he formed a partnership with John A. Foot and James M. Hoyt, the firm being Andrews, Foot & Hoyt, for many years one of the most prominent among the general practitioners in northern Ohio. In 1840 he was elected to represent the Cleveland District in Congress. He served through the Twenty-seventh Congress, when poor health compelled him to retire from such active public life and from the more active part of the labors of his profession. In 1848 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cleveland, a court of exclusively commercial and civil jurisdiction. He was in 1849 chosen a member of the Convention to form the New Constitution of Ohio, and did distinguished service as a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Revision and Temperance. The new Constitution having revised the judiciary system and dispensed with the Superior Court, he was from that time engaged as counsel and advocate in leading cases in the Federal and State courts till the year 1873, when he was again chosen as one of the members of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. Here again his long experience, ripe wisdom and great abilities were sought in aid of the solution of the great problem of an improvement of the judiciary system, and he was made Chairman of the committee having this subject in charge. As an advocate he has stood for forty years in the front rank of the bar of Ohio. He is rarely, if ever, surpassed in the skilful use of all the weapons known to effective debate. As a technical pleader, though he stood high there were others in the circuit equally gifted. But in a cause where his convictions of justice and of legal rights were fixed, there was not among his contemporaries in the courts of the State an advocate whose efforts were so nearly irresistible before a jury. As a Judge, he commanded the respect of all by his learning and fairness, and won the regard of the younger members of the profession by his encouragement and kindness. Although the contested cases during his occupation of the bench must have numbered thousands, there is but a single record of a reversal of his decision by the higher court, and that through a clerical error. In politics he has acted with the Whig and Republican parties; he has not, however, always approved the extreme measures of his party. This was appreciated by his fellow citizens in 1873, when both the Republican and Democratic parties nominated and elected him to the State Constitutional Convention. Measuring him by the highest standard of true eminence and success, his sterling integrity, purity of example, his pride in the high character to be maintained by the legal fraternity, and his long career, untarnished by a stain, must, after all, be regarded as having given bright lustre to his abilities and enduring brilliancy to a long series of public services in judicial and legislative spheres. Though more than threescore and ten, he is occupying his place among the leading members of the Ohio bar, youthful in appearance, elastic in spirits, and vigorous and strong in the exercise of those qualities which have distinguished him through life.

BECK, HON. ERASMUS D., M. D., Physician, Merchant and Manufacturer, was born, September 16th, 1808, in Stafford, Connecticut. He received his elementary education in the common schools of his section, which was supplemented by an academical course. He commenced the study of medicine in 1824, and attended the medical lectures delivered at Yale College during 1826, and subsequently at the Berkshire Medical College, from which latter school he graduated in 1827. He removed to Portage county, Ohio, in 1828, and practised medicine from three to five years at Franklin in that county. He went to Perrysburg, Wood county, January 1st, 1834, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in and around that locality for over forty years; and has likewise been actively interested in the business and growth of that town, having been engaged in not only the drug and medicine trade, but also in selling dry goods, millinery, etc., besides operating a farm. He is now carrying on the pine and hardwood lumber business; is the owner and operator of a planing-mill, where all descriptions of building material is manufactured, besides doing a general hardware trade. In political faith he is a Republican, but never a politician. He served in the Ohio

Legislature from 1855 to 1859 inclusive. He was appointed Examining Surgeon for the army and pensions before and during the late war. He was elected to the Forty-first Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. T. H. Hoag, in 1870, and was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, by a majority of 1060 votes over Lockwood, Democrat. He received from his townsmen all but 53 votes in a total vote of 900. He was married to Mary Thorndike, daughter of Dr. Luke Lincoln, of Brimfield, Portage county, Ohio, who died at Washington, District of Columbia, January 20th, 1873; married again to Mrs. E. T. Robertson, of Waterloo, Iowa, September 24th, 1874.

FRENCH, JAMES JACKSON, Lawyer and ex-Judge of Common Pleas, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in September, 1820, his parents being of American birth, but of English and Irish descent. His elementary education was received at a boarding-school, and subsequently he was prepared by preceptors and private tutors for Harvard College. In due time he entered that institution, passed with honor through its course of study, and graduated in 1842. Immediately after leaving college he commenced the study of law, in Dane Law School, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He left the school eventually, and completed his legal studies with Hon. Richard Fletcher, afterwards Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1845, commenced the practice of his profession in his native city, and for nine years continued to practise there with success. During his professional career in that city he was engaged in a very important case, and submitted his argument to the court in writing, and such were the learning, skill, and legal ability manifested in the effort, that he not only received the cordial and friendly congratulations of his professional brethren, but compliments of the Chief-Justice of Massachusetts, expressed in terms of the warmest approbation, were conveyed to him through Judge Bigelow, himself subsequently Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. After nine years of Boston practice he removed to Toledo, Ohio, bearing with him a high and well-earned reputation, and the warm regards of all with whom he had been associated in his native city. He at once entered upon a successful practice in Toledo, and immediately took rank as a leading lawyer at the bar of that city. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Allen Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county. His performance of the duties devolving upon him in this position demonstrated that he not only possessed the attributes of a brilliant advocate and sound counsellor, but also judicial abilities of the highest order, and gave him rank as one of the ablest jurists of his adopted State. His decisions were always characterized by judicial fairness, and evidenced careful thought, deep study, practical ability, and unflinching integrity. He was nominated for a return to the same position in 1875, but owing to party considerations which not even his eminent fitness could overweigh, he was defeated, in common with the entire Democratic ticket, and he retired from the bench. He was strongly urged by the leading members of the bar in the Northwest for appointment on the Judicial Commission for the State of Ohio. It is not only as a lawyer and a judge that he has won the high esteem of the public. His integrity and rare personal qualities have gained for him universal respect; his scholarly attainments, legal learning and ability, and fine literary acquirements challenge admiration, and his genial manners, unvarying courtesy, and generous, hearty, social bearing, gain the still warmer regards of those fortunate enough to be thrown into more intimate relations with him. In person he is tall and slender, of graceful bearing, and of prepossessing appearance. In early life his religious views were modelled upon those of Theodore Parker, who was at that time so potent a moral and intellectual power. But in 1863 he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church, in which faith he now continues, upright and conscientious. He is a bachelor.

McCUNE, ROBERT, Clergyman and Journalist, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on December 17th, 1825. He remained there until he had reached manhood, acquiring his education in the public schools of the city, and in select schools which he attended from time to time. One very important educational experience was the training and discipline which he received during a period of three years passed in a printing office. From early youth he had held the purpose of becoming a pulpit teacher, and accordingly, when he was twenty-one years of age, he entered the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination. He labored in this capacity until he had reached his thirty-fourth year, when he united with the Congregational Church. In the meantime he had removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and was putting to practical account his early journalistic training. In 1853 he connected himself with the *Christian Statesman* at Mansfield. He retained his connection with this paper until 1856. Then he removed to North Fairfield, Huron county, Ohio, and became associated with the *Gazette* of that place. This connection continued until 1858. From North Fairfield he removed to Toledo, where he at present resides, and from there entered the army, in 1862, bearing President Lincoln's commission as army chaplain. He remained in the service in that capacity until the end of the war, in 1865, when he returned to Toledo. In 1868 he became managing editor of the *Toledo Blade*, a position which he continued to occupy, and to occupy most satisfactorily, until 1872. A man of such varied and continued activity would almost as a matter of course bring a portion of his energy into the field of



politics, and he has done this. His political faith finds expression in the Republican creed, and he has served the party, or rather has served with the party, actively and effectively. In 1860 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio, and served there through the term with ability and, what is far better, with integrity. In 1872 he left the office of the *Toledo Blade* to enter upon the duties of Appraiser of Merchandise, to which position he had been appointed, and which he still holds. He was married on August 1st, 1848, to Caroline B. Smith.

GRANGER, VOLENTINE WHITMAN, Woollen Draper and Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods, was born in Coventry, Portage county, Ohio, February 25th, 1826. His education was received in the common schools located at Middlebury, near Akron, Ohio. He remained with his parents until he was about twelve years of age, then commenced to learn the trade of tailor, under the control of his brother, with whom he was connected for about five years. In 1845 he went to New York, for the purpose of perfecting his knowledge of the various branches of his calling. His purpose accomplished, he removed to Akron, Ohio, where, in company with his brother, and under the firm-name of Granger & Brother, he established himself in business, which was assisted with moneys advanced by his friends. In the spring of 1849, immediately after his marriage, which took place May 7th, 1849, he moved to Toledo, Ohio, and engaged in business in conjunction with his brother, under the firm-style of Granger & Brother. In 1862, at the dissolution of partnership relations, he purchased the entire interest of his brother, and continued business operations for himself, by his own unassisted resources. At the present time he stands at the head of his business in Ohio, and is recognized by the general community as a useful citizen and an enterprising and reliable merchant. He took an active part in military preparations during the war, and was always earnest and energetic in his endeavors to promote the interests and welfare of the national government. As his ancestors had done before him in the perilous days of revolutionary strife, so did he during the dark times of the rebellion, and was tireless in his efforts to assist in securing the final victory to the Union. He was a member of the Whig party, and since its dissolution has been an earnest Republican. He was married at Akron, Ohio, in 1849, to Emeline F. Dodge, daughter of Nathan Brown Dodge; the fruits of this marriage have been two daughters and one son. Aside from his success as a merchant, Mr. Granger has contributed to Toledo's prosperity, by judicious investments in real estate, which are an ornament to the city. In his social relations no one in Toledo ranks higher, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of its best and ablest citizens

HOFFMAN, BENJAMIN F., Lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on January 25th, 1812. His father, Joseph Hoffman, and his mother, were of German descent. He was educated in his native county at the common schools and at select schools in West Chester, Strodesville, and Marshallton, although until the age of nineteen he had to do more or less work upon his father's farm. He moved with his parents to Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1833; studied law with Hon. David Tod, subsequently Governor of the State; graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. Thereupon he formed a partnership with his former preceptor at Warren, Ohio, and has practised law ever since. Attending studiously to his profession, and practising industriously in the county courts, he gradually acquired an excellent connection. From 1838 to June, 1841, he served the public faithfully as Postmaster at Warren; and from February 9th, 1857, to February 9th, 1862, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. During Governor Tod's administration he acted as that official's Private Secretary. Born a Pennsylvania Democrat, in 1836–37 he espoused the anti-slavery cause; moved successively with the Liberty, the Free-Soil, and the Republican parties until slavery was abolished and the country free. He is still a Republican. So far as his resources would permit he has co-operated in all enterprises calculated to develop the resources of his section; as, for instance, the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal, the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and, more recently, the Second National Bank of Youngstown. He has been twice married. His first wife and family are all deceased. His second wife is still living, and with her he has one child. For some years he has resided in Youngstown, where he is highly respected for his abilities and personal worth.

KINNEY, COLONEL P., President of the Kinney National Bank of Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Scioto county in the same State, December 16th, 1805, and is now the oldest native resident in that county. His father moved from Sunbury, Pennsylvania, to Scioto county, in October, 1805, settling on a farm near Portsmouth. His opportunities for receiving an education were limited, being such as were afforded in the early frontier schools; and limited as they were, they were often interrupted by the demands on his labor and skill in the work of cultivating his father's farm. In 1820 his father loaded a flat-boat with farm produce, and sent it to New Orleans, his son being in charge as supercargo. The long voyage of two thousand miles was safely though slowly made, and was followed by others in succeeding years. In 1829 he started in a mercantile career, in the copartnership of Gates & Kinney, and in 1832 commenced private banking. For a number of years he was

successfully engaged in this business, his banking house being known as that of Kinney & Co. In 1851, associated with some other enterprising citizens, he conceived and carried out the idea of constructing the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad, having its southern terminus at Portsmouth. He was made the Treasurer of the company, negotiated its bonds, purchased the iron for the road-bed, and saw the great undertaking, materially advanced by his energy, brought to completion and resulting in the rapid development of the country which it traversed. It is still the only railroad in the county. In 1855, having purchased the controlling stock in the Bank of Portsmouth, which was a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, he was made its Cashier, and conducted its affairs with great ability up to 1861. Early in the fall of that year he was authorized to raise a three-years' regiment, and rapidly accomplished that labor. It was mustered in as the 56th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, with Mr. Kinney as its Colonel, took the field in season to participate in the important campaign which began with the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and included in its successes Pittsburgh Landing, the siege of Corinth and the fall of Memphis. He then took his command to Helena, Arkansas, where the regiment rendered brilliant services and greatly added to its high reputation by its conduct in the Vicksburg campaign and its participation in the operations and engagements in the Teche and Red river countries. Here, after two years of exposure in the field, Colonel Kinney was compelled to resign, a cancer having formed on his face and spreading rapidly. He was, upon his return home, successfully treated, and upon his recovery went back to his old position of Cashier in the Bank of Portsmouth, which in 1863 was merged into the Portsmouth National Bank, of which he was chosen President. In 1867 he sold his stock interest in the institution and became one of the excursionists in the "Quaker City" to the Holy Land. While absent he visited all the leading European and Eastern countries, in addition to Palestine. Upon his return he organized the Bank of Portsmouth, under a charter of the State, and became its President. He continued in his connection with this institution until 1872, when, under the authority of the National Banking act, he organized the Kinney National Bank, and was chosen its President, his son, J. W. Kinney, being installed as Cashier. They still retain their respective positions. Colonel Kinney has been for many years a prominent member of the Episcopal Church in good standing, and has aided practically, to a considerable extent, the missionary and charitable purposes which it controls. In 1856 he erected Christ Church, in Portsmouth, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. For twenty-one years he was a member of the City Council, and for a major portion of this extended period its President. In this position he gave evidence of progressive public spirit, and advocated and helped carry out many public improvements and projects to enhance the material as well as the moral well-being of his fellow-citizens. Than this he has held no other civil office. He is widely known as an able and sagacious financier, and as a man of liberal views and noble impulses. He has amassed a very large fortune, and resides in a handsome suburban mansion situated within a short distance of where he was born. He is still in the possession of strong mental and physical vigor, and attends with close attention to the discharge of the important trusts confided to him.

JUNGREN, SAMUEL SMITH, Physician and Surgeon, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, August 22d, 1827. He is of Swedish origin, his grandfather, a native of Sweden, having settled in America in ante-Revolutionary times, and established the first paper mill upon Chester creek, at a point below the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His early life was spent in the vicinity of and within the Quaker City, where he obtained his elementary education in the common schools. While he was in the neighborhood of his sixteenth year he entered the drug house of French & Richards, in Philadelphia, on the corner of Tenth and Market streets, and remained there until he had almost attained his majority. While thus employed he had charge of the retail department of the establishment, and in his leisure hours devoted his attention to the study of medicine, and also the acquiring of Latin and French in the night schools of the city. In October, 1848, he became a student at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; attended a course of lectures at this institution, and graduated there in March, 1850. Leaving Pennsylvania he then moved to Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession during the ensuing two years. He subsequently became, after mature study and reflection, a convert to the system of Hahnemann, and attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, whence he graduated in March, 1852. He afterward continued to practise in accordance with the tenets of the new system in Hagerstown, Maryland, until November, 1860, when, desiring to enter into a more extended field of action, he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he now resides, constantly and assiduously engaged in professional labors, and in possession of the respect and confidence of a community who recognize in him a skilful and able practitioner. He is confessedly one of the leading physicians and surgeons in the city and State of his adoption, and has performed various surgical operations which have been cited as the most remarkable cases of the kind in Ohio and the Northwest. He devotes himself more particularly to uterine surgery, and in this branch of medical science has, often under circumstances of peculiar and perilous delicacy, encountered notable success. His remarkably successful "case of Cæsarean section" was crowned with the happiest results, "both mother and child

being saved." The result in that operation was due in a great measure to his use (probably the first on record) of silver wire sutures in closing the uterine wound; the operation was performed May 8th, 1875. Within five weeks after the operation the mother was able to perform her customary domestic duties, including washing, and both are now (February 10th, 1876) living and in good health. He has been President of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and is a contributor to several medical journals, while, in all matters pertaining to the advancement of medical science, he is a zealous and efficient co-laborer. He was married, June 1st, 1848, to Mary C. Swartzuelder, of Hagerstown, Maryland; and again, June 10th, 1875, to Mrs. Minnie Farrar West, of Hudson, Ohio.

WHITTAKER, JAMES T., M. D., Physician and Professor of Physiology in the Medical College of Ohio, was born, March 3d, 1843, in the city of Cincinnati, but during his earlier years resided in the neighboring city of Covington, Kentucky. He received a liberal education, which he completed at the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1863, taking the first honor in the natural sciences. After leaving college he entered the army as a private in a three months' volunteer regiment from Covington, in which he remained during its service. In the autumn of the last-named year he attended the course of lectures delivered at the Medical College of Ohio. When these were completed he again entered the service and became a surgeon's steward, being attached to the United States steamer "Reindeer," of the Mississippi river flotilla. During his term of service, which continued for two years, he was twice promoted, and finally made Acting Assistant-Surgeon, in charge of a hospital-boat stationed at the mouth of the Cumberland river. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged from the service, with an invitation from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at Washington to enter the regular navy. He decided, however, to resume his medical studies, which he pursued at the University of Pennsylvania, from which ancient seat of learning he graduated in 1866. He then returned home and attended another course of lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, and received, in 1867, a diploma from that institution. Shortly after this he entered the Cincinnati Hospital, as Chief Resident Physician, where he continued for a year, and then sailed for Europe. During his absence abroad he passed two years among the most celebrated clinics of the continent. On his return home to Cincinnati he was appointed Professor of Physiology in the Medical College of Ohio, which position he still occupies; at the same time he received the appointment of Pathologist to the Good Samaritan Hospital. After serving for four years in the latter capacity he was appointed Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, and still holds this position in that institution. He has been editor of the *Clinic* since its first issue, in 1871. This serial is the first weekly medical journal established west of the Alleghenies. Dr. Whittaker is a member of the various State and local medical societies.

WHITE, REV. LEVI, Clergyman, was born, May 21st, 1798, in Hamilton county, Ohio, being one of a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. In 1815 young Levi and some of his brothers joined the Methodist Church, of which his mother and one sister had already become members; and not long after his father and all the other children united with the same faith and fold, and their house became a preaching-place in the old Miami Circuit. Levi, warm in his first love, received a clear conviction that it was his duty to preach the gospel; and the church recognized his gifts as well as his grace, and encouraged him to exercise those gifts in exhortation. He was accordingly licensed as an exhorter by Alexander Cummings, one of the early pioneer ministers. For several years he was an efficient and successful exhorter, and then received authority to preach. Having consecrated himself to God's service, he determined to devote his time and talents wholly to the work of the ministry. In the autumn of 1822 he was recommended by his district conference to the Ohio Conference as a suitable person to be admitted into the travelling ministry of the church. He was cordially received and appointed to Oxford Circuit, and during the period of forty-four years received the same number of annual appointments from the authorities of the church, cheerfully accepting them all and applying himself with untiring zeal, energy and industry to promote the cause of his Divine Master. These appointments were confined to twenty-two different circuits; in some of them he labored only for a single year, while to others two, three, and in one instance five years were passed in preaching the gospel, though in a majority of instances the changes were made with every successive year. He thus sustained an effective relation to the conference throughout his whole career, never suspending his itinerant labors for a single year. He was always acceptable to the people among whom he labored, and, judging from his abundant fruit, he was a good preacher. He had many excellent and attractive qualities of heart, mind and character. The children of the several congregations loved him, and received him into their Sunday-schools and home circles with a hearty welcome. His sermons were plain, practical and useful, and often delivered with great power. He excelled as an exhorter, and his efforts in this respect were usually pathetic, eloquent and powerful. During his long ministry he received very many into the communion of the church, but no record has been made of the number. To all these he

was a good pastor to build them up in the faith and hope of the gospel. In the administration of discipline the tendencies of his nature ever inclined him to be lenient; and if he erred at all, it was sure to be on the side of mercy and according to the judgment of charity. He loved his family with the most intense affection, and next to his home circle he loved the society of Methodist preachers. His death was unexpected to himself and friends until it was near at hand. Only ten days prior to its occurrence he filled his appointments on the Lord's day, preaching twice. He was confined to his bed for three days only, and died August 21st, 1866.

BOWYER, WILLIAM ANSON, Minister of the Gospel, was born in Farmington, Trumbull county, Ohio, February 2d, 1835. His father's people emigrated from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and his mother's from the State of Massachusetts, at an early date, and were among the first settlers of Trumbull county. He was raised on a farm, and received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of the neighborhood where he was brought up, and afterwards developed it by his own efforts and energies. In the fall of 1854 he left home and went to Minnesota, where he spent his time working at whatever came to his hand in that pioneer country, until the fall of 1856, when he returned to Ohio. On November 17th, 1854, a few weeks after his arrival in Minnesota, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Julia A. Smith, who also went from Ohio. She died of typhoid fever, December 10th, 1856, soon after their return to Ohio. On June 24th, 1858, he was again married to Louisa J. Cushman. In the month of August, 1857, he was licensed to preach, and was employed by the presiding elder, as an assistant, to preach on Thompson Circuit, in the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In February, 1860, he left his native country again and went to the State of California, where he remained until the fall of 1861, spending the larger portion of his time in the ministry, laboring in the employ of the presiding elder in the California Conference. While engaged in this work his health again failed, and he returned to the place of his nativity, in Ohio, and was unable to follow any kind of employment for a period of three years. In the spring of 1863, his health having returned, he united with the Allegheny Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, where he labored successfully until the spring of 1866, when he dissolved his connection with that body and united with the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he labored faithfully and successfully during a term of five years, performing an amount of labor that greatly overtaxed his physical powers, so that in the winter of 1871 his health again failed, and he was obliged to retire from the regular ministry. His wife at the same time was an invalid, having suffered for more than six years with pulmonary consumption, and having been given up by her friends and physicians as a hopeless case. His anxiety for her recovery induced him to give his attention to the study of medicine, which led to the discovery of a remedy the use of which, to the astonishment of all her acquaintances, caused her to recover rapidly until she was restored to remarkably good health (which she still retains after the lapse of nearly four years). He then began to manufacture the medicine for the use of others afflicted in like manner, who used it with the most satisfactory results; and it was soon found that his discovery possessed the most wonderful virtues, and he saw a grand field open in which he could perform a large amount of good by making the manufacture of his remedy a business, which he is now doing in Cleveland, Ohio. His discovery for the cure of consumption consists of two special remedies, which are called Life Balsam for the Lungs and Tonic Compound for the Blood, and both together are named Bowyer's Specific Remedy for Consumption and General Debility. His study and extensive research into the science of medicine has also resulted in the discovery of a very superior remedy for pain, which is known as Bowyer's King of Pain. Mr. Bowyer now sustains the relation to the conference of a supernumerary member, and exercises his gifts in the ministry as he has occasion, laboring to the best of his ability to do good both to the souls and bodies of the human family.

DEATRICK, JOHN F., Attorney and Insurance Agent, was born in the old Arcade building, Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 26th, 1829. In the fall of 1834 he moved with his parents, also natives of Pennsylvania, to Fredericksburg, Wayne county, Ohio, where he attended school until his eighteenth year was attained. He then removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, there remaining until 1851, when he returned to Fredericksburg, Ohio, where he resided until March, 1853. He afterward visited Defiance, Ohio, purposing to establish a woollen factory in this place; but, after remaining there through a summer, he concluded to relinquish his design, prospects appearing not sufficiently favorable. He then taught school during one winter, and subsequently, for two years, was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then moved into the city and entered the law office of David Taylor, his wife's brother, and, after completing a course of legal studies, was admitted to practise about the year 1856. In 1858 he connected himself with the insurance business, primarily as Special Agent for the Phœnix Insurance Company, of Hartford, which position he retained for ten years. At the present time he still controls an extensive agency business for the leading fire insurance companies of the country, and is widely and favorably known as an energetic and able

Rev. W. A. Bowyer

man of business. Owing undoubtedly to the fact that he has always been a consistent and an active ally of the Republican party in a county which is controlled strongly by Democratic views, he has never held any public office. He has been a candidate, however, of the Republican party for the position of Probate Judge, and also of Representative, an office for which he is admirably qualified by his all-embracing knowledge of the many interests, great and small, centring in his section of the State. On the organization of the Defiance Insurance Company he was chosen one of the Directors, and by the body of Directors was elected Manager and Secretary of the enterprise; in this insurance company he is a heavy stockholder and possesses much influence. He is a stockholder and Director also in the Defiance National Bank, and is Deputy United States Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, a position held by him since 1862. He was married, December 28th, 1853, in Findley, Ohio, by Rev. J. F. Kellam, to Nan Taylor, daughter of Hon. John Taylor, ex-member of the Ohio Senate.

MEGRUE, ENOCH G., Chief of the Fire Department of Cincinnati, was born in that city June 20th, 1820, and is the second of three children, whose parents were Joseph and Mary (Gest) Megrue, natives of Clermont county, Ohio. His ancestry on both sides of the family were of Revolutionary stock, and were also active participants in the last war with Great Britain, and were also among the earliest settlers in the State of Ohio. His father was a merchant at Millford, Clermont county, Ohio, where he died in the year 1822 at the early age of twenty-two, from excessive phlebotomy, it being the common practice among the physicians of those days to resort to blood-letting as a cure for every disease; his mother died in Cincinnati in the year 1864. The early education of Enoch was a liberal one, and obtained in the schools of his native city. When but eleven years of age he entered the blacksmith shop of Isaac Treat, where he continued for about three years; and to this occupation, at so youthful an age, united with good habits, may be attributed much of his past and present physical strength and power of endurance. He next entered the machine shop of Jabez Reynolds, and there familiarized himself with that business, especially in the "finishing" department. After remaining there nearly four years, in the latter part of June, 1836, he learned the cabinet-making and furniture business with P. Rust & Son, and this occupation confined his attention for about seven years; subsequently he carried on the business of an undertaker. He had been a prominent and active member of the Volunteer Fire Department up to the date of the organization of the "Cincinnati Fire Department" on February 9th, 1853, with one steam fire-engine, the "Uncle Joe Ross;" and four weeks thereafter, March 9th, 1853, the whole "paid department" was put in full operation by ordinance of the City Council. J. H. Walker was the first chairman of the Committee on Fire Department. On April 1st, 1855, E. G. Megrue became Assistant Engineer, and performed the duties of that office for two years, when he was appointed Chief, April 1st, 1857, by Council, and has served ever since, a period of nearly nineteen years, with great faithfulness and efficiency in this most honorable and responsible office. It may be observed in this connection that since Captain Megrue was first enrolled in the Paid Fire Department it has become, as a system, inferior to none other of a like character in the United States. The year 1853 was the date when steam fire-engines were first introduced, and Cincinnati was the birthplace of these valuable and efficient machines in America. Cincinnati now claims her Fire Department as the model one of the United States, and one of the most efficient in the world. Her system has been and is being adopted everywhere in the country. Every movement is made with a promptness, celerity and system, which it has taken years of close attention and discipline to attain. On April 29th, 1873, the State Legislature passed an Act to create a Board of Fire Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor of Cincinnati. P. W. Strader became the first President of the Board, and was succeeded by John L. Thompson, April 1st, 1874. The appointments of the members of this Board are made irrespective of the political opinions of these gentlemen; they are selected from among the best citizens, and are five in number. The control of the Fire Department is entirely in their hands, and every member of the department is thoroughly and completely devoted to its service. When an appointment is made, the only question considered is whether the appointee is morally and physically capable of performing his duties, and whether he is sober, industrious and brave, and there is a spirit of emulation and "esprit du corps" to be found in no other department. Another cause of the success which has attended the Cincinnati Fire Department is in its magnificent apparatus. As already stated, Captain Megrue has held his position since April 1st, 1857, having been re elected Chief immediately prior to the expiration of each term of office. In June, 1873, he was elected for a term of three years; and such is the universal confidence reposed in him by the citizens of Cincinnati, regardless of politics, that there is no doubt of his retention in the position. Upon the organization of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Department by the City Council, he became its Superintendent in addition to his duties as Chief Engineer. Religiously, politically and socially, he is a man of liberal views. As an admiral of the fleet owes his allegiance to the government symbolized by the flag that floats above him, so does Captain Megrue bend his every faculty to render still more efficient the noble fire department with which he has been connected in some capacity for over thirty-eight years. He is undoubtedly a man of great integrity of character, of dauntless courage, of excellent judgment and indomitable resolution.

His life has been, on very many occasions, in the most imminent danger, and in a dozen cases at least have his wounds been of a serious nature. During a large fire in Cincinnati in July, 1875, he was buried in the falling ruins with eleven of his daring men—three of whom were killed—and was completely obscured, to be dug out after two hours' work by his department in a crippled condition, from which he is slowly recovering. The general gloom which overhung the city when the knowledge of his severe injuries became publicly known, and the countless inquiries at head-quarters as to his condition, attested the high degree of estimation in which he is held by all classes of the people. Captain Megrue was married, December 25th, 1845, to Ann Levy, a native of Kentucky, a sister of Captain George Levy, now Chief Engineer of the Louisville Fire Department, and is the father of six children.

SENEY, JOSHUA ROBERT, ex-Judge and Lawyer, was born at Tiffin, Ohio, March 30th, 1839. His grandfather, Joshua Seney, married a daughter of Commodore Nicholson, was a member of the first Congress of the United States, and resigned his seat in the second Congress to accept a judicial office in Maryland. His father, Joshua Seney, was commissioned by President Jackson as a Federal Judge of Pennsylvania, but never qualified. He was four years at Antioch College, Ohio, during the Presidency of Horace Mann, and subsequently entered the junior class of Union College, New York, where he graduated in 1860. He read law under Judge Pillars at Tiffin, and was admitted to practise at Fremont, Ohio, in 1862. Was Sutler of the 101st Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry from 1862 until his removal to Toledo. He came to Toledo in December, 1864, where he has since resided. Was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fourth Judicial District of Ohio in April, 1871, which office he resigned in October, 1874, to resume the practice of his profession. He was married at Kalida, Ohio, December 24th, 1867, to Julia Rice, a sister of General Rice, member of Congress from the Fifth District. He votes the Democratic ticket.

STEEDMAN, JAMES BLAIR, Printer, Soldier, and Major-General United States Volunteers, was born, July 29th, 1817, in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch parentage. He received his education in a village school house in Lewisburg, Union county, in the same State. He became an orphan when thirteen years old, and was obliged to labor hard to earn a support for himself, sister and two brothers, and after leaving school became an apprentice to the printing business. He next became engaged on the public works as a contractor, in which avocation he continued for eight years. He was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1841, and re-elected in 1842. In 1851 he was elected a member and President of the Board of Public Works of Ohio, and served for a period of four years in that office. In 1857 he was elected Printer to the House of Representatives of the United States. On the outbreak of the rebellion he was elected, by the votes of the members of the 14th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, the Colonel of that command, and immediately left for the field. With this regiment he took the town of Parkersburg, Virginia, in May, 1861, capturing a large amount of rolling stock in the railroad depot. He then moved, with his command, on the northwestern branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Webster, rebuilding the bridges over Petroleum and Toll Gate creeks, which had been destroyed by the enemy; this work was completed in thirty hours. He participated, with his regiment, in the battle of Philippi, June 3d, 1861, and led the advance in pursuit of the rebels under General Garnet, from Laurel Hill to Carrick's Ford, where his regiment attacked Garnet's command, fighting it alone for forty-five minutes, killing the general and routing his forces. In July, 1861, he returned home and reorganized the regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel, and, with his command, went to Kentucky in September, 1861, reporting to General George H. Thomas, commanding Camp Dick Robinson. He was sent, with his regiment, by order of General Thomas, to Bourbon county, where he broke up and dispersed a rebel regiment which was being organized by Humphrey Marshall. He then returned to Camp Dick Robinson, when he was sent, with his command, to Wild Cat, which he reached in time to save the 2d Kentucky Regiment under Colonel Garrard, and assist in whipping and routing the rebels under General Zollicoffer. He then marched to Lebanon, Kentucky, where he joined Thomas and thence proceeded to Mill Springs, in which battle he commanded his regiment. He returned with Thomas to Lebanon, thence marched to Louisville; and immediately after the fall of Fort Donelson went with his regiment to Nashville. From this latter city he marched to Shiloh, and, under the command of General Thomas, participated in that battle. After the fall of Corinth he was engaged in the pursuit of Bragg's army. He served with Thomas in the campaign, which culminated in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, in which action, having been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, he commanded the brigade of General R. L. McCook, who had been murdered in Alabama. In the battle of Stone River he was on the extreme right flank, but his troops were not engaged. After this battle he was assigned to the First Division of the Army of the Cumberland, ten thousand strong, and posted at Triune, Tennessee, where, for sixty days, his command was almost daily engaged in skirmishing with the enemy. In May, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the post of Murfreesboro' and the railroad defences, and in the fol-

lowing August was relieved from this command by General Rosecrans, and ordered to the front in command of the First Division of the Reserve Corps. On September 16th, 1863, he received orders to make a reconnoissance in the direction of Ringgold, Georgia, and marched to that point, skirmishing with the enemy for three hours before reaching the town. After a severe skirmish with the advance of Longstreet's corps he fell back to the Chickamauga river, where he received an order to hold the bridge, on which the main road from Chattanooga to Atlanta crossed that stream. This position he held during the 19th, the first day of the battle of Chickamauga. On Sunday, the 20th, he abandoned the bridge and went to the support of General Thomas, arriving, with his command, in time to save the remnant of the army on the field from rout and capture. His command suffered severely, losing about three thousand men in two hours. His horse was shot under him. For the part he bore in this terrible battle he was made a Major-General, on a telegram to President Lincoln asking his promotion for distinguished and gallant services on the field, and signed by Generals Rosecrans, Thomas and Granger. When General Sherman advanced from Chattanooga in April, 1864, General Steedman was assigned to the command of the District of the Etowah, extending from Stevenson, Alabama, to the rear line of the army, and to control the railroads in the head-quarters at Chattanooga. This position he held until the close of the war. In June, 1864, the rebel cavalry under General Wheeler having passed around the right flank of Sherman, struck the railroad nine miles south of Dalton, Georgia, where he captured two companies of the 8th Iowa Infantry. He then invested Dalton with fifty-five hundred cavalry, demanding the surrender of the garrison—the 2d Missouri Infantry—under the command of Colonel Siebald, who refused to surrender; and General Steedman, in personal command of two regiments, the 14th United States Colored and the 58th Indiana Infantry, moved by railroad, reached a point nine miles north of Dalton, where he left the cars and moved stealthily in the night close up to the enemy, where he halted, and at daylight rushed upon him, routing with twelve hundred men Wheeler's entire force, and rescuing the garrison. When Hood—after Sherman moved in his "March to the Sea"—menaced Nashville, General Steedman without waiting for orders went with fourteen thousand men on fourteen trains of cars from Chattanooga to Nashville, arriving in time to participate in the battle. He was placed in command of the left wing of Thomas' army, and made the first attack on Hood's forces, driving them over half a mile and capturing two lines of earthworks. On the second day he united with the Fourth Corps, under the command of General T. L. Wood, and being the ranking officer General Steedman directed the operations of both corps and routed the enemy at Overton Hill. After the battle he was sent by General Thomas, with his corps, by way of Murfreesboro' to Stevenson and Huntsville, if possible, to intercept the routed, fleeing rebels under Hood at Florence, but the main body of the enemy had crossed the Tennessee river before Steedman reached Florence. His command, however, broke up and captured a large number of rebel cavalry under General Rhoddy. He then returned to Chattanooga, and was shortly afterwards assigned to the command of the State of Georgia, with his head-quarters at Augusta, where he remained until April, 1866, when he was detailed, by order of Secretary Stanton, to make a tour of the Southern States and inspect the Freedmen's Bureau, which service he duly performed, and in September, 1866, resigned his commission of (full) Major-General. In February, 1867, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans. After his return to Ohio he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. M. R. Waite, who had been appointed Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court. General Steedman has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in 1838, was Sarah M. Stiles. He was again married, in 1874, to Rose H. Barr, who died February 7th, 1876. He is now editor of the *Northern Ohio Democrat*, published at Toledo, Ohio.

DEAN, HON. EZRA V., Lawyer, was born, October 22d, 1825, at Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, and is the eldest of two children, whose parents were Ezra and Eliza (Naylor) Dean. His father (whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume) was a native of Columbia county, New York, of English extraction, and followed an agricultural life during his youth, afterwards becoming a prominent attorney-at-law; he was also an officer during the war of 1812, and an early settler in Ohio, locating at Wooster in 1822, where he married Eliza, daughter of William Naylor, farmer and surveyor, who had removed from Elizabethtown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and settled in Wooster. This family was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. She died in July, 1872, about six months after the death of Judge Dean. Their son, Ezra V., was most carefully trained by his parents in both moral and industrious habits. He received a liberal education both at Oberlin and Hudson Colleges in Ohio, concluding his studies at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, from which institution of learning he graduated in the class of 1847. The following year he commenced reading law with his father, and for a period of four years was so occupied. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and immediately became an associate with his father in the practice of his profession. In 1853 he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature, wherein he served one term of two years, and was at that time the youngest member of that body. In 1862 he accompanied the 120th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry as

Quartermaster, and was subsequently made Brigade Quartermaster, serving as such for some considerable time. He saw service mainly in the Southwest, being present during the siege and at the surrender of Vicksburg. He remained in Wooster until the autumn of 1864, engaged in the active control of an extensive legal practice in connection with his father. At the date last mentioned, he removed to Ironton, Lawrence county, where he was joined by his father in 1867, and where he has since resided and continued the practice of his profession, and been the recipient of an extensive patronage. In 1867 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Lawrence county, notwithstanding it was a Republican stronghold, and he was a candidate for the Legislature in 1873. He has ever been identified with the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for Lewis Cass, the candidate of the regular Democrats in 1848. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. Socially he is pleasant and affable. His integrity of character is unquestionable, and he has ever been remarkable for untiring energy and industry. He was married, 1851, to Charlotte, a daughter of Daniel Weaver, of Wooster.

KIRBY, JACOB, and his twin brother, Colonel Moses H. Kirby, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, were born in Halifax county, Virginia, on May 21st, 1798, the children of Obediah and Ruth Kirby, who were of the Orthodox Friends' persuasion. Obediah Kirby died in 1808, in Halifax county, Virginia, leaving his wife and five sons surviving him. In 1814 the widow, with her four surviving sons (the eldest, Samuel, having been killed in the defence of Norfolk, Virginia, in the war of 1812), removed from Virginia and settled in Hillsborough, Ohio, where she remained for some time, until after the marriage of her sons, with whom she made her home alternately until 1838, when she died at the house of her son John, in Upper Sandusky, Ohio. The widowed mother bestowed all her energy and means in giving to her twin sons a liberal education. At an early age they were sent to a classical school taught by the Rev. James Gilleland, near Ripley, Ohio, where they were prepared for college, and from that school were sent by their mother to the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, where they graduated in 1819. After they had finished their collegiate education, they returned to Ohio, where Jacob commenced the study of medicine, and Moses that of law. During the study of his profession, Jacob was sent to Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, in the medical department of which he graduated in 1823, Dr. Dudley being at that time President. After his return from Transylvania University he commenced the practice of medicine in Hillsborough, Ohio, in partnership with Dr. Jasper Hand, an eminent and highly educated physician from Philadelphia, and from 1823 up to his last illness, a period of nearly fifty years, among his various other public duties, Dr. Jacob Kirby continuously pursued the practice of his profession in Highland county, in the most laborious, successful and unselfish manner. On February 28th, 1825, Dr. Kirby was united by marriage to Rachel Woodrow, second daughter of Joshua and Nancy Woodrow, of Hillsborough, Ohio. From 1829 to 1835 he with Hiram Campbell controlled and edited the Hillsborough *Gazette*. In 1834 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1835 to the State Senate from the counties of Highland and Fayette. Moses H. Kirby, the twin brother, studied law with General Richard Collins, and after his admission to the bar was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in 1825 for Highland county, and continued in that office until 1830; he also represented Highland county in the Legislature in 1826, 1827 and 1830. During this last term of service he was elected Secretary of State, and after the expiration of his term of office as Secretary, never made Highland county his home. At this period the dual life of the twin brothers in their joint and several action and influence in Highland county ceased; but though separated, their love, like that of David and Jonathan, was wonderful, as was evinced by Colonel Kirby's touching remark after the burial of his brother, "I feel like half of me is gone." Dr. Kirby, by his marriage with Rachel Woodrow (who was also of Quaker parentage), became united with a large and influential family, and by the joint birthright of himself and wife with the Friends, he was always devoted to that people and they to him. He left surviving him his widow, Rachel Kirby, and two daughters, Mrs. Ann Smith, wife of Dr. William R. Smith, and their four children; Lizzie Kirby, the youngest daughter, and also the children of his second daughter (deceased), Mrs. Ruth Pugsley, formerly wife of Mr. Walter Pugsley, all of whom were as profound mourners at his death as they had been in every relation devoted to him in his life. On March 26th, 1873, he died at near the completion of his seventy-fifth year. In the relation of son, husband, and father, he cherished the most sensitive regard and care, though he studiously abstained from mere displays in the observation of the world. His character was well defined by individuality. With a nature exceedingly sensitive, he approached the discharge of every public and professional duty with caution, but yet with a quiet determination and industrious purpose to accomplish whatsoever, on any occasion, seemed to him to be his duty. Unobtrusive in his manners, and utterly void of policy, he possessed the art of attaching to himself, in all classes of society, and among a wide circle of acquaintances in the State, a peculiar confidence and esteem. Eccentric in his manners and expressions of thought, he frequently appeared to disdain the conventionalities of society, yet at the same time he was remarkably refined in his feelings, possessing a keen appreciation of kindness, and almost a morbid aversion to giving trouble. His innocent unselfish honesty grappled to him with hooks of steel the confidence of all who consulted him, whether in his profession or about their troubles, and his

admitted knowledge and undoubted scholarship made him a champion upon all occasions in the cause of education, sound morals, and the elevation of the tone of society for all permanent and useful purposes. Knowledge was his ideal, and hence he was always an inquisitive student. Simplicity of taste was his shield against covetousness and the display of riches, and hence in the ministration of his profession, among the rich and the poor, he was perfectly indifferent to the worldly circumstances of his patient, never claiming what the rich ought to pay him, never complaining if the poor did not pay him. His services were scattered like autumn leaves, and no account of them was kept in any book, no promissory note evidenced the value of his labors, no bank account ever showed his deposits, no hidden chest ever concealed his gold. Medical phrase would now here naturally flow to the pen, in expanding and bringing out the peculiar and most striking features of Dr. Kirby's character, but the daily events of a laborious life, unrecompensed toil, profound sympathy with human suffering, indifference as to personal health and comfort whilst absorbed in the discharge of duty, and a striking modesty in claiming his dues, supersedes the use of phrases. Thoroughly educated in every department of his profession, and thoroughly skilled and practised in the most of them, he gave especial attention to obstetrics, and for fifty years, in palace and hovel, through all hours of summer's scorching sunshine and winter's storm and darkness, was he hastened to the home of the sufferer, and on such occasions, numbering near four thousand, success has embalmed him in the grateful memory of woman.

MINER, HON. JOHN L., ex-Judge and Lawyer, was born in what is now Madison county, Ohio, March 8th, 1810. His father, Isaac Miner, a native of Massachusetts, removed from Chenango county, New York, to Ohio, in 1806. As a representative in the Legislature, from Madison county, and afterwards as a member and President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, he became well and favorably known among the leading men of the State of his day; in 1822 he purchased a farm on the west side of the Scioto river, just below Columbus, where he died in December, 1831. The subject of this sketch entered Kenyon College in the fall of 1827, then located temporarily near Worthington, in Franklin county, Ohio, but removed the following summer to Gambier, Knox county, its permanent location. He was a student under the presidency of its founder, Philander Chase, the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ohio, and graduated in the summer of 1832, in the second graduating class. In the fall of 1835 he moved to Cincinnati, and entered the office of Salmon P. Chase, late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as a student of law, and attended the Cincinnati Law School, then in charge of John C. Wright, Timothy Walker, Joseph J. Benham, and Edward D. Mansfield; of those able preceptors, but one, E. D. Mansfield, is now living. In the spring of 1837 he was admitted to the bar, and in the ensuing fall commenced the practice of law in Columbus, Ohio, having in October of that year married Mary, the daughter of John C. Wright. In the spring of 1840, however, he returned to Cincinnati, where he has since resided, and entered the law firm of Wright & Walker. His political attachments allied him originally with the Whig party, to which he belonged so long as it maintained its organization. He afterward, until the close of the civil war, acted with the Republican organization. He has outlived his partisan feeling, however, and of late years exercised the privilege of an independent voter, having regard mainly to the ability and integrity of candidates for office rather than to their party affiliations. His life has been devoted chiefly to his profession, and he has never sought political office, nor had any taste for the alluring turmoil and exciting warfare of party politics. He was for a short time one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, having been appointed by Governor Hayes to fill the vacancy on that bench occasioned by the resignation of the late Judge Stover; and in the fall of 1873 he was elected a member from Hamilton county of the late Constitutional Convention of Ohio, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Josiah L. Keck. These responsible positions were filled by him with fidelity, and an ability which secured the warm commendation of the bench and bar as well as the general community. Apart also from his professional attainments, his fund of scholarly, literary and general knowledge is rich and varied.

BALDWIN, SEYMOUR WESLEY, Merchant and Bank Director, is of New England birth, having been born in Meriden, Connecticut, on July 29th, 1807. He was a farmer's son, and his experience was that of farmers' boys in general, at that day in particular. He worked on the farm as the principal business to be done, and obtained his education as the exigencies of farm labor permitted. In this manner, working on the farm in the summer and attending the district school in the winter, he occupied himself until he was eighteen years of age. Then he left the farm and left the school, and entered upon commercial pursuits as a Yankee pedlar. He succeeded in this line of business, and remained in it until 1835. Then he decided that the time had come to go into mercantile life on a more ambitious scale. He believed in the West as a field of enterprise, and accordingly removed to Elyria, Ohio, where he started in the dry-goods business. He has resided there ever since, engaged in business as an extensive and exceedingly prosperous dry-goods merchant. His success in his mercantile career has been great and uninterrupted, and no man in the country has been blessed with a greater degree of business

prosperity. He is energetic, enterprising and active, and promptly and fully as he meets all the requirements of his individual business, he has time and energy to bestow on other matters. He is a Director of the National Bank of Elyria, and takes an active interest in all measures calculated to forward the welfare of the community. He was also elected first President of the Home Bank of West Meriden, Connecticut. Politically he was an early Whig; later he acted with the men who formed the anti-slavery party, and since the organization of the Republican party he has worked consistently with that party. His first vote was cast for John Quincy Adams, for President. His life of hard work was pleasantly interrupted in 1870, by a tour of several months in Europe. In 1830 he married Mary E. Candee, who died in September, 1836. His present wife, Fidelia Hall, he married in 1837.

CYLAR, HON. J. W., Journalist and Legislator, was born in Carlisle, Brown county, Ohio, on March 11th, 1847. By profession a newspaper man, he is at the present writing (March, 1876) Editor and Publisher of the *People's Defender*, at West Union. At the October election of 1875 he was elected to represent his county (Adams) in the Ohio Legislature. Of that body he is one of the youngest members.

OWENS, WILLIAM, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, April 24th, 1823. His parents were natives of this country. His early education was obtained in the country schools of a sparsely settled district, and his acquirements, at the age of thirteen, must have been of the most meagre character, since, up to that period of his life, he had attended the sessions but two quarters in each year. Through the winter months of his earlier years, on account of the distance of the school from his home, and the prevalence of heavy snow-storms, he was obliged to relinquish his studies, and satisfy his craving for knowledge by reading all the books belonging to his father, or which could be borrowed from his neighbors. His course of reading developed in him a great fondness for travel, which was subsequently gratified by his departure from home, in company with an invalid army officer, with whom he visited Florida, the West Indies, and South America. After thus spending two years in rambling hither and thither, he became anxious to learn a useful business or profession, and, in accordance with that desire, returned to Ohio, and in Cincinnati applied himself to the trade of cooper, as one which would permit him to devote one portion of his time to labor and the other to study. In the spring of 1843 he entered Woodward College as a beneficiary, and afterward was engaged for a time in working at his trade during one-half of the day, and in attending the college recitations during the other half, while he studied his lessons in the hours formerly devoted to sleep or recreation. He continued this manner of life, often changing his workshop and master, until early in the spring of 1846, when an opportunity was offered him to enter a drug store, as assistant. In the following May the Mexican war broke out, and he then enlisted in the 1st Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, commanded by Captain J. B. Armstrong. Shortly after arriving at the theatre of war he was appointed Hospital Steward for his regiment, and in this capacity served faithfully until the cessation of hostilities. During the conflict he was engaged in nearly all of the more important battles under General Taylor. Upon being mustered out of the service, he returned to Cincinnati, and resumed his former position in the drug store, where he remained until 1849, the date of his graduation in medicine. While thus employed he had attended lectures during the day, and at night served as night-clerk. During the intervals between the winter courses of lectures he gave his attention closely to the drug business and his studies, taking four full courses before graduating. After his graduation, with high honors, he was immediately appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Eclectic Medical College, and retained that position during the following two years. In the ensuing year he was solicited to take the same office in the Western College of Homœopathy, at Cleveland, Ohio. That position he accepted, and, while filling it, attended a full course of lectures upon the Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics. In the spring of 1852 he again returned to Cincinnati, and there resumed his professional labors. In the autumn of 1855 he purchased an interest in a Water Cure establishment at Granville, Ohio, and sustained his connection with this enterprise until, at the expiration of two years, it proved to be a financial failure. He then moved to Yellow Springs, Ohio, and there embarked in the same business, taking in a partner as financial manager, in order to permit him to devote his entire attention to the medical management of the institution. At the end of eighteen months he found that he had lost all the money invested by him in the business, and also was surprised at the discovery of the fact that all the available property was in the hands of his partner. In November, 1858, he returned to Cincinnati, hoping to retrieve his wasted fortunes in this city, and find a less ruinous road to affluence. He had abandoned faith in "financial managers." In the spring of 1861, after the lapse of two years and six months, his circumstances were not less straitened, and, on the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, he assisted in organizing two companies for the war. One, of infantry, could not be accepted; the other, of cavalry, was attached to the 5th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. In that company (K) he accepted a commis-

sion as First Lieutenant, and during the ensuing conflict held many important positions of danger, responsibility, and trust. As First Lieutenant, and subsequently as Captain, his record is wholly honorable, and he was several times commended "by special order" for courage, fidelity, and intelligence. As Acting Assistant Surgeon, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, and Acting Assistant Commissary, his accounts were always found to be entirely correct, and were invariably approved by the department. In July, 1863, he was commissioned a Captain in his regiment, and took command of the company in whose organization he had assisted. At the battle of Shiloh his company was detailed to watch the Confederate movements on the Federal right flank, and, after the action, he was assigned to look after the sick and wounded, and to take special charge of those who belonged to his own regiment until they were all on board of steamers for the Northern hospitals. He afterward rejoined his command in front of Corinth, and took an active part in scouting service in the vicinity of the enemy's lines. On two occasions he assisted in cutting off the rebel railroad communications in their rear, measures which ultimately compelled the evacuation of this stronghold. He took part also under General Phil Sheridan, in the pursuit of the Confederate troops to Booneville. After the capture of Corinth, he was detailed to the surgical charge of the sick and wounded of a cavalry field-hospital in that place, and retained his position there until he was commissioned Captain about fifteen months later. While engaged in the hospital, he applied his attention to the study and practice of surgery, thus acquiring, by close and incessant observation, a thorough knowledge of this branch of medical science. During the battles of Iuka, September 19th, 1862, and Corinth, October 3d, 4th, and 5th, he occupied a conspicuous position in the field, was with the ambulances, and took charge of the sick and wounded. During an expedition into north Alabama, in December, 1862, a battalion of raw recruits, known as the 1st Alabama Cavalry, was found to be without a commander. On the recommendation of his commanding officer, he was ordered to assume command of this undrilled rabble; and, on the termination of the campaign, Colonel Sweeney issued a special order, commending the gallantry displayed by him in dislodging the command of General Roddy from a stronghold at Blue Springs, and in the subsequent pursuit in which those undisciplined men captured a large number of prisoners, among whom were several officers. Also, in command of his company, he participated in all the battles around Chattanooga, and was with Sherman's command in his march through Georgia, and at the capture of Atlanta. At Cherokee, Alabama, October 20th, 1863, he commanded a cavalry charge made upon Colonel Forrest's forces, and on this occasion several times narrowly escaped death. When the period of enlistment of his regiment had expired, he was mustered out as Captain, then at once rejoined the army, as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, and was ordered to Louisville, to assist in the Crittenden United States General Hospital. On the eve of the battle of Nashville he was ordered to that place, and took charge of "Branch of No. 16, United States General Hospital." Here the mortality list was most appalling; out of two hundred and fifty beds, the death rate had averaged from eight to ten *per diem*. Under his management, however, matters rapidly assumed a better aspect, and, after the lapse of two weeks, the death rate lessened wonderfully. Thereupon the medical inspector of hospitals, Dr. John E. McGirr, sent to him a letter personally complimenting him in glowing terms on the desirable result attained. He continued in charge of this branch until the close of the war, when he went to Washington, in order to facilitate the settlement of his accounts with the various departments. He then returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and resumed the practice of his profession. He assisted in founding the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, occupied the chair of anatomy in that institution for two years, and subsequently was assigned to that of materia medica and therapeutics, which he still retains. After the close of the third course of lectures, he was appointed Dean of the Faculty, and has since continued to act in this capacity. In June, 1865, he was appointed Examining Surgeon for Pensioners, for Hamilton county, and held the office for four years. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the State Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, of the Cincinnati Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Society of Natural History, and of other organizations of a scientific, literary, or social character. He has written numerous articles for homœopathic journals, and is now one of the regular contributors to the *Cincinnati Medical Advance*, the homœopathic organ of this section of the country. He is still an earnest medical student, controls a large and lucrative practice, and is to-day one of the most energetic and able defenders of homœopathy in the State of Ohio or elsewhere. He was married, May 12th, 1853, to Sarah E. Wilcox, of Cincinnati, by whom he has had six children; of these, one boy and three girls are now living.

MEEK, WILLIAM M., ex-Probate Judge, Lawyer, was born in West Union, Adams county, Ohio, November 22d, 1818. He was the sixth child in a family of nine children, whose parents were John Meek and Ann (Jones) Meek. His father, a native of Virginia, was for sixty years a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the zealous and fearless pioneer preachers of the West. He was sent to Ohio in 1803 by the Baltimore Conference, and there, by his tireless labors in a virgin field, accomplished an incalculable amount of good. He died at Felicity, Clermont county, Ohio, December 31st, 1860. His mother, a native of Virginia, was a daughter of John Jones, who

was identified with the struggles of the revolutionary patriots. On the paternal side he is of Scotch, and on the maternal of Welsh, extraction. From his fourteenth to his eighteenth year he was occupied alternately in working on a farm during the summer months, and in attending school in the winter season. In 1836 he was sent to Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, to pursue a course of literary study at a select school there located. In the summer of 1838, having spent the intervening period in diligent study, he returned to West Union, Adams county, and during the ensuing two years was constantly employed in attending to his duties as a bookkeeper in one of the stores of the place. In 1841 he began the reading of law at West Union, under the supervision of Hon. Nelson Barrere, now one of the leading attorneys of Hillsborough. In 1844 he passed the required examination, and was admitted to the bar. Through the following year he was not engaged in any particular pursuit or business, but February 1st, 1845, opened his office in West Union, and there remained until 1850, continuously occupied in the active practice of law. In 1850 he moved to Winchester, Adams county, Ohio, where he passed four years, chiefly in the dry-goods business, while still practising to a limited extent his profession. In November, 1854, he removed to Hillsborough, Highland county, opened a law office, and decided to devote his time and energies solely to professional labors. He then met with great success, and speedily acquired a very extensive clientelage, which is still constantly increasing in value and importance. In 1863 he was elected Probate Judge of Highland county, Ohio, was re-elected in 1866, and again re-elected in 1869—holding the office in all nine years. The Republican party possesses his esteem and support, while his religious sentiments find a congenial atmosphere within the boundaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in August, 1845, to Hester De Bruin, a native of Maysville, Kentucky.

THOMPSON, HON. JOHN G., Commissioner of Railways and Telegraphs for the State of Ohio, ex-Member of the Ohio State Senate for the counties of Franklin and Pickaway, was born in Union county, Ohio, February 17th, 1833. His parents were James Thompson, who followed the occupation of farming, and Catharine (Gamble) Thompson. Upon finishing his education at the Marysville Academy, he moved to Columbus, Ohio, in 1854, and embarked in the dry-goods trade, at which he continued until 1859, when he was elected Treasurer for Franklin county. After the expiration of his term of service in that office, in 1863 he resumed his business relations, and also, in connection with others, established a private banking house, under the firm-style of Bailey, Thompson & Co. In 1870 he withdrew entirely from business, and in the course of the following year was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Franklin and Pickaway. He was re-elected in 1873, but after serving the first year of the term resigned the position in order to accept that of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, tendered him by Governor Allen. He has been prominently identified with the political action and measures of the State since the beginning of his career, and has uniformly given his support and influence to the Democratic party. From 1860 to 1863 he was Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee, and subsequently became its Chairman, a position which, with the exception of an interval of two years, he has since retained. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at New York, in 1872 to the Convention in Baltimore, and during each of the attendant campaigns was an efficient member of the National Committee. He has repeatedly been elected a member of the City Council of Columbus, and in all times has taken an active part in the various public improvements of the place. On December 6th, 1875, he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives. He was married, February 17th, 1857, to Fannie High, daughter of H. S. High, of Franklin county, Ohio.

CARD, WILLIAM W., Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway, was born, September 6th, 1831, in Madison county, New York, and is the son of W. J. Card, a surveyor and civil engineer by profession, who has had charge of various public works in both Pennsylvania and Ohio. His primary education was received in the public schools of his section, but was completed in an academical institution. During his boyhood years he assisted his father, who had been elected Surveyor of Fairfield county, Ohio, and by this means he obtained a complete knowledge of all the details of surveying, both theoretical and practical. In 1851 he joined a corps of engineers who were engaged in the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad, and he remained in that connection until the line was surveyed and located. He was appointed in 1853 the Resident Engineer for the eastern division of the road, and when his work was completed he accepted a similar position on the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, which is now termed the Milwaukee & St. Paul. In 1859 the superintendent of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad died, when he was elected to fill the vacancy, which he did to the entire satisfaction of the officers of that corporation for five years thereafter. In 1864 he was tendered the position of Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, now termed the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, which he accepted, retaining this important post nearly eight years. In May, 1871, he was induced to take charge of the office of Chief Engineer and Superin-

tendent of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railway, which he still holds. He was married, June, 1872, to Hattie Dinsmoor, of Columbus, Ohio.

JONES, WILLIAM W., Physician, although a resident of Ohio, and a native of New York, might be claimed by New England as one of her children. His grandfather was a major in the revolutionary war. Both his parents were natives of Connecticut, and emigrated from Litchfield county in that State to central New York in 1817. New England may be said to have stronger claims upon him as one of those who derived their ancestry from the Captain Jones who commanded the "Mayflower," without whose stubborn opposition to the wishes of the Pilgrims, Plymouth Rock would have been unknown in history, and New England had not been New England. In Dr. Jones himself, this oldest of New England blood is mingled on the maternal side with Scotch. He was born at Smyrna, Chenango county, New York, September 28th, 1819, a little more than a year after his parents had removed there. When he was only eight years of age his father died, leaving a large family, with but slender provision for their material support. Appreciating the value of education, the mother struggled to give her children such advantages as a new country at that time afforded. William was kept at school at the academy of his native town until he was twelve years of age, and afterwards completed his studies at Salem Academy in the same State, working the while, as he found time and opportunity, to lessen his mother's burden, and share in his own support. Having a passionate fondness for books, on leaving school he entered a printing-office, at which business he served for four years, in three different offices which had successively failed for want of support. In 1836 he abandoned the occupation, and removed to Dresden, Ohio, where he entered into business as clerk and afterwards as partner in a flouring mill. The knowledge of business acquired by his commercial pursuits at that time has been of very great advantage to him since, in his professional intercourse with the people, but he became satisfied that its pursuit for a lifetime would fail to bring that happiness to him which was his chief aim in life. Having formed an intimate friendship for Dr. W. W. Rickey, who had one of the best medical libraries to be found at that day, he was easily persuaded by him to commence the study of medicine in 1844, believing that this profession presented a worthy field for attaining all the objects which could be hoped for, with a full knowledge that it implied a life of toil and devotion in those who embraced it, and generally much less of material success than followed the application of the same talents in business pursuits. He graduated in the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1849. After receiving his diploma he removed to Toledo, where he at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, and where he has remained so engaged ever since. He had learned his profession thoroughly, as he did everything, and very soon he stood high as a physician and surgeon. His advance was rapid and continuous, and before long his patronage was large and lucrative. He did not consider that, on receiving his diploma, he had finished his studies. On the contrary he has read and investigated constantly, and has kept even pace, in his knowledge and in his practice, with the most advanced developments of medical science, and so the confidence and esteem which his skill and accomplishments won for him at the first have been continued and increased, until he now occupies a foremost position in the ranks of his profession, and not only is that position recognized by the community at large, but still more cordially by his professional brethren. In 1875 he was elected President of the Ohio State Medical Society, and he now holds that position in the Alumni Association of the University of Buffalo; and he is, moreover, an honorary and corresponding member of various medical and scientific societies in several States of the Union. As a citizen, no less than a professional man, is Dr. Jones esteemed. He holds professional honors in far greater esteem than the greatest political preferment that could be bestowed upon him. Nevertheless, in response to the desire of his fellow-citizens, he has from time to time held public office. In 1857 he was elected a member of the City Council of Toledo, of which body he was President during his term of office. He filled the position most honorably and acceptably, and won the unreserved commendation of all, of whatever party. In 1870 he was elected Mayor of Toledo, and held the office for a term of four years. His administration of the duties of chief magistrate of the city was an eminently satisfactory one, characterized by ability, dignity, and the most rigid integrity. He was married in 1851 to Adeline Knaggs, of Toledo, and three sons and two daughters have been born to them.

BALLARD, JOHN, Retired Capitalist, was born, October 1st, 1790, at Charlemont, Massachusetts, and is the third of eleven children, whose parents were William and Elizabeth (Whitney) Ballard. His father was a native of Worcester county, and of Welsh extraction; he was both a mason and a farmer during life; he died in 1840. His mother was also a native of the same locality, and was a daughter of Jonathan Whitney, of English descent. John worked on a farm until he was thirteen years of age, attending the district school during the winter months. In 1803 he was placed with Horatio H. Buttrick, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, to learn the trade of a carriage-builder. The selection of this calling was owing to his inability for farm labor, his health not permitting him to encounter the hardships incident to a farmer's life. He remained at Lancaster until after he had entered

his twentieth year; and during his six years' stay with Buttrick he had but one month's schooling each year; but, being a close reader, devoted all his spare time to study. Leaving Lancaster he went to Boston and finished learning his trade, staying there about two years. Having attained his majority he went to Framingham, and worked as a journeyman at his trade for about one year, and then commenced business on his own account, which he prosecuted with great energy and success for the period of twenty-five years at Framingham. In the autumn of 1838 he closed out his business and removed to Ohio, locating himself at Athens, in 1839, where he has ever since resided. After he had become permanently settled in his new home he engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducted with success and the practice of the strictest integrity until 1865, when he retired from active business pursuits to enjoy the fruits of his labors for so many years. Feeling a deep interest in the development of the mineral resources of his new home, in 1845 he successfully engaged in the manufacture of salt; his usual good judgment was drawn out in the selection of a site uniting cheap transportation and water-power, the want of which had wrecked former enterprises of the kind. He was a Director of the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad Company for a number of years, and was the President of the Athens branch of the State Bank of Ohio for about fourteen years. He is now a Director of the First National Bank of Athens, Ohio. In political belief he is a Republican, and at the outbreak of the rebellion exhibited his faith in the unity of this great republic by being the first to furnish the sinews of war by investing in United States bonds to the amount of $80,000, in its darkest days and when the outlook was very discouraging. Previous to the organization of the Republican party he was a strong Whig. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for over twenty years. He has ever been a temperate, industrious and cheerful man, of pleasing manners and of a social disposition; and he has always been remarkable for untiring energy and industry. He was married in 1816 to Pamelia Bennett, a native of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, who died in 1858, leaving a family of eight children. His second wife, to whom he was united in 1861, was Catharine Stearns, a native of Lancaster, Massachusetts. They were married in Boston, Massachusetts.

ARMSTRONG, JAMES MONROE, Mechanic, Merchant and one of the Proprietors of the Russell, Morgan & Co. Job Printing Office, Nos. 258 and 260 Race street, Cincinnati, was born, 1812, in Columbia township, Hamilton county, and is a son of the late James Armstrong, for many years flour inspector of Cincinnati. The latter was one of six brothers, who with their three sisters and parents removed from Maryland and located, in the year 1800, on the Little Miami river, near what is now Plainville, formerly known as Armstrong's upper, middle and lower mills. Nathaniel Shepherd Armstrong, the father of this large family, assisted in locating his six sons as follows: William and Major John were located at the lower mill; Thomas and Leonard operated the middle mill, while James and Nathaniel had charge of the upper mill. In 1822 James, the father of James Monroe Armstrong, disposed of his interests in the upper mill to his brother, and removed to a farm on Indian Hill, in the same township, where he remained until 1828, when he removed to Cincinnati, where he became flour inspector, as above stated, and held the position for many years. He died in 1841, aged fifty-seven years; his widow survived him until 1866, when she followed him, at the ripe age of seventy-seven. James Monroe Armstrong, at the age of sixteen, commenced learning the coachmaking trade in the establishment of William Holyoke, then located on the present site of the National Theatre, on Sycamore street. At the expiration of five years he had thoroughly mastered his trade; but, feeling the need of a better education, he entered the Talbot School, in the old Cincinnati College. He remained there a few months, paying for his tuition by his own labor. After leaving school he began work in the factory of the late George C. Miller, then one of the largest carriage manufactories in the West, and is yet in a flourishing condition under the management of two of the founder's sons. He remained at this establishment for three years, and then formed a partnership with Samuel Barnes, and in 1838, under the firm-name of Armstrong & Barnes, opened their own factory on Vine above Twelfth street. This connection continued prosperously until about 1844, when the junior member disposed of his interests to his partner, Barnes, and with two others engaged, in the following year, in the grocery, coopering and whiskey-gauging business. In 1850 he retired from this connection, and in company with Hermann Krafeldt embarked in the flour trade on the West Miami canal. In 1854 his brother, Arthur E. Armstrong, on account of his superior knowledge of the quality of flour and grain, was added to the firm. In 1855 Mr. Krafeldt died, but the business was continued by himself and brother on the same square (the last eight years on the corner of Walnut street) until 1867. At that date, in connection with A. O. Russell, R. J. Morgan and John F. Robinson, he purchased the *Cincinnati Enquirer* job printing office on College street. After remaining there for between five and six years, during which time their business assumed immense proportions, the company purchased the ground and erected their present building on Race street, which is now one of the largest, most complete, and thoroughly and successfully conducted printing establishments in the entire West. In 1874 James M. Armstrong was elected a member of the City Council, in which body he served as a member of some of its most important committees. In the fall of 1875 he was one of the nom-

mees of the Democratic party for the Legislature. With all of the other candidates for the Legislature of the party on that ticket he was defeated. For the past ten years he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Second National Bank. His business interests have from time to time brought him into relations with the various commercial organizations of the city. He has been more than usually successful in his career of varied effort. His personal and business habits have been unexceptional. His brother, Arthur E., is still engaged in the flour and grain trade, and another, Sandford L., is a merchant at Rising Sun, Indiana. Dr. Nathaniel S. Armstrong was a practitioner of medicine in Cincinnati, and one of its most prominent, honest and conscientious; he was the brother-in-law of the late Charles Woodward, both of whom the profession were proud of; he died in Cincinnati in 1854. Leonard L., another brother, is in the drug business at Cumminsville, Ohio. John Wesley, another brother, was attached to the 5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam. Thomas Milton, his youngest brother, died in 1863, aged thirty-three years; his only sister living is Mrs. Robert Evans, of Indianapolis, Indiana. He was married, January 29th, 1840, to Martha, daughter of Caleb Williams, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Cincinnati, with whom he has three children, two daughters and one son. In 1853 Caleb Williams died, at the age of seventy-two years; his companion, Martha Williams, died in 1846.

ADAMS, JOHN, Common Pleas Judge, was born on December 11th, 1824, at Mount Vernon, Ohio. He was a farmer's son, and the experiences of his boyhood and youth were such experiences as befall almost any farmer's boy whose father has only the wealth that comes of hard toil, every day in every season. He "learned to labor and to wait;" for as soon as he was old enough he took part in the labors of the farm, and for the fulfilment of such hopes and aspirations as come to the ambitious and capable boy he had to wait until the opportunity for gratifying them could be made. He attended school first at Martinsburg, and afterwards at Kenyon College. Subsequently he entered Jefferson College, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and graduated there in the spring of 1847. After leaving college he commenced the study of law, reading with Hon. John K. Miller, at Mount Vernon. He was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon in 1850, and at once commenced the practice of his profession there. At first he practised alone, but at the end of a year he formed a professional partnership with Mr. Dunbar. Eventually this partnership was dissolved, and subsequently he associated himself with his former preceptor, Hon. John K. Miller. He prospered well in his profession, and gained a practice that was large and lucrative. In politics he is a Democrat, and has acted steadily and consistently with that party. In 1871 he was candidate, on the Democratic ticket, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Mount Vernon, and was elected by a handsome majority. He took office in 1872 for a term of five years. His course while on the bench has fully vindicated the wisdom of those who elevated him to the position. To high abilities and fine attainments he joins the strictest integrity, a judicial impartiality which nothing can swerve, and a regard for principle which all recognize and appreciate. He is honored and esteemed as the right man in the right place, and the fact that his high and responsible station was awarded to him because of the sterling characteristics belonging to his nature, and the high attainments which he acquired through his own almost unaided exertions, is a fact that must be gratifying to himself no less than encouraging to all men who are struggling and aspiring within the circle of his influence. He was married on the 16th of May, 1860, to Julia Huxford, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Four children, three girls and one boy, have blessed the union.

SMITH, WALTER H., Lawyer and ex-United States Assistant Attorney-General, was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, June 2d, 1826. His parents were both natives of the same State; his father, the Rev. Walter Smith, a Congregationalist, graduated from Yale College in 1816; his mother, *née* Orpha Jerome, being of French origin. After a thorough preparatory course of study, under the able tuition of his father, Walter H. entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, and graduated from that institution in 1846. Returning to his home in Mount Vernon, Ohio (where the family had removed in 1840), he immediately commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar on the 12th of June, 1848. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon, and so continued for a period of fifteen years, being associated during that interval with the Hon. Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and the Hon. W. R. Sapp, ex-member of Congress from Ohio (now deceased). In March, 1869, Mr. Smith was appointed Solicitor of Internal Revenue, the duties of which office he performed with marked ability and satisfaction for a period of two years, when he was called to assume the responsibilities of a more important position of trust and honor, that of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, and was the incumbent of that office until October, 1875, when he resigned, in order to resume the practice of his profession (in Washington, District of Columbia), in which he had always taken high rank and sustained an honorable reputation. He was married, June 3d, 1851, to Frances E., daughter of the late Hon. W. R. Sapp, ex-member of

Congress from Ohio, and for many years one of the partners of Mr. Smith while practising law at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

PHISTER, COLONEL JACOB O., Manager of the Phister Tobacco Warehouse, in Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in the town of Maysville, Kentucky, August 10th, 1820. He was the second child in a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, whose parents, estimable members of the ruling middle class of the country, gave to them such educational advantages as their means and the opportunities of that day permitted. His father being a carpenter and builder, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpentering, and as in that day and section it had yet to "be made easy" by planing-mills and the various kinds of machinery pertaining to them, he learned his trade thoroughly in all its branches, from the making of a hen-coop to the building of a continued rail stair-case. In 1840 he emigrated to the town of Burlington, on the Mississippi river, in the then new Territory of Iowa, carved out of the Black Hawk purchase. Very soon after his arrival the newly-appointed Governor, Hon. John Chambers of Kentucky, selected him as his private secretary, and made him one of his military aides, with the rank and title of Colonel. Those places he held during the administration of the Governor, about five years, filling them with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all the departments of the government with which his duties brought him in contact. He was also Secretary to several commissions appointed to treat with the Indian tribes in the Superintendency of Governor Chambers, and performed his work so well that at a subsequent period, after he had left the Territory, he was selected to take charge of a similar field of labor. He travelled much over the Territory in the discharge of his duties while in the employ of the government, and associated much with frontier military officers, usually men of superior intelligence and attainments, and with the officers of the territorial and general government, socially and officially, and thus acquired a large amount of information on a great variety of subjects, from the Indian in his wigwam to the President in the White House, which but few men possess, and but few have such opportunities to acquire. On the retirement of the Governor he returned to his old home in Kentucky, without any intention, however, of abandoning his new one in the West. But, through the persuasions of his relatives, he was induced to engage in business there, which he did, and remained during the ensuing ten years. In this period he conducted a large hardware business, and also acquired some distinction in a quiet way as an amateur in literary matters. Meeting with reverses in the great financial storm of 1857, he relinquished his business in Maysville and visited Leavenworth, Kansas, and Omaha, Nebraska, with a view to a settlement ultimately in one or the other of these towns. But failing to make such connections in either place as were desirable, he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and projected a leaf tobacco warehouse. Then making a strong report to the City Council of the possible future of Cincinnati, under proper and timely efforts, as a leaf-tobacco market, he succeeded in inducing this body to grant his company a large unused market-house, admirably suited to warehouse purposes, on very favorable terms for some years; and, December 1st, 1857, the Wheeler Leaf-Tobacco Warehouse was opened under his management, which, afterward taking the name Phister House, was conducted by him for a period of eighteen years. Up to this time but one other house in the city was devoted exclusively to the sale of leaf-tobacco, while several commission pork and grain houses received and sold it, on the same principle that makes a tavern of almost every house in a rural district, because now and then a wayfarer may demand food and shelter. These commission houses made no systematized efforts to secure shipments, but accepted what came as so much commercial driftwood that floated into their business from the great river of commerce that flowed into New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Fully appreciating the fortunate geographical position of Cincinnati in relation to the tobacco-growing districts, and anticipating her prosperous future as a leaf-tobacco market, he applied himself to the building up of the business in a careful and systematic fashion; and by means of elaborate circulars, extensive advertisements and personal solicitation, labored energetically to make his anticipations permanent realities, and secure the coveted business for Cincinnati on a lasting basis. Long before the term of the lease of his house had expired, his promises to the city were more than fulfilled by the establishment of several warehouses, and the growth of a general effort on the part of each establishment to secure a fair share in the control of the rapidly-growing trade. The combined efforts culminated in the making of Cincinnati the first market in the country for cutting-leaf, if not for all kinds, in the West. The exigencies of the war between the government and the Southern States brought up the important subject of taxation, and as tobacco was called on to contribute heavily to the necessary funds for carrying on the war, the very interesting question as to whether taxation should be placed on the raw material or on the manufactured article was at once raised, and for the time became an all-absorbing one to all interested parties: Congress, growers, dealers and manufacturers. In that controversy Colonel Phister took an active part in favor of placing the tax on the manufactured article, and not on the raw material; he supported his views with zeal and ability—by arguments addressed to Congressmen, letters in conversational style, by various speeches, and by an admirable report to Commissioner Wells, embodying the sentiment of the Western growers and dealers. And the statement is warranted that, on one occasion during the struggle, when the Eastern manufacturers, aided by several strong Western allies, had well nigh secured the decision of the Committee

on Ways and Means in favor of placing the tax on the leaf, by a well-timed, brief and powerful article, addressed to Hon. George H. Pendleton, then Representative from Hamilton county, he turned the tide, reinvigorated the disheartened leaf men and rallied them to a final effort, which resulted in the placing of the tax where it now rests, on the manufactured article; where, he contends, the policy and spirit of the American government and the good of the American people demand that it shall stand. He was uniformly in favor of an *ad valorem* instead of a specific tax, but, recognizing some almost insurmountable obstacles to the carrying out of this principle, he finally abandoned his opposition to the specific plan, and became usefully instrumental in the adjustment of the details of the laws on the best basis. While entirely willing that tobacco should bear its fullest possible proportion of the tax, he never concealed his indignation at the invidious distinctions placed on the trade in the guise of the licenses, bonds and rulings of the departments, and was ever ready to resent them as an aspersion upon a great body of enterprising, honorable and respected citizens and tradesmen. In the transition of any business from a fugitive and an uncertain state to one of permanence and solidity, many perplexing questions arise relating to its control and management which must be adjusted, and many jealousies and animosities will be engendered between rival parties which must be settled by mutual concession. In all such controversies he was always consulted, and his conservative disposition, strengthened by his love of harmonious proceedings, always enlisted him on the side of compromise, while the impress of his diplomacy can be clearly traced in the present high position occupied to-day by the tobacco trade in the great Queen City. Being a quick and ready writer, his services have been in constant requisition by the trade, and for it he has composed innumerable articles—obituaries, biographies, essays, etc. Probably three-fourths of the tobacco trade literature of the West owes its existence to his pen; and an address to his constituents at an agricultural fair, held at Ripley, Ohio, on "Mason County Tobacco," was highly commended and widely published as a very able production. The humorous side of his character found a suitable field in his auction sales, which were invariably conducted by him in person, and also in banquet speeches made after the removal of the cloth. One of the latter effusions, a speech known as "the Boy Allegory," was delivered at the first fair of the trade, held in the Bodman warehouse; another, known as "the Argonauts," an effort of peculiar brilliancy, was delivered at the Spence banquet, in the St. Charles Hotel. Colonel Phister has travelled very considerably in the prosecution of his business, and profited greatly by his travels. He possesses a vast fund of curious and useful information on a variety of subjects, and as a conversationalist is an exhaustless dispenser of quaint ideas and odd fancies. He is totally opposed to liquor as a beverage, and to the use of tobacco in all its forms, and is a zealous Old School Presbyterian. Politically, he is a liberal Democrat, and though tolerant of the opinions of others, has his own views on all the questions of the day, and holds to them with inflexible pertinacity. Endowed with keen wit, a sprightly mind, fine imaginative powers and an enviable flow of language, he would have made his mark at the bar, in the pulpit or in the editorial chair. As it is, his position in life is far beyond the common level, and in the eyes of more than a majority of mankind is an enviable one, and with large tincture of local glory.

HORR, CHARLES WILLIAM, Manufacturer, was born in Avon, Lorain county, Ohio, January 25th, 1837. He entered college at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1856, and in 1860 graduated from the Antioch College. He was then engaged for one year in teaching in the Union Schools of Vandalia, Illinois, and at the expiration of that time entered the army as Captain in the 35th Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He received his commission from the Governor of Illinois in 1861. At the close of a period of eighteen months he resigned his commission and commenced operating in stocks. About the termination of the rebellion he erected, in conjunction with his brother, the first cheese factory in northern Ohio. Since his entry into this business he has continued to sustain it with energy and success, and the house in which he is now a partner is at the present time the largest manufacturer of cheese and butter in the United States. His house is known under the style of Bramm & Horr. He is a Director of the Savings Bank of Elyria, and of the First National Bank of Wellington. Although admitted to the bar in Columbus in 1864 by the Supreme Court, he has never practised his profession, but devoted his time and attention entirely to his manufacturing business. By careful management he has accumulated considerable property, and gained a leading position by his unswerving integrity amid his fellow-townsmen. Politically, he is a liberal Republican. He was married in 1860 to Esther A. Lang, of Huntington, Ohio, daughter of Rev. Mr. Lang.

BACON, HENRY MARTYN, Clergyman, was born in the city of Albany, New York, on September 24th, 1827, of English parentage. While still quite young, he removed with his parents to Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and there remained until he reached manhood, his youthful experiences being unmarked by any remarkable incidents. He obtained his early education at the Berkshire common schools, and when he had reached a suitable age entered Williams College, at Williamstown. His course there was a creditable one, and he graduated with honor. On leaving college he became a teacher, and in 1845 he

went to Natchez, Mississippi, to engage there in that profession. He taught there some time, and then went to Indiana, where he followed teaching in various portions of the State. He was of a devout and earnest character, and felt a strong desire to engage in teaching of a loftier and more important kind than he had heretofore been occupied in, high and important as that is. While teaching school he was also studying, with a view to satisfying this aspiration by entering the pulpit as a teacher in the church. Eventually he was regularly qualified to enter the pulpit as a Presbyterian minister, and in the year 1851 he went to Covington, Indiana, and became pastor of the Presbyterian Church there. He occupied the pulpit of that church for a period of nine years, at the end of which time he went to Attica, Indiana, where he remained in charge of a church for a year and a half. Leaving Attica he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he became pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. There he still remains, engaged in earnest work, and doing faithful and effective service. His residence at Attica was interrupted by that momentous episode that interrupted the course of so many individuals and communities, the war of the rebellion. In 1862 he joined the 63d Indiana Regiment at Attica, as Chaplain. He remained with the regiment for three years, and was mustered out in June, 1865, returned to Attica, from whence he went to Toledo. Besides his duties as pastor, he now fulfills those of Trustee of Wooster College, a prominent institution, located at Wooster, Ohio. He was married on November 29th, 1852, to Mary A. Mallory, of Covington.

WILLSON, HIRAM V., Lawyer and Jurist, was born in April, 1808, in Madison county, New York, died November 11th, 1866, in Cleveland, Ohio. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1832, and then commenced reading law in the office of Hon. Jared Willson, of Canandaigua, New York. He continued the reading of law in the office of Francis S. Key, and supported himself for a time by teaching in a classical school, in the Shenandoah Valley. He was an earnest student, and not only became acquainted with the principles of law, but with facts and precedents which proved of great service to him later in life. In 1833 he removed to Painesville, Ohio, but soon, with his classmate and intimate friend, Henry B. Payne, removed to Cleveland, and the two formed a law partnership. These two young men were without money, but received encouragement from some of the older lawyers, and were soon known as able attorneys. In a few years Mr. Payne retired from the partnership, and it became Willson, Wade & Hitchcock, and then Willson, Wade & Wade. In 1852 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress, and at the same time his partner, Edward Wade, was nominated by the Free-Soil party, and William Case was nominated by the Whigs. His partner, Edward Wade, was successful, but he received a heavy vote. In the winter of 1854 the members of the Cleveland bar selected him to go to Washington, and try to have the State divided into two districts for judicial purposes. The bill was successful, and the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio was formed. President Pierce, in March, 1855, appointed him Judge of the newly formed district, which gave general satisfaction to the bar. When he became a judge he ceased to be a politician. The bench he considered far removed from the arena of political strife, and from that time no purely political or personal motives swayed his mind or affected his decisions. The new court was crowded with business from the start. The civil and criminal cases coming before it were numerous and important, and a large share of noteworthy cases were suits in admiralty, arising on the lakes. Many of his decisions are retained in the law-book as important authority, furnishing valuable precedents, and being models of deep research and clear statement. One decision in admiralty affirmed that maritime liens of men for wages and material for supplies are a proprietary interest in the vessel itself, and cannot be divested by the acts of the owners or by any casualty until the claims are paid, and that such liens inhere to the ship and all of her parts wherever found and whoever may be the owner. In other cases he decided and supported the decisions by voluminous precedents, that the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction passed by the District Courts of the United States, on the Western lakes and rivers, under the Constitution and Act of 1789, was independent of the Act of 1845, and was unaffected thereby; and also, that the District Courts of the United States having under the Constitution and Acts of Congress exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, the courts of common law are precluded from proceeding *in rem*. to enforce such maritime claims. Very many other most important decisions might be referred to if necessary, to give his correctness in deciding the most intricate questions of admiralty. The John Brown raid, and the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, found him ready to define the law in regard to conspiracy and treason, drawing with great skill the line of difference between a meeting for the expression of opinions hostile to the government, and a gathering for the purpose of violently opposing or overturning the government. He always insisted upon the criminality of an attempt to overthrow the government. In 1865 his health gave away, and in the early winter of that year he visited New Orleans and the West Indies. The weather being unusually inclement, he returned without having been benefited. When the term of court arrived, he insisted on being taken down to the city to open the court, and to see that everything started correctly. The effort was too much for him, and he gradually sank under his disease, consumption, until the 11th day of November, 1866, when he died. He had some months before been received into the First

Presbyterian Church, of which he had long been an attendant and active supporter, and passed away in peace, with the full hope of a true Christian. The bar of the district received the news of his death with great sorrow, among whom he had no enemies. The resolutions referred to him as "a learned, upright, and fearless judge, ever doing right and equity among the suitors of his court, fearing only the errors and mistakes to which a fallible human judgment is ever liable. Urbanity and courtesy to the older members of the bar, protecting and loving kindness to its younger members, and deep and abiding interest in the reputation of all, were among his distinguishing characteristics." The feeling expressed by the members of the bar was felt by a great many other persons who knew him, and respected him as a friend, a neighbor, a citizen, or a judge. He was married in 1835 to the widow of Mr. Ten Eyck, of Detroit, Michigan.

WOOD, OLIVER, Proprietor of the Ironton Hotel and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, was born, June 25th, 1825, at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, and is the fourth of seventeen children, whose parents were Obadiah and Mary (Seeley) Wood. His father was a native of Herkimer county, New York, of a Connecticut family, and of remote English descent. He was during his lifetime an agriculturist and a manufacturer and dealer in lumber; he was also remarkable as a public-spirited citizen, and was for a number of years Justice of the Peace and Township Supervisor. On account of his youth he was prevented from being a participant in the war of 1812, although he had enlisted for service. He died in June, 1871. His wife, Mary Seeley, was of Spanish descent, and a native of Saratoga county, New York. She died at Corinth, New York. Oliver was carefully trained in industrious habits of life, and was engaged on both a farm and in the lumber business until he was twenty-two years old, attending school during the winter seasons until he was sixteen years of age. He commenced business on his own account at twenty-two years of age in Chautauqua county, in a saw-mill and on a farm, continuing in these for two years. In 1849 he was elected Constable and Collector of Ellicott township, and performed these duties for three years, at the expiration of which he remained unemployed for one year. In the spring of 1853 he removed to Ohio, and on the 1st of April located at Portsmouth, Scioto county, where he resided until February, 1874, being principally engaged there in the lumber business until the civil war broke out. On April 16th, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company D, 22d Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbus. In May he was elected First Lieutenant of his company while thus encamped. He served with the regiment during their three months' service in West Virginia, and was mustered out in August, 1861. During the following month he raised a company (Company B of the 13th Missouri Volunteers), and was elected its Captain. The regiment was organized at Benton Barracks, Missouri, where, with his company in camp, he remained until January, 1862. He was now ordered with the regiment to the field, and was soon afterwards in Kentucky. In June, 1862, the appellation of this regiment was changed to the 22d Ohio Volunteers, as seven of its companies were Ohio troops, one was from Illinois and two from Missouri. He was with this regiment until it was mustered out of the service, November 18th, 1864. He was an active participant in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, the siege of Corinth, the battle of Corinth, Vicksburg, and Little Rock, beside numerous smaller engagements. He was promoted to the rank of Major, on May 9th, 1862. On September 16th of the same year he was advanced to the rank of Colonel; and on the 5th of March, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services during the war. On December 9th, 1864, he was appointed Colonel of the 4th United States Veteran Volunteers, by Secretary Stanton, and attached to the 1st Army Corps under General Hancock, and was ordered to Virginia, where he served as Colonel of this body until March 1st, 1866, doing service in Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, and in Louisville, Kentucky. He then returned to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he resumed the lumber business until 1870. In 1867 he was appointed Postmaster of Portsmouth, and continued in that position seven years, retiring from the same in 1874. In that year he became proprietor of the Ironton Hotel, which has since occupied his entire attention. His political creed is that of the Republican party; and in religious faith he is a member of the Episcopal Church. Socially he is pleasant and agreeable; his character for integrity is unquestionable; and he has ever been noted for untiring industry, energy, and temperate habits. He was married, March 16th, 1845, to Mary Rhodes, a native of Edenburg, Saratoga county, New York, who died in October, 1852, leaving two children. He was united to his second wife, Emily H. Mytinger, of Lancaster, Ohio, on June 26th, 1855.

NEAL, HENRY S., was born, August 25th, 1828, at Gallipolis, Ohio, and is the fourth of seven children, whose parents were Henry H. and Lydia (Safford) Neal. His father was a native of Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he was born in 1800. He is of Irish extraction, being a descendant of that ancient and honorable family of "O'Neills" who fill so large a page in the history of Ireland. His ancestors immigrated to this country prior to the revolutionary war, and in that momentous struggle embraced the patriot cause, while other members of the family fought in behalf of the British. This so enraged the ancestor that he changed his name to "Neal." Henry's mother was a

native of Poultney, Vermont, a daughter of Jonas Safford, whose ancestors came from Ipswich, England, in colonial times. They were generally distinguished for intellectual, moral and religious culture. Dr. Safford became a resident of Gallipolis in 1811, and during his lifetime was the leading physician of that section. His daughter Lydia was born April 5th, 1801; married Henry H. Neal December 19th, 1822; and died April 9th, 1834. She was a noble Christian woman, first in every good word and work, and did much towards preparing the subject of this sketch for a life of usefulness and worth. He was early taught moral and industrious habits, and through his own energy and determination, seconded by the aid of his liberal-minded father, acquired a liberal education, graduating at Marietta College in 1847. Shortly after, he commenced the study of law under the supervision of the Hon. Simeon Nash, then and since one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of southern Ohio. He pursued his studies with great energy and assiduity for the period of three years, when he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and shortly afterwards removed to Ironton, Ohio, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. He soon attained a leading position at the bar, and is noted for his irreproachable integrity, sound judgment, and legal acquirements. In 1861 he married Mary J. Campbell, eldest daughter of Hon. John Campbell, of Ironton, an extensive ironmaster, and one of the most remarkable business men of that section. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, serving in that capacity for a period of four years, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1869, on account of impaired health, he sought an appointment in Europe from President Grant, and was sent as Consul to Lisbon, Portugal. Shortly after arriving out, the legation became vacant by the resignation of the Minister Resident, and Mr. Neal was appointed Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*. The duties of this office he discharged so acceptably as to receive the special thanks of the Secretary of State. These offices he resigned for the reason that his health was not improved, and he could neither benefit himself nor serve his country usefully, and returned to Ironton, where he resumed the practice of his profession. On three different occasions he was appointed to investigate Indian frauds. His reports on the files of the Interior Department testify to the thoroughness of his work. In 1873 he was elected without opposition to the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and upon the floor of the Convention, and also as a member of the Judicial Committee, he took a prominent part in the labors of that body. Politically he is a Republican of Whig antecedents, and an earnest friend of the "American system" so ably advocated by Henry Clay and other distinguished statesmen, of "protection to American industry," believing that the prosperity of the industrial interests of this country largely depend upon the continued embodiment of that policy in our political economy. He has strong religious convictions, being a member of the Presbyterian Church, but is not sectarian in his feelings, and regards with special interest all sincere efforts from every quarter to enlarge the Master's kingdom. He is of social habits, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all good men.

PEDRETTI, FRANCISCO, Fresco Artist of Cincinnati, was born in Lombardy, Italy, June 22d, 1829. He early exhibited a taste for painting, and his parents judiciously took steps to develop his artistic talents. He was accordingly placed under the instruction of Professor Pietro Mariani, of Milan, and afterwards continued his education at the academy at Brera. In 1848 he left his native country on account of the revolution then in progress, and after a year's residence in Switzerland, emigrated to America and settled in New York in 1851, where his skill as an artist and originality as an ornamental designer soon secured him a high standing, and a continued demand for his services from all portions of the country. In 1853 he removed to Buffalo, remaining but two years, after which he located at Cincinnati, where he has since resided. The latter city has been the scene of a remarkable professional success, which has extended over eighteen States of the Union. In these, evidences of his ability as a fresco artist everywhere abound, and many of the most noted and beautiful structures in the country bear upon their walls the added graces of his facile pencil. He is devoted to his art and has done more to elevate it in public estimation than perhaps any other painter in the country, and in fixing a higher standard for artistic excellence in his special branch has necessitated his compeers to follow in the pathway indicated, as the price of success. He is an honorary member of the Cincinnati Chapter of Architects, and is widely known and admired for his genius, and universally respected as a useful private citizen.

RUSS, ROSS C., M. D., was born in Brown county, Ohio, April 9th, 1834. He was the youngest child in a family of seven children whose parents were Matthew Russ and Sarah (Welsh) Russ. His father, a native of Westmoreland county, Virginia, was engaged through life in agricultural pursuits. He moved from his native State to Kentucky, and thence at a later date removed to Ohio, settling in Brown county, near Georgetown, where he resided until his death in 1866. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and the son of a colonist who took part as a patriot in the revolutionary struggle. He was a man of sound judgment and unquestionable integrity, and a true Christian gentleman. The mother of Ross, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, was a daughter of Thomas Welsh, one of the early pioneers of that county. Her forefathers also had been identified

with the patriot cause, and taken part in the engagements of the troublous times preceding the year 1783. His boyhood days were passed alternately in attending school and in working on a farm. He attended the Williamsburg High School in Clermont county, Ohio, and in his seventeenth year began teaching school in Brown county, Ohio, studying medicine in his leisure hours. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of his brother, Dr. Matthew C. Ruse, at Royalton, Boone county, Indiana. Subsequently he became a student in Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, and graduated with honor from that institution in 1856. In this year he returned to Royalton, Indiana, and there began the practice of medicine. At the termination of five years spent in successful labors, he removed to Ohio in 1863, and settled in Danville, Highland county, where he practised medicine until 1869. He then located his office in Hillsborough, the county-seat, and there has since resided, engaged in the control of an extensive medical practice. During the war of the rebellion he was commissioned Surgeon of the 103d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but owing to a precarious state of health, was not able to remain with his regiment throughout its entire term of service. Public office of a partisan or political nature he has never either sought or accepted. He is a valued member of the Highland County Medical Society, and has contributed scientific articles to the leading medical journals, which have thrown great light on the histology, pathology, and treatment of various intricate diseases, and which have been generally highly appreciated by the leading members of the medical profession. Politically his ideas on the proper form of government, and the right policy of his country, incline him to support the Republican party. His religious opinions attach him to the Methodist Church. He was married in 1862 to Myra M. Wright, a native of Lexington, Kentucky.

LOUDON, DE WITT CLINTON, Soldier, Lawyer, and Jurist, was born, May 29th, 1827, at Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, and is the eldest son of James and Elizabeth (Chapman) Loudon. When he was five years of age his father removed to a farm, where his son labored during the farming season, and attended the district school in the winter months. In September, 1845, he entered the Ohio University at Athens, where he remained until May, 1846, when he volunteered as a private in Captain McLean's company, 2d Ohio Regiment, commanded by Colonel George W. Morgan. On his arrival at Camp Belknap, Texas, he was transferred to the 1st Regiment Ohio Volunteers, in which he served until the expiration of his enlistment. In the latter regiment he was promoted to Company Sergeant, and subsequently to Quartermaster Sergeant. After his discharge from the service he returned to the university, whence he graduated in 1850, receiving the degree of A. B. After graduation he remained some time as tutor, and thence removed to Georgetown—where he has ever since resided—where he entered the law office of D. G. Devon, and continued the study of law, to which he had already given considerable attention. He was admitted to the bar in Athens county, Ohio, in November, 1851, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of his profession in his native town. He was elected Probate Judge in 1857, but after a few months' service resigned the office and returned to the bar. He was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 70th Regiment Ohio Volunteers on October 2d, 1861, and promoted to the rank of Colonel in the spring of 1864, and in the following month of August was discharged for disability. As soon as his health was sufficiently restored, he resumed his practice, which he has steadily pursued since that time. In January, 1869, he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court. In political creed he was a radical Democrat until the outbreak of the rebellion, at which time he joined the Union party, and gave an active support to the war. In 1872 he united with the Liberal movement, and supported Greeley for the Presidency. In 1873 he was a candidate for Supreme Judge under the nomination of the People's party. He was married in April, 1852, to Hannah W. Bolles, a native of Southbridge, Massachusetts.

GWYNNE, ELI W., Merchant, was born near Cumberland, Maryland, on December 18th, 1794. His father, Evan Gwynne, died early, but his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gwynne, who died in this city in 1847 at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, was widely known in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a member. Eli Gwynne was one of ten brothers who all died before him. His only sister, Mrs. Edmiston, of this city, survived him. He came to Ohio when a boy, about 1810 or 1811, and entered into business with his older brother in Franklinton, in Franklin county, but soon after removed to Madison county on what was and is known as the Gwynne farm, and commenced a store at Urbana, Champaign county. The business of the Gwynne Brothers was mercantile and agricultural, and gradually grew to large extent. During the war of 1812 David Gwynne entered the army and rose to the rank of Major. At the close of the war he was appointed Paymaster, and in assisting him Eli Gwynne, then quite a young man, traversed a large part of northwestern Ohio on horseback, suffering greatly at times from exposure and privation incident to pioneer life. After the war he continued his connection with the business of his brother until the death of Thomas Gwynne, and the removal of his brother to Cincinnati. This left him in full control of their extensive business, which he carried on for a number of years. At one time he had stores in Urbana, Springfield, and Columbus,

and the farm in Madison county to superintend and direct. When it is remembered that in those days no railroads existed, and purchases of goods were all made in the East, and communication with the different towns was difficult, an idea can be formed of the energy requisite to prosecute successfully such extended affairs. Mr. Gwynne retired from mercantile pursuits, about 1855, to his beautiful home near Lafayette, where he gave his attention to farming and cattle grazing. His growing fortune brought him into intimate relations with the financial affairs of the city, and in everything connected with the business and prosperity of city, State and nation he took a deep interest and active part. He was a man of close observation and accurate judgment, and when he had once matured his plans he was a bold and firm operator. He was exact, just and methodical in business matters, asking only what was right, but submitting to no wrong. He died in Columbus, December 7th, 1866.

ROSECRANS, GENERAL WILLIAM STARKE, was born in Kingston township, Delaware county, Ohio, September 6th, 1819. The name "Rosecrans" is Dutch, signifying "a wreath of roses." His ancestors came from Amsterdam. His father, Crandall Rosecrans, emigrated to Ohio from the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, in 1808. His mother, Jemima (Hopkins) Rosecrans, was a kinswoman of Timothy Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a daughter of a soldier in the Revolution. Their son was a studious lad, with a mind prone to dwell upon religious subjects, and with a disposition to engage others in conversation upon topics of this class. He also loved science and the study of mathematics, and eventually conceived a desire to enter the Academy at West Point. Unknown to his family, he endeavored to secure an appointment through Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War under President Van Buren. Failing to receive a prompt answer to his request he broached the subject to his father, who at once sanctioned his ambition. A petition being prepared and largely signed, he was about to send it to Washington, when he received notice that the appointment was his. At the academy he was a close student, rather retired in his manner, and something of a religious enthusiast. He was graduated in the class of 1842, and among his fellow-graduates were many whose names were brought into prominence during the late conflict, among others Longstreet, Pope, Doubleday, and Earl Van Dorn. Entering the preferred corps of the army, the Engineers, he was made a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and sent to Fortress Monroe. In the following year he returned to the academy, first as Assistant Professor of Engineering, then as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, then in charge of the department of Practical Engineering, and finally as Post-Quartermaster. Soon after his return to the academy he married Miss Hegeman, only daughter of Adrian Hegeman, at the time a prominent member of the bar of New York. Remaining at West Point seven years, he was sent, in 1847, to Newport, Rhode Island, to take charge of fortifications and other matters there. For the next five years he was engaged in various works calling into play his excellent qualifications as an Engineer, when, in 1853, his health broke down. He had now, after serving with credit for eleven of the best years of his life, reached the grade of First Lieutenant, and seeing no hope of early advancement he tendered his resignation. The Secretary of War (Jefferson Davis), alive to the value of his services, offered him a year's leave of absence as an inducement to him to withdraw his resignation, with the understanding that, at the end of his leave, he might still be at liberty to choose between civil and military life. Accordingly, in April, 1854, he resigned, the Chief of Engineers addressing him a complimentary letter in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services to his country. Soon after this he was located in Cincinnati, where his office sign read: "William S. Rosecrans, Consulting Engineer and Architect." Some time after he became Superintendent, and then President of the Cannel Coal Company, interested in the development of coal fields of western Virginia. After this he took charge of the interests of the Cincinnati Coal Oil Company. But in these enterprises, although others have since largely profited by his researches and experiments, he was not pecuniarily successful. Still, he had become a man of influence in the city which he had made his home. The war coming on, he at once grasped the situation, and devoted his whole time to preventing any threatened invasion of Ohio from over the border. On the 19th of April, McClellan, then raised to a Major-General of Militia, appointed him to select a site for a camp of instruction for volunteers. The site he selected was afterwards known as Camp Dennison. Remaining here a few weeks, Governor Dennison gave him several tasks to perform in connection with the troops being raised, all of which he accomplished with success. Early in June he was appointed Chief Engineer for the State, under a special law, and a few days later Colonel of the 23d Ohio Volunteers, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase at Columbus. Four days after this his commission as Brigadier-General, dating from April 16th, 1861, reached him, and he was called into active service in West Virginia. Two weeks after he assumed command his brigade won a victory that decided the first campaign of the war, and he displayed, not only his ability as a strategist, but great gallantry in charging the enemy at the head of his troops. The affair was known as the battle of Rich Mountain. His success was rewarded by his being placed in command of the department of West Virginia on McClellan's departure for the East. But his command was much depleted by the expiration of service of some of his regiments, and the raw troops by which they were replaced had yet to be tested. General

R. E. Lee was sent to oppose him, with Floyd and Wise under him. The campaign ended with Lee being outmanœuvred by the Union General, and recalled to the East. By a unanimous vote the Ohio Legislature thanked the victor, and the Legislature of West Virginia passed a like resolution of thanks for his conduct of civil as well as military affairs. In April, 1862, he was relieved of his command to give place to Fremont, and ordered to Washington. After remaining there some time, about the middle of May he was ordered to report to Halleck, then in front of Corinth. Here, although placed in a subordinate command, being practically reduced in rank, he did good service. After the battle he succeeded Pope in command of the Army of the Mississippi. Almost alone he fought the battle of Iuka, through a blunder of two other commanders, who failed to reinforce him. Becoming aware of a movement on the part of the enemy to recapture Corinth, he prepared to give them battle. Outnumbered, two to one, the Union troops fought desperately, alternately losing and gaining ground. At last, after great slaughter, the rebels were driven back. In "Pollard's Southern History" the battle is described as "the great disaster which was to react on other theatres of war, and cast the long shadow of misfortune upon the country of the West." In the very flush of victory, and while in hot pursuit, he was refused aid by Grant and ordered back to Corinth, much against his will. A week or so after his return to Corinth he was ordered to Cincinnati. From hence he was instructed to relieve General Buell in Kentucky. At the head of a large but demoralized army, he was requested by Halleck to move into East Tennessee. Replying that this was impossible, he continued in his work of reorganization. Subsequent movements of the rebels vindicating this course, his displeased chief again and again ordered him to move, adding at last that "he had been requested by the President to designate a successor for General Rosecrans." The soldier's reply was: "My appointment to the command having been made without any solicitation from me or my friends, if the President continues to have confidence in the propriety of the selection, he must permit me to use my judgment and be responsible for the results; but if he entertains doubts he ought at once to appoint a commander in whom he can confide, for the good of the service and of the country." At last, after having thoroughly completed the reorganization of his army, and having been in command two months, he advanced upon the enemy at Murfreesboro', December 26th, 1862. His plan of battle was admirably arranged, but was destined to be marred by the ill luck of a division commander, who failed to hold his position. Disaster followed hard upon, but the general in command never lost his presence of mind. Rushing where danger was greatest, his orders were quick and peremptory. The rebels under Bragg were checked, but the Union forces had lost heavily in officers and men. After two days of fighting, without advantage to either army, Bragg made a grand onslaught, driving one division across Stone river and following in pursuit. On an eminence the Union general had placed a collection of batteries, which was to turn the tide of the day. When they opened their mouths the shock was terrific. In forty minutes two thousand rebels were strewn about the field, and as this slaughter was followed up by a charge by the Federals the enemy retreated in confusion. The battle of Stone River was over. On the first day the general's chief of staff, while riding by his side, had his head blown from his shoulders, and others of his staff were struck. The country went wild with joy over the great victory. The personal courage of its author was in everybody's mouth. But with this victory the star of the general began to descend. He could never agree with Halleck, and the latter was ever finding fault. There is not space here to give a full account of what followed Stone River. He had further successes against Bragg. The bloody battle of Chickamauga was fought. Neither army could claim a victory, but it furnished cause for the removal of the Union commander. He was relieved by General George H. Thomas. Returning to Cincinnati, after having held the command for one year, he was out of active service for three months, and served as President of the Sanitary Fair at that place. He never uttered a murmur at his misfortunes, but still used all his influence for the cause of the Union, especially among the Roman Catholics of the State. He was still warmly regarded by the citizens of Ohio, and he was looked upon by them as a much-abused man. At last he was called from his retirement, and ordered to relieve Schofield in command of the department of Missouri. Here he was actively engaged in suppressing guerilla warfare, in exposing the machinations of the "Order of American Knights," and in preparing to repel the rebel Price's threatened invasion of the State. In the campaign against Price, when the latter at last invaded Missouri, he successfully drove him out and inflicted severe punishment upon him. But he never rose again into the full confidence of the administration, and had not been for some time regarded kindly by Grant or Halleck. The danger in Missouri being over, he was, without explanation or warning, relieved of his command, December 9th, 1864, and took final leave of active service. At the close of the war, being assigned to no department of the service, he asked for a year's leave of absence. During this year he visited Nevada, and inspected the silver mines in that and other Territories. At the end of his leave he resigned his commission in the army. For some years he has been engaged in mining on the Pacific slope, taking no part in public affairs, and strictly confining himself to his business. He was, without doubt, one of the greatest generals the war produced, and certainly the greatest strategist. In appearance he is about six feet high, well-formed, and wears a full but trimmed beard. He is a very devout Catholic, and his brother, Right Rev. Sylvester Rosecrans, is the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church at Columbus, Ohio.

RESOR, WILLIAM, Stove Manufacturer, was born, September 6th, 1810, in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. His father removed to Cincinnati in the spring of 1811, where William was educated at a private school. He was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade with his father, who had established that business in connection with copper and gunsmithing. He labored industriously at this calling until 1833, when he engaged in the same business on his own account. In 1835 he took the stove patterns to the iron furnaces on the Ohio, and became the pioneer of stove manufacture in the West. In 1837 he started the first stove foundry in Cincinnati, and from a small beginning increased the same from year to year, until it now employs some two hundred and fifty hands. In order to afford necessary business facilities for his largely augmented business, he removed to a larger site in 1847, where he carried on the manufactory until 1857, when the foundry was destroyed by fire, together with the large stock of patterns. Within sixty days after this casualty occurred he had rebuilt the foundry, pattern shop, etc., and had prepared new patterns and tools. At his own expense he erected the first public school building at Clifton, where he resided, and of which he had been one of the earliest projectors, having removed thither in 1844. He was one of the originators and directors of the Spring Grove Cemetery, and took a warm interest in various public enterprises. He was a man of great energy, and possessed fine executive abilities. He was exceedingly well informed, and had attained rare culture from extended reading, and observation while travelling in Europe and other parts of the world. During a portion of his business career his two brothers had been associated in partnership with him; and for some time previous to his death his sons had been active participants in the management of the works. He was married in 1832 to Mary T., daughter of Hon. Isaac G. Burnet, late Mayor of Cincinnati. He died April 3d, 1874, having been in active business until his death, when the establishment passed into the hands of his sons and another person who is likewise interested in the business.

BENNETT, JOSIAH HIBBARD, Physician and Surgeon, was born, July 12th, 1826, in Allegany county, New York, of American parentage and of Welsh and French ancestry. He was principally educated at Temple Hill Seminary, at Geneseo; emigrating to Ohio in 1846 he commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. William C. Porter, and subsequently finished his course of study at the Starling Medical College, in Columbus, in the winter of 1849-50. He commenced the practice of his profession at Evansport, Defiance county, and was one of the pioneer physicians of that section. He remained there thirteen years, and in 1863 removed to Wauseon, in Fulton county, where he has ever since resided and where he is known and recognized as an able physician and surgeon. In 1869 he was appointed Surgeon for the air line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, upon the special recommendation of Hon. M. R. Waite, the present Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, which position he still occupies with credit to himself, with satisfaction to the company and with honor to the profession. He is an active member of the Fulton County Medical Society, and also of the United States Medical Congress. His present prominence as a physician and surgeon is due entirely to his own exertions and energy. In early youth his advantages for culture were rather limited; but by dint of industry and self-reliance—for he never received any outside assistance—he has attained the position he at present occupies; and his talents and rare skill have received the deference to which he is entitled. He was married, September 4th, 1850, to Tryphena Denman, of Defiance county, Ohio.

SOHN, JOHN W., Merchant, Manufacturer and Wine Producer, was born in Bavaria, May 15th, 1815. His parents were William L. and Catherine (Daener) Sohn. He received an excellent education in the public schools of the free city of Windsheim, studying Latin, Greek, French and the higher mathematics at the Gymnasium, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to learn the trade of brewer and cooper. Having finished his apprenticeship he came to America in 1834, and made his way to his present home, Hamilton. Here for a time he was reduced to the greatest extremity; and, being unable to find work at either branch of his trade, began his career in the new world by chopping wood at twenty-five cents a cord. After some months he obtained work at his trade in Cincinnati, where he remained three years, and then returning to Hamilton started for himself in a small way at brewing. His business gradually extended and his means constantly increased till, in 1846, he engaged in the tanning business, and this enterprise has increased to very extensive proportions, embracing one large tannery in Hamilton and another in Pike county. Though no longer a brewer, he is still engaged in the business of malting, and for years has been experimenting with great interest in the production of native wine. He has the largest vineyard in Butler county, and has had great success in producing wine from the Venango grape. To all these enterprises Mr. Sohn has added the business of pork-packing, in which line he does the largest business in the county, and is interested with two of his sons-in-law in the manufacture of the "Universal Wood-working Machine," which is the invention of the young men, and a work of great merit in the manufacture of scroll and other kinds of wood-sawing and dressing. He also carries on a leather and shoe-findings store in Hamilton, is a Director

Gallery Pub. Co. Hubbt.

A. H. Bennett

of the First National Bank, and for fifteen years has been President of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company. With all his private enterprises he has still found time to take an interest in public affairs, and has frequently been a member of the City Council and the Board of Education of the city of Hamilton. He has also been County Commissioner, and in 1872 was nominated for Congress by the Liberal or Greeley faction; and though he had been a life-long Republican he received the unanimous vote of the Democratic party, which refused that term to place an opposition candidate in the field, but with the great chief under whose ensign he entered the arena he was defeated. It would be superfluous to add, after having enumerated his business enterprises, that Mr. Sohn is a man of great executive ability, and it is likewise needless to state, having shown the repeated marks of public confidence which he has received, that he has the esteem and good will of the community in which he resides. Cordial in his manner and simple in his mode of life, he has acquired a large fortune by honesty, industry and economy, and has done it all without incurring the reproach (that too often falls upon men of riches) either of parsimony or fraud. His charity has been as broad as his means, and for a great many years he has been President of the United German Society, an association which looks after the physical welfare and intellectual improvement of the German population of that county. In 1840 he married Catharine, daughter of Rev. Charles E. Rosenfield, pastor of the German Lutheran and Reform Church of Hamilton. With her he has had nine children, three sons and six daughters, all of whom are living.

BANKS, JEDEDIAH, Pioneer Manufacturer of Cincinnati, was born at Millville, New Jersey, September 1st, 1792. His grandfather was a captain and his father a captain in the American army of the Revolution. Both were captured by the British, at Amboy, and imprisoned for some months. Jedediah was raised on a farm, received some education, and in the war of 1812 was one of the "Minute men" of his neighborhood. In 1817, at the age of twenty-five, he came to Cincinnati with his wife and child. He was a man of mechanical genius, and had picked up a knowledge of iron-work that served him well in after years. He assisted in the construction of the first boiler made in Cincinnati. In the particular work of heavy welding in those pioneer days he had no superior. His shop was situated on Columbus street, in what was known as "Flat-iron Block." He was the first Steamboat Inspector appointed through act of the Ohio Legislature, and for several years held this position. He was one of the oldest and most prominent Masons in the West, and for fifty years held faithful relations with the order in Cincinnati, although he had become a member many years before in the East. He was made a Knight Templar at Lebanon, Ohio, more than half a century ago, Sir Thomas Corwin being Eminent Commander on the occasion. He was an enthusiast in the order up to the time of his decease, and was one of those who united in the organization of the Cincinnati Commandery, in 1839. He was also one of the oldest volunteer firemen. From his youth he had been a member of the Methodist Church, although he seceded from the mother church years ago and joined the Methodist Protestants. He died, January 28th, 1876, having been retired from activities of life over twenty-five years. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

COX, DAVID C., Pension Agent for the District of Columbia, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on the 14th of March, 1831. His father, Horatio J. Cox, was a native of New Jersey, but became an early settler in the State of Ohio, where he was largely engaged in the manufacture of paper, and for some years acted as an associate judge. The mother of David C. was *née* Ann Chambers, of Virginia. The education obtained was only the thorough course given in the public schools, at the completion of which Mr. Cox engaged in assisting his father in his business, with whom he remained until about thirty years of age. He then entered the service of the Central Ohio Railroad, at Bellaire, where he remained until January, 1862, when General B. R. Cowen (the present Assistant Secretary of the Interior), who had been chosen Secretary of State for Ohio, selected him to be his chief clerk. In this capacity he was engaged for about one year, and at the assembling of the Ohio Legislature, in January, 1863, he was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives of that body, the duties of which office he satisfactorily performed for the session. On the adjournment of the Legislature he became one of the secretaries of Governor Tod, remaining thus occupied during the completion of that Executive's term, and also during the succeeding year (1864) under the administration of Governor Brough. In 1865 he was again called to the chief clerkship in the Secretary of State's office, under Hon. W. H. Smith; but he remained here only for a brief period. On the election of Governor Cox he was appointed on the gubernatorial staff as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel, and acted in this capacity during his term of office. In 1869 Mr. Cox was appointed, by Columbus Delano, Supervisor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and consequently removed to Washington, District of Columbia. The manifold duties of this office were thoroughly and eminently satisfactorily performed by Mr. Cox during his term of service in this department, which lasted until March, 1871, when he was transferred to the Interior Department, and acted as Superintendent of Documents up to February, 1872, when he was appointed to his present office of Pension Agent of the

District of Columbia, and reappointed at the expiration of his first term, a short time since. He was married in 1856 to Alice Lee, of Zanesville, Ohio. In politics Mr. Cox has always acted with the Republican party, and his long continuance in public positions bears testimony to his ability and integrity as a public servant. In 1871 he was appointed by the President one of the Board of Civil Service Commission, in which body he served for three years, and until its dissolution.

BARRERE, HON. JOHN M., Postmaster of Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, July 11th, 1800. He was the third in a family of twelve children, whose parents were George W. Barrere and Abigail Mills Barrere, who came to Ohio and settled in New Market, Highland county, in the fall of 1803. Until his boyhood days were passed he was occupied mainly in attending school during the winter months and working on a farm the balance of his time. He was married, August 30th, 1821, to Margaret Morrow, a daughter of James Morrow, an early pioneer of Highland county, Ohio, who removed to that place from Pennsylvania in 1807; he was a useful and loyal citizen, and for a number of years held the office of Justice of the Peace; he died February 22d, 1838. In the spring of 1822 John M. Barrere erected his log cabin in the midst of a dense forest, his nearest neighbor being one and a half miles away, and lived there until 1830, clearing in that time about twenty-five acres, and encountering such hardships and privations as are unknown to the more recent and fortunate settler. In the course of that year he disposed of his farm and moved to the village of New Market, where he was subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits for about sixteen years. He then sold out his interest in the business and purchased a farm adjoining the village, and returned to his former mode of life. On this property he resided until 1867. He was made a Mason, and admitted a member of Highland Lodge, No. 38, of Free and Accepted Masons, on February 4th, 1826. He was subsequently exalted to the most sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason; advanced to the degrees of Royal and Select Master, and admitted to the order of Christian Knighthood; he has been an active and working Mason for fifty years, serving as Master of Highland Lodge, No. 38; High Priest of Hillsborough Chapter, No. 40, Royal Arch Masons, and Thrice Illustrious Grand Master of Hillsborough Council, No. 16, Royal and Select Master Masons, for many years, and long a member of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Council of Ohio. His first election to the Senate of Ohio, in which he served two years, dates from 1843; his second from 1853, when he again served two years. During his first term as a member of the Legislature he secured distinction as a zealous supporter of the general system of State banks. For thirty-five years he has been a consistent and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in its doctrines and communion finds the solution of the great problem of the life that now is and the life that is to come. In 1861 he assisted in raising and organizing the 60th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and accompanied it to the scenes of war as Adjutant, and remained in the service until the fall of 1862. At Harper's Ferry, Virginia, he was wounded, and lost his left hand, and with his regiment was taken prisoner by the Confederate forces. He was subsequently released on parole and returned to his home. Of five sons who served efficiently in the Union army during the progress of the sectional contest, one died of disease, contracted while assisting in the defence of the national flag and the unity of the nation; one was blown up on board of the ill-fated steamer "Sultana;" and one was starved to death in that monstrous enclosure known in the annals of infamy as Andersonville Prison. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Board of Public Works of Ohio, and was again elected in 1866, serving in that relation for six years. In 1867 he moved to Hillsborough, where he now resides. In 1869 he was appointed Postmaster, and since that date has been constantly engaged in the active discharge of the duties of that office.

POLLEY, JUDGE PERAS R., Judge of the Probate Court of Lawrence County, Ohio, was born in Otsego county, New York, May 5th, 1815. He was the third child in a family of ten children, whose parents were Daniel Polley and Mary (Holcomb) Polley. His father, a native of Massachusetts, followed through life the trade of millwright, and also agricultural pursuits; he moved to Ohio in March, 1816, settling in Gallia county, whence, after selling his farm, in March, 1858, he removed to Jackson county, Ohio, where he resided permanently until his demise in 1864; he had been an active participant in the war of 1812, and was the son of Daniel Polley, a revolutionary soldier. His mother, a native of Chenango county, New York, was a daughter of Zephaniah Holcomb, one of the colonial patriots and an officer in the army of the confederated provinces. Until his fourteenth year was attained his days were passed alternately in attending school in the winter months and in working on a farm during the summer seasons. In 1829 he was taken by his father to learn the trade of millwright, while continuing to labor a part of the time as farm-assistant. In this manner he was then assiduously employed until 1852. At the age of twenty-one he had conquered so thoroughly the mysteries and difficulties of his trade that he took the rank of master-wright, and his initial work as a master-wright was done in Scioto county, Ohio. Previous to 1845, the date of his settlement in Lawrence county, Ohio, he worked for varying periods in West Virginia and in Gallia and Scioto counties, and in other parts of Ohio; subsequently

he settled in Elizabeth township, Lawrence county, and was there employed principally in working at his trade for about one year. He then moved to a place near Ironton, in Upper township, where, still engaged at his trade, he remained until 1855, when he settled in Ironton, where he has since resided. In 1852 he was elected Magistrate of Upper township, and on his settlement in Ironton was elected to the same office, which through successive re-elections was retained by him until 1869. In that year he was elected Probate Judge of Lawrence county; was re-elected in 1872, and has down to the present time held this office for about six years. In 1856 he was elected Township Clerk of Upper township; has been re-elected several times, and still fills that position. His views and sentiments concerning the polity of his country incline him toward the Republican party, and his first vote at a Presidential election was cast in favor of General Harrison. Religiously, he holds to the form and spirit of the Baptist Church, of which he has been a member since 1852. For a number of years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken a prominent part also as an earnest advocate in the movements of the temperance organizations. He was married, May 10th, 1849, to Elizabeth Mayhew, of Lawrence county, Ohio, who died December 25th, 1851, with issue of two children; and again, February 28th, 1854, to Rebecca Staley, of Wayne county, West Virginia.

RIDGWAY, HON. JOSEPH, JR., was born on Staten Island, New York, April 23d, 1800. He was the son of Matthew Ridgway and Mary (Depuy) Ridgway. He was descended from a family of ancient Quaker people, the name of Ridgway being one of the most prominent among the sect in the two States of New York and Pennsylvania. Losing his father at an early age, he left his home to reside with his uncle, Hon. Joseph Ridgway, Jr., afterward member of Congress from Ohio, but who was then residing in Cayuga county, New York. Here he received his education at one of the excellent academies for which that State was then famous. After acquiring a fair knowledge of engineering, he moved to Ohio with his uncle when about twenty years of age. Settling in Columbus, he commenced his career by engaging in his chosen field of labor as an engineer on the canals then in course of construction under State supervision and management. Several years later he became a partner in a large foundry establishment, which, brought into existence by his uncle, was at this time doing an extensive business in the manufacture of plows and other agricultural implements for the Ohio and Indiana trade. It was one of the pioneer manufacturing enterprises of Columbus, and still exists under the name of the Ridgway Foundry, although the business has passed into other hands. Upon the demonstrated success in Europe and the Eastern States of steam railways, he at once set about a course of investigation, and threw the whole energy of his nature into the enterprise of securing the benefits of the system to the State of Ohio, whose surface he saw, with the quick discernment of the practical engineer, was more favorably adapted to the cheap construction of railways than any place where they had up to that day been built. He became, accordingly, one of the principal stockholders and Director of one of the first railroads laid in the State, the Columbus & Xenia, connecting with the Little Miami Railroad. At the time of his death he acted in the capacity of Secretary of the company. When it became necessary to furnish rolling stock for the road, he established a car-factory at Columbus, which became eventually one of the most important and successful business enterprises of the State. In 1844 he was a member of the Ohio Senate; was re-elected in 1846 a Representative of his county in the House. He was one of the Commissioners to decide upon the plan and to superintend the construction of the new State House at Columbus, and it is in no small degree to his cultivated taste and liberal ideas that the people of the State are indebted for a building that, for its purpose, ranks second to none in the country. After having established for himself one of the finest homes in Columbus, and identifying himself in an important degree with every public movement designed to further the improvement of the city, he died, August 23d, 1850, keenly regretted by his townsmen and friends, and by all throughout the State and Western country who were acquainted with his career of honorable usefulness. He was married, November 28th, 1828, to Jeannette S. Tatem, daughter of Charles Tatem, of Cincinnati. The fruits of that union were ten children, five of whom, two sons and three daughters, are now living. Joseph Ridgway, Jr., died some years before his uncle, Joseph Ridgway, hence he was always known as Joseph Ridgway, Jr.

BLACKMAN, GEORGE CURTIS, M. D., was born at Newtown, Connecticut, April 21st, 1819. He was the second son of Hon. Thomas Blackman, of the bench and bar of Connecticut. He graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, March 1st, 1840. During the early years of his professional life he was employed as Surgeon of an Atlantic packet ship, and while thus engaged crossed the ocean frequently. He spent considerable time in professional study in Great Britain and France—the greater part in London hospitals. While in the great metropolis he had to contend with the greatest poverty. He was, however, kindly treated by Mr. George Pollock, of St. George's Hospital, and Sir William Fergusson. At a later date, he was one of the very few foreign surgeons elected a member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He was also honored by the same society with a letter of thanks for a paper read before it. At an early period in his professional life he became quite debili-

tated from cough and hemorrhage, and he was pronounced a victim of pulmonary phthisis beyond all hope. This prostration was his chief motive for so frequently seeking the sea air, which always improved his health. He crossed the Atlantic thirty-six times, besides visiting South America. He was a frequent and valued contributor to the medical literature of the day, his first article appearing soon after his graduation. In this country there was not a surgeon of any eminence that he could not claim as his personal friend; among these were Mott, Gross and Parker. He was requested by the first named to edit his translation of "Velpeau's Surgery," and to this work he added an appendix of great value, as well as many notes and comments, illustrating his remarkable acquirements in surgical literature. In 1854, upon the recommendation of eminent practitioners, he came to Cincinnati. Soon after his arrival he was chosen by the trustees of the Medical College of Ohio to fill the chair of Principles and Practice in that institution. In this position he continued until his death. In the lecture-room he was effective and instructive, but it was in the hospital as an operator that his great skill and power were displayed. He would not only describe the case before him to the full satisfaction of all, but give the history of the disease and all that had been written upon it. In this special field his enthusiasm was sublime. During the late war he was a Surgeon of Volunteers, and was for some time Medical Director to General O. M. Mitchel's department of the Army of the Cumberland. He was also in the Army of the Potomac. At the time of his death he was collecting material for a work on surgery, and another on malpractice. His extensive travel and wide knowledge outside his profession, added to good conversational powers, made him a welcome guest in society. In his last illness he was confined to his room about six weeks, dying July 19th, 1871, his death causing sincere regret among a large circle of professional and social acquaintances. His remains were taken from his late residence in Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati, and deposited in Spring Grove Cemetery.

COX, GENERAL JACOB DOLSON, ex-Governor of Ohio, was born in Montreal, Canada, October 27th, 1828. His parents were natives of the United States, and were temporarily residing there at the time of his birth, his father being engaged in building. His mother was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower." His childhood and youth were spent in New York city, and he removed to Ohio in 1846. He was graduated at Oberlin College in 1851, and began the practice of law at Warren in the following year. In 1859 he was elected by the Republicans to the State Senate from the Trumbull and Mahoning district, and held this position at the outbreak of the war. He had for some time been a general officer in the State militia, and was active in putting the State in a position of defence, as he foresaw the coming difficulties to a certain extent. In the three months' service he was a Brigadier-General of Ohio Volunteers, and he assisted General McClellan in various duties connected with the equipment of troops. For a few months he had charge of Camp Jackson at Columbus, and was actively at work fitting volunteers for the field. Soon after recruiting for three years' service commenced, he was made a Brigadier-General by the President, his former commission being held under Governor Dennison. Later he was placed in charge of the military district of Kanawha, and served with credit, if not distinction, in the campaign that followed and lasted until the winter opened. In the spring and summer of 1862 he served under Fremont in West Virginia. In the fall he did gallant service at South Mountain, taking command of General Reno's corps after the death of that officer. He commanded this (the 9th) corps at the battle of Antietam. For his services in this campaign he was, on the recommendation of Burnside and McClellan, made a Major-General, to date from October 7th, 1862. Shortly after he was ordered to take charge of the new State of West Virginia. In the spring of 1863 he was assigned to the command of the District of Ohio, with head-quarters at Cincinnati. In December, at his own request, he was relieved and ordered to East Tennessee, and commanded the 23d Corps during the winter. There being an excess of officers of that grade, his Major-General's commission had been withdrawn some time previous. He saw very active service in 1864, and led a division in many hard-fought battles. After the fall of Atlanta he was again created a Major-General. In January, 1865, his corps was ordered to the East, and embarked from Alexandria for Fort Fisher early in the following month. In the advance upon Wilmington his troops fought well, and took an active part in all the operations which ended with Sherman's junction with Schofield. On the 27th of March, 1865, he was placed permanently in command of the 23d Corps, and upon the surrender of Johnston, was placed in command of the western half of North Carolina, where he superintended the parole of prisoners at Greensborough. In July he was ordered to the command of the District of Ohio. Here he had charge of the mustering out of troops. Before he was mustered out of the service he was elected Governor of Ohio, and resigned to enter upon the duties of that office. He was elected by the Republicans, but his course as Governor did not meet the approval of his party. He drifted into conservatism with Andrew Johnson. But he did not fully indorse the President's views on matters of state, and never left the Republican party. He served but one term as Governor, declining a renomination in advance of its being offered, and resumed the practice of law. From March, 1869, to November, 1870, he was Secretary of the Interior. He was then engaged for some time in the practice of law at Cincinnati. For some time he has been President of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and being appointed

J. D. Cox

Receiver for the same, removed to Toledo in the spring of 1875, where he now resides. General Cox is an accomplished scholar and refined gentleman. As a speaker he always acquits himself creditably. In the law he is well read, though not a leader at the bar. He was one of the best civilian generals the war produced, and stood higher in the estimation of the War Department at the close of his service than at any previous time.

ACKLEY, HORACE A., Surgeon, was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1815, and died, April 24th, 1859, in Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and finished at a private academy. He commenced the study of medicine on leaving school, and, after some instruction at Elba and Batavia, attended a course of lectures at Fairfield, Herkimer county, where he graduated in 1833. In the following year he removed to Rochester, New York, where he practised in the office of Dr. Havill, and gave a course of lectures on anatomy for Dr. Delmater, at Palmyra, New York. In 1835 he removed to Ohio, settling at first in Akron, where he practised medicine. In 1836 he gave a course of lectures in Willoughby, being appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Willoughby Medical College. In the same year he removed to Toledo, where he practised his profession three years, and then removed to Cleveland, where, with other prominent physicians and surgeons of that city, he founded the Cleveland Medical College, or the Medical Department of Western Reserve College, and was appointed to the Chair of Surgery. This position he retained until 1858, when he resigned it. During his occupation of the chair he acquired a high reputation in the practice of surgery, and his large acquaintance and extended reputation served to attract many students from all parts of Ohio and the neighboring States. He was gifted as a surgeon and anatomist, and had already laid the foundation for an extensive and brilliant reputation. As a lecturer he was very effective and practical. His style was impressive, and he had the magnetic power necessary for attracting and securing the attention of his hearers. By nature he was endowed with the qualities most useful to the surgeon, being bold, dashing and fearless in his operations, and having a strong will that enabled him to master his sympathetic emotions and hold his feelings in check. When he came to northern Ohio the art of surgery was but little known or practised in the West, and he may justly be designated the pioneer of his section of his adopted State. The reputation of his operations spread far and wide, whilst the boldness of many of them and the coolness with which they were carried through, made him famous throughout the whole country. In the treatment of inflammations in their various stages following operations, he probably had no superior in the United States. He was a man of magnificent physique, extraordinary powers of endurance, and great personal courage, which were severely tested in the times of impassable roads, long distances, and rude accommodations. In social life, as in professional, he was a man of strong convictions, lasting attachments, and deep-rooted prejudices. In every way he was a positive man, of striking appearance and marked character. His death was sudden. When going to Cleveland from Detroit by steamer on the night of the 21st of April, 1859, he was taken very sick, and on his arrival at home was in an exhausted condition. He lingered in great suffering until the evening of April 24th, when his decision of character again asserted itself, and he insisted on leaving his bed. He was assisted to a chair, when he sank rapidly. A restorative was given to him, but he motioned the glass from his lips, and expired immediately.

1932145

MYERS, JAMES, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess county, New York, in the month of June, 1795, of German ancestry. While he was still very young, his parents removed with him to Albany, and soon afterwards to Schenectady. In the latter city it was that he received his education. When the Erie Canal was completed and opened to the public, he became Canal Collector. The canal was one of the most important links in the chain of communication between distant parts of the country at that time, and the position in which he served was an important and responsible one. He held it until 1836, and by the manner in which he performed its duties gave ample evidence of his fitness for the position, and in fact for any position requiring ability, integrity and executive talent. During the interval in which he served as Collector, he became prominent as a successful contractor, and assisted in the construction of several roads in the State of New York. After breaking his connection with the Erie Canal, he removed to Toledo, Ohio, and there became a contractor on the Miami & Erie Canal, including the weigh-lock above the city. It was not only by his business abilities, great as these were, that he won regard and rose into prominence. His personal characteristics soon placed him in the front rank of citizens of the State and of the town. His practical talents, his integrity, and his interest in every measure of public importance, won practical recognition from his fellow-citizens, who availed themselves of these qualities, first by electing him to the Common Council and the Board of Education of the city. Subsequently he was elected as a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio. His term of service in this body was followed by an election to the State Senate. As a legislator in both branches of the General Assembly, he ranked among the foremost, laboring and with high and effective ability, not only for the interests of his special constituency, but for the interests of the State at large; and his insight as to what those interests really

comprised, and his practical knowledge of what measures would best promote them, gave a special value to his services, which made them highly appreciated. In the year 1851 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and served so acceptably during the term that, on its expiration, he was triumphantly elected for another term in the same position. When this second term expired he retired finally from active public life, and devoted his time and attention wholly to the management of the large estate which his ability, perseverance, industry and judicious management had enabled him to accumulate. The last years of his life were marked by great and almost constant suffering, from which death released him on the 19th of June, 1864, when he had reached the ripe age of sixty-nine years. He died sincerely mourned by a large circle beyond those bound to him by the ties of kindred and personal intimacy, and left behind him a record which those who succeed him may well point to with pride. He married in 1821 Mary Sanford, who died, leaving him two sons, neither of whom now survives. He married, for his second wife, L. Eliza Walker, of Schenectady, New York. This union resulted in two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are now living.

NICHOLS, PERRY J., Lawyer, was born about three miles from New Richmond, Clermont county, Ohio, March 30th, 1839. He was the second child in a family consisting of six children, whose parents were Thomas L. Nichols and Evaline (Donham) Nichols. His father, a native of Clermont county, Ohio, followed through life the vocation of engineer, and is still living at New Richmond. His grandfather, Philip Nichols, was an early pioneer of Clermont county, Ohio. His mother, also a native of the county last mentioned, was a daughter of Colonel J. S. Donham, an early settler of the southern portion of the State. His boyhood days, until he had counted his thirteenth year, were employed alternately in working on a farm and in attending school during the winter months. In 1852 he engaged in the carrying of the mail between New Richmond, Blanchester, and Deerfield—this service consuming four days per week—for about four years. During the remaining days of the week he was employed in laboring on the farm. Through those years of incessant toil, his leisure hours were assiduously devoted to the improvement of his mind, and the works then read by him added not a little to his store of knowledge. In 1856 his attention was directed to engineering as a means to acquire the desired end in life, and during the following two years he was engaged at this employment. He then attended various select schools for about three years, and also pursued a select course of higher studies in the Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1859 he assumed the role of educator, and for two years was engaged in teaching school, in the meantime occupying his leisure moments by reading law, under the supervision of Perry J. Donham, a prominent attorney of the Cincinnati bar. In August, 1861, he passed the requisite examination, and was admitted to practise law. He then selected New Richmond as his field of professional labors, and has since resided there almost uninterruptedly, engaged in the control of an extensive legal practice. He has never sought or accepted office of a partisan or political nature, and is inclined to favor the views and measures of the Democratic party. Religiously, his sympathies are with the Methodist Church. He was married in August, 1862, to Jeannette Gilmore, a native of Clermont county, Ohio.

FITCH, JUDGE JOHN, Lawyer, was born in Schodac, Rensselaer county, New York, February 16th, 1806. He is the second son of William Fitch and Sarah (Hanford) Fitch, who emigrated from Norwalk, Connecticut, in the opening of the present century, and settled in New York State. He is a lineal descendant in the third generation from Hon. Thomas Fitch, Chief-Justice and Colonial Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, in the reign of George III. His grandfather, Thomas Fitch, was a colonel in the revolutionary army, and rendered distinguished services to the American cause in the war with Great Britain. He was educated primarily at the local institutions existing at that period within the county of his birth. After relinquishing his school books he entered as a law student the office of Samuel B. Ludlow, at Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York, where he remained about two years. He then entered the law office of the late James Lynch, in the city of New York, and upon the completion of his studies was admitted to the bar at the city of Albany, New York, in 1830. He commenced the practice of his profession at Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, and was occupied in its prosecution there until the fall of 1836, when he removed to Toledo, Ohio, his present place of residence. Toledo was then in its infancy, and although from its location possessing many commercial advantages, was in fact a frontier town, rude, unimproved and uninviting, save to the adventurous and hardy pioneer, who foresaw in it at that early day the elements of future growth and prosperity. In this western spot he engaged hopefully in professional labors, and in due course of time became a leading member of a bar whose reputation was sustained eventually by no mean array of legal learning and ability. For a number of years he served efficiently as State Prosecutor, and while acting in that capacity elicited merited encomiums from bench and bar, and also the general community, by the fidelity and energy which he uniformly displayed in the discharge of his responsible duties. In 1854 he was elected to the office of Judge for the First Subdivision of the Fourth Judicial District of Ohio, and entered upon the discharge of his duties February 12th, 1855. He was subsequently twice re-elected to

this honorable position, his full term of service embracing in all fifteen years. Upon his retirement from office, a series of resolutions were adopted by the members of the bar expressing in warm terms their high appreciation of his judicial services, and of his character as a jurist, and disclosing also the remarkable fact that out of seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-three civil cases decided by him during his term of office, only forty-three had been disturbed by the superior courts. That fact, presenting in itself the most welcome and desirable encomium applicable to a judge, testifies abundantly to his learning, integrity and judicial capacity: praise would be superfluous. He united with the Free-Soil party in 1848, and during the exciting and troublous days of dispute and contention over territorial rights and privileges, was ever outspoken and fearless in language and in action. At the present time the general policy and measures of the Republican party run parallel with his views and sentiments, and to it accordingly he gives his influence and support. He was married, January 4th, 1838, to Jane Maria Jenks, of Albion, New York.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, is one of the few remaining Pioneers of the Hanging Rock iron region. He has done more towards developing its resources, and at present controls more real estate and iron interests, than any other one man of the region. The following is a synopsis of the many branches of iron industry in which he has engaged. In 1833 he was employed in building the old Hanging Rock Iron Forge, long since demolished. The same year he, together with Andrew Ellison, built Lawrence Furnace for J. Riggs & Co. These were the first iron works in which he engaged; but it was a beginning that gave to him the experience so needful in the many enterprises he afterward originated and controlled. In connection with Mr. Robert Hamilton he built Mount Vernon Furnace in 1834. The following year he left Hanging Rock to manage the furnace. It was from Mount Vernon that grew up the large iron interests which were for a period of over thirty years known as Campbell, Ellison & Co., of Cincinnati. In 1837, through the guarantee against any loss by Mr. Campbell and others, Vesuvius Furnace was induced to erect the first hot blast in America. In 1841 he made the change of placing the boilers and hot blast at the top of furnace stack. The iron region was destined to become one of the most important in the country, and none appreciated this fact more than Mr. Campbell. Mr. Hamilton and he were the heaviest capitalists of the region. While the former built a railroad from Hanging Rock to his coal mines at Newcastle, Mr. Campbell was investing in other furnaces. In 1844, with Mr. John Peters, he built Greenup Furnace, Kentucky, and in 1846 Olive Furnace, Ohio. In 1847 he built the Gallio Furnace. He then proceeded to organize the Ohio Iron & Coal Company, of which he became President, and owned one-third of the stock. This association, composed of twenty-four members, twenty of whom were ironmasters, bought up lands above Hanging Rock, and founded the city of Ironton. He gave the new town its name, the first of some five towns afterwards so called in the United States. The propriety of the name becomes more and more apparent as time passes. While the town was thought to be of much importance, yet it was looked upon as but an auxiliary to the Iron Railroad. This latter enterprise, in which Mr. Campbell owned over one-third of the stock, was carried on by nearly the same individuals who founded the town. In 1849, with others, he built Keystone Furnace, but gave his attention principally to the new town and railroad. In 1850 he moved from Hanging Rock to Ironton, and with the Ohio Iron & Coal Company purchased Lagrange Furnace. The same year he built the stove foundry of Campbell, Ellison & Co., and in 1851 was one of the founders of the Iron Bank of Ironton, now known as the First National Bank. In 1852, besides taking large stock in the Ironton Rolling Mill, now known as the Iron & Steel Company, he subscribed to one-half the stock for building the Olive Foundry and Machine Shop. He also purchased the Hecla Cold Blast Furnace. In 1853 he became one of the largest stockholders in the Kentucky Iron Coal Manufacturing Company, which founded the town of Ashland, Kentucky. With Mr. D. T. Woodrow he built Howard Furnace, to which has since been added the Buckhorn Furnace, under the firm-name of Charcoal Iron Company; and with Mr. John Peters he built the Washington Furnace, upon the Portsmouth Railroad. In 1854, with S. S. Stone, of Troy, New York, and others of Ironton, he built a large establishment for the manufacture of the iron beam plow. The same year, with others, he built the Madison Furnace, and also became one of the heaviest stockholders in the erection of the Star Nail Mill, one of the largest in the region, and now known as the Bellfont Iron Works. In 1855, through the influence of himself at Ironton, and Hon. V. B. Horton, of Pomeroy, first telegraphic communication was established between these towns and Cincinnati. In 1856, with Colonel William M. Bolles and others, he built Monroe Furnace, the largest charcoal furnace in the region. This and the Washington Furnace are now under the firm-name of Union Iron Company, of which Mr. Campbell is President. In 1857 his rolling mill interests extended to Zanesville, Ohio, where he was one of the incorporators of the Ohio Iron Company. The Oak Ridge Furnace was operated by him at this date, but for a short time only. The stress upon the iron market which followed was relieved by the high prices obtained during the war. During the war his course was marked by intense loyalty to the government. Although constantly devoted to business, he is known as a very public-spirited citizen. Of the fourteen furnaces in which he has been engaged, he retains controlling interests in eight, and has lately been interested in the erection of the Ironton Furnace. This is

the eleventh furnace he has assisted to build. He is of large, massive frame, and has inherited a strong constitution which gives to him an energetic, active old age. Although his parents were wealthy at their decease, yet they were of but little assistance, and his life exhibits what can be accomplished by industry and integrity combined with good judgment. His parentage is Scotch-Irish, his ancestors having removed in 1612 from Inverary, Argyleshire, Scotland, into Ulster, near Londonderry, Ireland. Their descendants in 1740 moved to Augusta county, Virginia. From these were descended many who attained to civil and military distinction in the States of Virginia, Tennessee, and Ohio. Mr. Campbell's grandparents came from Virginia to Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1790, and from thence in 1798 to the part of Adams now called Brown county, Ohio. At the date of his birth, January 14th, 1808, Staunton, now known as Ripley, was not laid out, but in early life he engaged in business with an uncle at that place; from thence he came to Hanging Rock.

GOODALE, LINCOLN, M. D., Physician and Merchant, was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, on February 25th, 1782. In his seventh year, his father, Major Nathan Goodale, an officer in the war of the Revolution, removed to Marietta, in the State of Ohio, reaching that place with his family about August of the year 1788. The party which then settled in Marietta was made up almost exclusively of revolutionary officers and their families, and this was the first regular settlement within the limits of what is now the State of Ohio. Major Goodale settled soon after at Belpre, on the Ohio river, sixteen miles below Marietta; was there captured by the Indians in 1794, and died a few months after near Sandusky, on his way to Detroit, to which place the Indians were taking him in the hope of getting a ransom for him. He was a brave man of high character and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, in which Dr. Goodale by inheritance succeeded him and took a deep interest in its proceedings and history. Dr. Goodale studied medicine at Belpre; came to Franklinton, Ohio, in 1805, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1812 he volunteered and joined the army before war was declared, and was appointed by Governor Meigs, Surgeon's Mate in Colonel McArthur's regiment. He was taken prisoner at Hull's surrender and was sent to Malden, where he remained for some time with our wounded men, and brought them, as soon as they were released, to Cleveland, arriving himself at Franklinton, in October, 1812. He soon after engaged in mercantile business, and pursued it successfully for the next twenty-five or thirty years, removing to Columbus about the year 1814, where he died April 30th, 1868. He was a resident of Ohio for about eighty years, and probably the oldest citizen of the State at the time of his death. Integrity, energy, industry, and economy gave him large wealth; kindness and charity taught him how to use it. His acts of public and private beneficence are his best and most enduring monument.

WILLEY, GEORGE, Lawyer, born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 2d, 1821, was a son of Newton Willey, a merchant largely connected with iron and ship interests in that city. Until the age of fourteen he received instruction in the Boston schools. His father died when he was quite young, and after that time his uncle, Judge John W. Willey, superintended his education. He spent four years in Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, where he graduated. After leaving college he went to Cleveland and read law, the first year in the office of Judge Willey, and the second with Bolton & Kelly, when he was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1843 he formed a copartnership with John E. Cary for the practice of law, which continued many years. During the time it required for his practice to grow, he devoted a portion of his time to the cultivation of literary tastes, and also to the subjects connected with the educational institutions of the city. His abilities as a public speaker and writer upon the fine arts and subjects of popular science made him a favorite lecturer upon these and kindred topics. His addresses before popular assemblies were models of elegant diction, and full of useful and interesting points. His strong interest in the cause of education soon brought him into sympathy and co-operation with a large number of energetic and public-spirited men. In Cleveland the public schools were in their infancy. He was anxious to have them organized so that children could be educated as thoroughly in the high schools as in the primary. He had much prejudice with which to contend in demanding thoroughly graded schools, which are now the pride of that city. Several years after 1845 he filled the office of Manager and Superintendent of the public schools. His efforts towards perfection of organization were very effective and important. His printed reports are full and exhaustive on all the topics connected with systems of teaching and the policy to be pursued by the authorities in fostering the education of the city's youth. Such reports had a wide influence and circulation. The perfection of the school system which he established was so great that no private schools could be maintained in Cleveland. One of the most efficient teachers of the high schools, since an author of valuable text books, writes of Mr. Willey as follows: "His mind is remarkably well balanced, and he sees the relative values of knowledge better than any man I ever knew. It was just here that he made himself so valuable in the early organization of our schools and in forming plans of instruction. Enthusiastic teachers are exceedingly apt to get into narrow channels and see but a few things at a time. Willey, with his broad and splendid views, in half an hour's talk

would fetch them into clearer seas and show them the big earth." These broader and more philosophical notions of education for the millions especially characterized the schools during the eight or ten years that Mr. Willey was Secretary of the Board of Education. His gifts, natural, physical and mental, were thoroughly disciplined and cultivated. His practice has been largely devoted to those special departments of the law which embrace the transactions of a large commercial and manufacturing seaport. He has been largely engaged in cases in the admiralty courts and in those arising under the patent laws. By his thorough research and originality of views he has made valuable contributions to the science of maritime law, and is conceded to have no superior in the qualities necessary to a mastery of the scientific principles and technical difficulties of the patent law. When General Grant was elected to the Presidency he appointed Mr. Willey United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio; and when he was elected the second time he renewed his commission. He has at times filled the chair of President of the Library Association, and also of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and has been often connected officially with other public institutions. His official duties as United States Attorney, in connection with his varied and general legal practice, have been discharged with fidelity and ability.

GRIFFIN, GENERAL CHARLES, was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1827. A part of his education was received at Bardstown, Kentucky. He was sent to West Point, July 1st, 1843, and after his graduation was assigned to the artillery as a Brevet Second Lieutenant. The war with Mexico being then in progress, he was at once ordered to active duty. He had command of a company in the army commanded by General Patterson. From Mexico he was ordered to Florida, in January, 1848, and to Old Point Comfort in December. In the summer of 1849 he was made a First Lieutenant in the 2d Artillery, and sent to New Mexico in command of a cavalry company. For the next five years he was on the frontier; the next three on garrison duty at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and from 1857 to 1860 engaged in various military duties. At the outbreak of the war he had been for a few months Assistant Instructor of Artillery at West Point, when he was ordered to Washington with the West Point Battery, afterwards known as Griffin's Battery. He commanded this battery until June, 1862, when he was made a Brigadier-General of volunteers. With his brigade he took part in the battle of Mechanicsville, and was conspicuous for his gallantry. At Malvern Hill he had command of the artillery, supported by his own brigade, and was opposed by the rebel Magruder. The command of the latter was badly cut up in the engagement and thrown into confusion. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, beginning with the first Bull Run and ending with Five Forks. When the surrender of Lee was agreed upon, he was appointed one of the commissioners to arrange the details. His command in the war was at first a battery, then a brigade, afterward a division; and on the battle-field of the Five Forks, when Sheridan was placed in command of the entire force, he was assigned to the command of the 5th Corps, which he retained until the disbandment of the army. After this he was appointed to the command of the Military Division of the State of Maine. When mustered out of the volunteer service he was made Colonel of the 35th Infantry and Brevet Major-General. He was afterward ordered to Texas, and some time after succeeded Sheridan in the command of the Fifth Military District. While holding this important military command he was attacked by yellow fever, which terminated fatally, September 15th, 1867. The record of this lamented officer is without blemish. From the time he entered the service in Mexico until death claimed him he was absent on leave but once—in 1859. He escaped unhurt in every engagement, although he had several horses shot under him at different times, and once had the visor of his cap torn away by a bullet. He also had two other narrow escapes, in one of which his sword was broken by a musket-ball. He was married, December 10th, 1861, to Sallie Carroll, daughter of Hon. William T. Carroll, of the honored Maryland family of that name.

GATES, NAHUM BALL, ex-Mayor of Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, was born in St. Albans, Franklin county, Vermont, September 28th, 1812. He is the son of John Gates and Abigail Gates, who were descendants of an English family, of Marlborough, Massachusetts. He was educated at the St. Albans Academy, in his native place, and also in the common schools of Vermont. While in his eighteenth year he assumed the role of educator, and was engaged in teaching a district school, during the winter months, until his removal to Ohio. April the 29th, 1834, he emigrated to Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, settling there finally on the following May 11th. He then engaged in mercantile business, primarily as clerk, eventually as proprietor, meeting with varied successes in his several ventures. For a period of six years he was engaged in the forwarding and commission business, at Black River, Lorain county, Ohio, and while thus occupied secured a foremost position among his local co-workers in the commercial circle. He was also one of the first Directors in the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad. Until the dissolution of the Whig party he was one of its warmest supporters, and subsequently became a "Free-Soiler," or Republican. From 1838 to 1842 he served as Sheriff of Lorain County; and by appointment, in 1857, became Treasurer of the same county. He was also

for four years, from 1862 to 1866, Collector of Internal Revenue, and ultimately was deprived of that office by Andrew Johnson for alleged political opposition. For eight years he has officiated as Mayor of Elyria, and during this time performed the duties of his office with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to his constituents. He was married, May 12th, 1841, to Sarah S. Monteith, eldest daughter of Rev. John Monteith. He was President of the Lorain County Agricultural Society for ten years.

HOYT, JAMES M., LL. D., Lawyer and Capitalist, was born in Utica, New York, January 16th, 1815. He received a good education, and in 1834 graduated at Hamilton College, New York. On leaving college he began the study of law in Utica, but soon removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1836 read law in the office of Andrews & Foot. In the following year the law partnership of Andrews, Foot & Hoyt was formed and continued for twelve years, when the appointment of Andrews to the bench of the Superior Court of Cuyahoga necessitated his withdrawal. The firm of Foot & Hoyt continued until 1853, when Mr. Hoyt withdrew from the practice of law and gave his whole time to the purchase and sale of real estate in Cleveland and vicinity. His operations were heavy, large tracts in and around the city were purchased, divided into lots and sold for homesteads. About one thousand acres of city and suburban property were owned wholly, or jointly with others, and by him subdivided into lots and sold for settlement, and more than a hundred streets were opened and named by him. In all these transactions he was universally credited with the extreme of liberality and generosity towards those with whom he had transactions, and especially towards the poor and those whom misfortune or sickness had unexpectedly placed in straitened circumstances. His uniform uprightness, scrupulous regard for truth and justice and honorable dealing with his clients, secured for him, when practising law, the title of "the honest lawyer," and the same characteristics in his real estate dealings maintained the reputation won at the bar. He united with the Baptist Church in Utica in 1835, and has since been a member of that denomination, and active in religious and moral causes. For twenty-six years he was the Superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland, of which he is a member. He then resigned the superintendency of the school and became a teacher of a congregational Bible class. Although never ordained a minister, for twenty years he preached at intervals, having been licensed for that purpose by the church with which he was connected. In 1854 he was chosen President of the Ohio Baptist State Convention, and was annually for twenty years elected to that position, presiding over anniversary meetings in nearly every city in the State of Ohio. He was chosen President of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the national organization for missions in North America, and was re-elected annually until 1870, when he retired. For about eight years he was President of the Cleveland Bible Society, an auxiliary to the American Bible Society. In 1870 he was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, a body which, for high character, talent and practical business sense, has never been surpassed in the history of the State. As the appraisement of all the property of the State went through the hands of the Board, the responsibility and labor were very great. But the Board gave general satisfaction. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the Cleveland Board of Public Improvements. In 1870 the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Dennison University, of Granville, Ohio. In physical science, history and belles-lettres he was well read. His contributions to periodical literature and his addresses attracted marked attention. The *Christian Review* for October, 1863, contained a finished, analytical and exhaustive article on the subject of "Miracles" from his pen. He has ever been noted for his good works, whether religious or patriotic. In 1836 he was married in New York to Mary Ella Beebee. Of the six children born of this union five are now living. The eldest, Rev. Waylan Hoyt, is pastor of Shawmut Avenue Baptist Church, of Boston, Massachusetts; the second son, Colgate Hoyt, is in business with his father.

CROSSE, ASAHAEL ALLEN, Physician and Surgeon, was born at Cincinnatus, Cortland county, New York, on the 22d of August, 1824. His parents were in moderate circumstances, and he early learned the lesson of self dependence and self-help. At the age of thirteen years he left home to make his own way in the world, and henceforth relied entirely upon his own resources. He went to work on a farm, and such school education as he obtained was by going to a district school during the winter months, his summers being too much occupied in farm labor to give him any opportunity for summer study. Not long after leaving home he went to Ashtabula, Ohio, and there, in addition to the opportunities afforded by the district schools, he for a time enjoyed the advantage of attending the Ashtabula Academy. From thence he removed to Mentor, Lake county, Ohio, where, at the age of sixteen, he commenced the study of medicine. After having attended three full courses of medical lectures he graduated at the Willoughby University, in Lake county, Ohio, in the year 1842, and went at once to Amherst, Lorain county, Ohio. He had, when he arrived in Amherst, fifty dollars, and on the day after his arrival he made the uncomfortable discovery that forty-six dollars of his little fortune consisted of bills of a bank known as the Ohio Railroad Bank, located at Cleveland, Ohio, which had failed the day before,

and were perfectly worthless, so that his available assets amounted to just four dollars. Fortune was not stubborn against him, however, for almost immediately he formed a partnership with Dr. Lamman Tenny, an old physician of the place, and so was introduced to a practice that speedily became large and lucrative. His partner died at the end of three years, and then he took the entire charge of the practice. His diligence, ability and skill, added to the high reputation he had already earned, made him well known as one of the most successful physicians in the county. As a citizen, no less than as a physician, is he appreciated in the community, and from time to time that appreciation has been shown by placing him in several of the elective offices of the township of Amherst. He has successively held the offices of Township Assessor, Township Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and was the first Mayor of the incorporated village of North Amherst. He was Postmaster of Amherst during President Johnson's administration. Politically he is a Democrat, and, although the requirements of his profession do not leave him much leisure to devote to politics, he is nevertheless one of the leading spirits of his party in the community where he lives. Although he has acquired a fair competence, his experience has not been one of unmingled prosperity. On the 1st of March, 1858, he was thrown from his carriage, and his right leg was broken at the ankle. Being a heavy man, the ends of the broken bones were forced through the skin and boot-leg, and were driven three or four inches into the ground by the violence of his fall. It was found impossible to save the limb, and it was amputated below the knee by Professor Horace A. Ackley, his former preceptor. He has been three times married. His first wife, Diantha Walker, he married in 1844, by whom he had four children, three daughters and one son, one of whom, Mrs. H. W. Barnard, is now living. His wife, Diantha, died in 1855. On the 16th of September, 1859, he married Sarah E. Post, by whom he had one son, now living. His second wife died in 1866, and on the 18th of November, 1875, he married Ella G. Pelton, of Vermillion, Ohio. The doctor has a vigorous constitution, and from present appearances he has from twenty to twenty-five years of good practice left in him yet; that is, he is hale and hearty, and the youngest in the community always find him a pleasant social companion.

WELSH, HON. ISAAC, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 20th, 1811. His parents were Pennsylvanians, and his father, Crawford Welsh, was one of the pioneer settlers of the county. His father being a farmer, he pursued that calling until shortly after he became of age. He then married Mary A. Armstrong, daughter of Thomas Armstrong, and removed to Beallsville, Monroe county, Ohio. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and, as was the custom with many merchants at that time, in the purchase, preparation and shipping of tobacco. In this business he was very successful, but he preferred the life of his earlier years, and in 1854 he retired from merchandising and purchased and removed to a farm on Captina creek, where he subsequently resided and where he died. In early life Mr. Welsh was a Whig, but on the dissolution of that party, in 1854, he united with the Fillmore party, and supported that gentleman for the Presidency. He was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1857 by the united vote of Americans and Republicans, and re-elected in the same manner in 1859. At the expiration of this term of office he was chosen State Senator from the Belmont and Harrison district, and served in that body two years. In 1868 he was Presidential Elector for the Sixteenth District, and was chosen to carry the vote of Ohio to Washington. He was elected Treasurer of State in 1871, and held the office for two terms. His death occurring just six weeks before the expiration of his second term, his son, Le Roy Welsh, discharged the duties of the office until the incoming of the new Treasurer. Mr. Welsh was strongly opposed to the extension of slavery, and during the war his entire sympathy and support were given to the Republican party. While residing at Beallsville he wrote a series of articles in defence of the State Bank of Ohio, which attracted a great deal of attention and were extensively published and noticed. He also wrote an essay on the "Agricultural and Mineral Resources of Belmont County," for which a prize was awarded him by the State Agricultural Society. He kept fully up with the times in which he lived; was a ready, careful writer, and frequently employed his pen in the discussion of current topics. Although never in any sense an office-seeker, he became closely identified with the politics of his time, at the bid of the people who knew him to be a man of strictest integrity and unblemished character. In legislation he was practical and common sense in his views on all subjects. As a speaker he made no pretensions to oratory, yet his presentation of a subject under discussion commanded universal attention for its fairness and practicability. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian, and by his death the church lost one of its strongest supporters. He died at his home in Belmont county, November 29th, 1875.

COLLINS, JAMES H., Lawyer, was born, June 18th, 1836, in Allegheny county, Maryland, and is a son of Johnson and Esther Collins. His father's family emigrated from England to America in the seventeenth century and settled in Delaware; and the family have been members of the Methodist denomination ever since its organization in America, several of them having acquired eminence as ministers of that church. He removed with his parents to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1844, and he was occupied with

farm duties for nine years thereafter, attending the district school in winter. In 1853 he engaged as a teacher in the schools of the neighborhood, in order to obtain means sufficient to complete his education at the Barnesville Classical Institute, then under the control of John J. Thompson and Samuel Davenport. Having acquired the requisite instruction, he commenced the study of law with Hon. John Davenport in 1855, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in 1857. He commenced the practice of his profession in Barnesville in 1859, in which he has continued ever since, and controls a large and lucrative practice in the courts of the State and United States, having been retained as their regular counsel by several corporations, among which are the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the First National Bank of Barnesville. In political faith he is a Democrat. He was a member of the National Convention which assembled at Chicago in 1864 and nominated General McClellan for the Presidency. In 1873 he was the candidate of the Democratic party in Belmont county for member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, but was defeated by Judge Cowen. He was married in 1857 to Rachel Judkins, who died September 14th, 1872. He was married a second time, October 2d, 1873, to Harriet F., daughter of Benjamin and Ann M. Davenport.

HOWARD, DRESDEN WINFIELD HOUSTON, ex-Senator, Capitalist and Farmer, was born in Dresden, Yates county, New York, on the 3d of November, 1818, of American parents and of English ancestry. In 1821 his parents removed with him to Fort Meigs, Ohio, on the south bank of the Maumee river, where they landed on the 17th of June in that year. In 1823 his father, Edward Howard, removed to Grand Rapids, eighteen miles above Fort Meigs, where he died in 1841. Such education as he received was obtained during a rather brief attendance at the school of the Indian mission, ten miles above Fort Meigs. He worked with his father upon the farm during his youth, but as he grew up he became an Indian trader, and continued in that line of business until he was about thirty years of age. He assisted in the removal of the Pottawatomie and Ottawa Indians from the Maumee to the west of the Mississippi river, and continued to trade there until 1842, when, on the death of his father and brother, he returned to Ohio. After a few return-trips up the Missouri river, he settled down to farming, stock-raising and wool-growing. In 1852 he removed to Alamakee county, Iowa, where he bought of the government a tract of land, upon which he laid out the town of Winfield, now Harper's Ferry, on the west bank of the Mississippi. He returned to Ohio in 1853, where he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since, adding to his business as farmer the work involved in various official positions and numerous enterprises as an energetic and judicious capitalist. During the war he was prominently and effectively active. He was appointed by Governor Dennison a member of the State Military Committee, in which position he was continued by Governors Tod and Brough, and throughout the struggle he was busy assisting in organizing regiments and forwarding general military preparations. Politically, he has been a steadfast and consistent Republican. He was the elector from the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio at President Lincoln's first election, and was a delegate at the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for his second term in 1864. In 1870 he was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization. In the fall of 1871 he was elected to the Ohio State Senate, where he served with honor for two years. He is President of the Toledo & Grand Rapids Railroad Company, which road is to be built from Toledo to Council Bluffs. He is also Treasurer of the Toledo & Southwestern Railroad Company. He is Director of the Commercial National Bank of Toledo, of which institution he is a charter member. He was married, in October, 1843, to Mary Blackwood Copeland, of Delaware county, New York. He has two children, a son and daughter; the son he named after the noted chief and warrior, Osceola, of the Seminoles of Florida, for whose ability he had great respect. He has always been the true friend of the Indian, at whose hands he received many favors and kindnesses during his early life, and in later years had much influence among the aboriginal tribes. President Lincoln, being informed of his disposition and influence with the Indians, and recognizing these qualifications, offered him the Superintendency of the tribes on the Upper Missouri river, but the appointment was declined, as he had never sought or held public position of any kind.

STROUD, CLARENCE EUGENE, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Dentist, was born at Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, January 14th, 1847, and is the son of Dr. C. T. Stroud, a distinguished dentist of Sandusky, Ohio. His mother was Lucy F. Allen, of Ontario county, New York; her ancestors were among the earliest settlers of western New York State, and related to Ethan Allen. He was educated in the High School at Palmyra, New York. Leaving there in 1865, he entered his father's dental office at Sandusky, Ohio, in order to secure a thorough knowledge of the dental profession. Subsequently, in connection with his father, he practised dentistry in Sandusky for five years, during which time he was preparing himself for the medical profession, devoting his time more specially to anatomy, comparative and surgical. He matriculated at the University of Michigan, medical department, Ann Arbor, in the autumn of 1871; attended the lectures in and followed the course of studies prescribed by said college. In the spring of 1872 he entered the Detroit Homœopathic College, from which

institution he graduated in the summer of 1872; during this session he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy, and was elected Professor of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Institute, Detroit, which positions he filled during the coming session. Thereafter he commenced the practice of his profession at Wyandotte, Michigan, remaining there about one year, and succeeded in securing an extensive practice, devoting himself chiefly to the surgical branch of the science. While there he wrote a series of letters, which were published in the *Wyandotte Enterprise*, entitled, "Guide for Emergencies, or Surgery for the People." In the spring of 1873 he returned to Sandusky, Ohio, where he is at present in the active practice of his profession. He is an able physician and useful citizen. He was married in 1870 to Belle Leiter, daughter of A. Leiter, of Bellevue, Ohio; she died September 17th, 1871.

HANDY, TRUMAN P., Financier and Banker, was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, January 17th, 1807. He received a good academical education, and made preparations for entering college, but at the age of eighteen, after having been employed in stores in Utica and New Hartford, he accepted the clerkship in the Bank of Geneva, Ontario county, in that State. Five years later he resigned and removed to Buffalo, to assist in the organization of the Bank of Buffalo, in which he held the position of teller for one year. In 1832 he removed to Cleveland, having been invited there for the purpose of resuscitating the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, established in 1816, but which had failed and its charter been purchased by Hon. George Bancroft of Massachusetts, the historian. He accepted the post of cashier, organized the bank, and it prospered until 1842, when its charter expired and a renewal was refused by the Legislature. In the financial crisis of 1837 it had been compelled to accept real estate in settlement of the estate of its involved customers, and thus became one of the largest landowners in the city. At the close of the bank Mr. Handy was appointed trustee to divide this property among the stockholders, which he accomplished in 1845. In 1843 he had a well-established private banking house under the firm-name of T. P. Handy & Co. In 1845 he organized the Commercial Branch Bank, under the act of Legislature of that year, authorizing the establishment of the State Bank of Ohio. He was Cashier and acting manager. The success was so great that the stockholders realized an average of twenty per cent. on their investments for a period of twenty years, when its charter terminated in 1865. In 1861 he accepted the Presidency of the Merchants' Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, which had been crippled by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. Under his skilful management it rapidly recovered lost ground. In 1865 the bank reorganized as a national bank, under the provisions of the United States national banking laws, with a capital of one million dollars, six hundred thousand of which were paid in. He was elected President and conducted its affairs with great success. From 1850 to 1860 he served as Treasurer of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company, and managed its finances with great sagacity. He is still a Director of the company, although he resigned the treasurership in 1860. He first demonstrated the practicability of establishing a profitable commerce direct with Europe from the lake ports. In 1858 he despatched three of a fleet of ten merchant vessels, laden with lumber and staves, from Cleveland to English ports, and from that time the foreign trade with the lakes has been kept up. Very few took a deeper interest in educational and philanthropic causes, or labored more earnestly for their advancement and success, than Mr. Handy; but he never held or sought positions of political prominence. He served as a member of the Board of Education with Charles Bradburn, and was one of that gentleman's ablest coadjutors in reorganizing and improving the school system of Cleveland. They succeeded in placing it on a basis of lasting prosperity. In the Sunday-school for more than forty years he was a constant, active worker. For seventeen years he was President of the Industrial Home and Children's Aid Society, of which he had ever been one of the most liberal supporters. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; has always been sincere and earnest in his life-long connection with it, yet free from the cant of many religious societies. He has ever been broad and liberal in his views. He is dearly beloved by children, with whom he is very generous, and is now as young in heart as the little ones he loves so much. He is justly entitled to the name of philanthropist, on account of his substantial, effective labors for the relief of the poor and helpless and in rescuing the vicious and ignorant. He has made three extended visits in Europe for the purpose of investigating the financial, religious and educational systems of the Old World, and Cleveland has been largely benefited by the valuable knowledge he gained on those occasions. In March, 1832, he was married to Harriet N. Hale, of Geneva, New York, by whom he had one daughter, who was married to John S. Newberry, of Detroit.

MCVEY, ALFRED HENRY, Lawyer and Author, was born, April 28th, 1843, in Fayette county, Ohio. He is descended from an old and well-to-do family; is of Scotch descent on his father's side, and of English on the maternal; his grandfather, James McVey, removed to Ohio about the beginning of the present century. He received his elementary education in the common schools of the State, where he remained until he had attained his seventeenth year, when he entered the Southwestern Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, where he was prepared for college. While but a youth he was noted for his studious habits, and before

leaving the common school he was familiar with a wide range of English literature. He entered the volunteer service in 1862, and served in the 79th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Early in 1864 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, from which institution he graduated in the classical course of 1868. While in college, although in all things a good student, he was especially marked for his literary attainments, and was considered as the best debater in the university. After graduation he was elected a tutor in the institution, which position he resigned to enter upon the practice of the law. Mr. McVey is also a graduate from the law school of the Cincinnati College. He opened his law office in 1869, at Wilmington, Ohio, and immediately took rank among those who had been long in practice, and evinced unusual ability both in presenting his cause to the jury or in arguments addressed to the bench. In February, 1872, he opened an office in Toledo, where he soon after removed and has since continued to reside, and where, in addition to having a good practice in the local courts, he has more particularly devoted himself to professional duties in the courts of the United States. In addition to his forensic efforts, he has for some years devoted the time usually termed leisure to authorship. He has given to the profession "McVey's Ohio Digest," published in 1875, consisting of two large octavo volumes. This work has been highly commended by the press, and is considered by the legal profession a standard work. As a proof of its superior excellence, it may be stated that within seven months after its first appearance it had reached a third edition. He has also prepared a digest of the cases decided by the New York Court of Appeals, which is now in press. He is now engaged in the preparation of a work, requiring great research and learning, entitled "Christianity before the Law," in which he traces the relation of Christianity to the law under the governments of continental Europe, and also Christianity as a part of the common law of England, preliminary to the discussion of the relations which Christianity sustains to the common and statute law of the United States. Personally, he is tall and well proportioned; while his countenance betrays the man of thought and great capacity for mental work. He was married, January, 1869, to Anna, daughter of the Rev. William Holmes

SLEVIN, PATRICK S., Lawyer, was born on April 15th, 1815, in county Donegal, Ireland, his parents belonging to the upper middle class and being comfortably circumstanced in life. While he was quite young he was brought by them to America. They settled in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and there he received his education. Later he removed with his parents to Perry county, Ohio, and there he read law with Hon. John B. Orton. In November, 1840, he was admitted to the bar, and very soon afterwards he began to practise law in the city of Dayton. In November, 1852, he removed to Defiance, Defiance county, Ohio, where he again entered upon the practice of his profession, and where he continued in successful practice for several years. In the fall of 1860 he removed from Defiance to Perrysville, Wood county, Ohio, and there entered into a partnership with Hon. James Murray, Attorney-General of the State, which continued until August 8th, 1862. At that time he entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 100th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. For about a year thereafter he was engaged with his regiment in campaigning throughout the State of Kentucky. Then, attached to the 23d Army Corps, he went into Tennessee, and eventually joined General Sherman in his march upon Atlanta, Georgia. Long before this he had been promoted to the rank of Colonel, through the resignation of the original colonel of the regiment. He remained actively engaged in the Atlanta campaign until the 6th of August, 1864, when, in a charge on the enemy's works near Atlanta, he was very dangerously wounded, and disabled for life. In this same charge he lost over one-third of his command in killed and wounded; and for his own meritorious conduct in the affair he was brevetted a Brigadier-General. This engagement, however, terminated his military service, for, in consequence of his wound, he was obliged to resign and leave the army. While with his regiment he was engaged in the following battles: Lenoir Station, Knoxville, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Etowah Creek, Atlanta and many others of less importance. Returning to Ohio after leaving the army, he resumed the practice of his profession. In April, 1867, he was appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Miami, port of Toledo. In 1871 he was reappointed to the same position, which he held until November, 1874. In December of that year he was appointed General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Toledo, the duties of which position he continued to fulfil for a year, at the end of which time he became a city missionary in Toledo, and the work of that calling he still continues to perform. For twenty-three years past he has been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WITTSTEIN, GUSTAV C. F., was born in the city of Hanover, February 29th, 1829; studied at preparatory schools until nine years of age, when he entered the Lyceum of Hanover, which he attended to his sixteenth year as a pupil, at which time his parents removed to Nieuburg, on the river Weser, which place was, by the then king of Hanover, Ernest Augustus, made the place of residence for his father, an engineer in the service of the government. For the two years during which he stayed there he received private lessons in languages, history, drawing, etc., from good teachers. When seventeen years old he entered a

mercantile establishment in the old city of Bremen as an apprentice, his term of apprenticeship being four years. After his term expired he entered the large glass factory of Hermann Heye, near Minden, Prussia, as bookkeeper and correspondent. Having remained there four years, and having for several years contemplated emigration to the United States, he left Bremen in September, 1854, and arrived in New York, from whence he went, after a few days' stay, to Baltimore, where, through the recommendation of a friend, who left Europe a few years before him, he received an appointment as bookkeeper in a large American wholesale dry-goods house. However, not feeling quite at home yet in the English language, he left his position, and with a friend started for the far West, then so called, making Burlington, Iowa, his destination. Travelling mostly by rail, and the balance from Galesburg, Illinois, by stage-coach, the trip was made. He first entered a drug store, and commenced his career by mixing up a lot of putty. After a year in this position he accepted a position in a hardware store, and in September, 1856, accepted a position in a large wholesale hardware house in Chicago as bookkeeper. In the fall of 1859 he went to Toledo, accepting an offer in the hardware business. Later, in 1861, he took the position of cashier and bookkeeper with a large commission house on Water street, remaining with them until their dissolution, a period of six years. He started in the commission business for himself in 1869. In the fall of 1874 he was nominated by the Democratic party and Liberal Republicans for the office of County Auditor, and elected by nearly 700 majority, in the October election. He has been a Republican since the party organized, and during the last Presidential election a Liberal Republican, but without ever taking a very active part in politics. He was married in 1858 to Mrs. Caroline Poeschel, from Vienna, Austria.

DEAN, HON. EZRA, Soldier, Lawyer, and Jurist, was born, April 9th, 1795, in the town of Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, and was descended from an ancient family which settled in Massachusetts in 1630, each successive generation of which appears to have contained some man of eminence in the different departments of life. During the first five generations the gospel ministry seems to have been the profession most favored, until about the period of the American Revolution, when lawyers first made their appearance in the family. Among these latter was Silas Dean, who took an active part in the Revolution, and who was chosen by the Continental Congress, in September, 1776, one of the ambassadors, in connection with Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine, to conduct the negotiations between the confederated colonies and France. Others of the family, less conspicuous, were doing duty in the ranks of the revolutionary army. Ezra Dean, when he was but nineteen years old, was appointed by the Secretary of War an Ensign in the 11th Regiment of United States Infantry, then doing duty against the British on the northern frontier; and on February 20th, 1815, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant by President Madison, to take rank from October 1st, 1814, for meritorious conduct in the sortie of Fort Erie, on 17th September, 1814. He was in the battles of Bridgewater and Chippewa; and his regiment held the advance in the storming of Queenstown Heights, in September, 1814. At the close of the war, and before he had attained the age of twenty, he was placed in command of a revenue cutter on Lake Champlain, in which capacity he rendered effective service in guarding the interests of the country against the ever daring class engaged in smuggling. After occupying this position for about two years he resigned the service, and was next assigned to a place in the corps of government engineers who ran the boundary line between the State of Maine and the province of New Brunswick, and was so employed about a year. Having determined by this time upon his future career, he went to Burlington, Vermont, where he became a student at law, under the preceptorship of Governor C. P. Van Ness, and remained with him for two years, and then removed to Plattsburg, New York, where he completed his preparatory course of law study. On October 1st, 1822, he was admitted, by the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of New York, a member of the bar of that State. In 1822, when Ohio was among the young and thinly peopled Western States, he removed to Wooster and entered into the practice of the law, in Wayne and the surrounding counties. He devoted his entire energies to the study of the law and the practice of his profession for the succeeding seven years; and in 1832 he was chosen by the General Assembly, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, his circuit being composed of the counties of Wayne, Knox, Holmes, Richland, Medina, and Lorain. He served in that capacity the full constitutional term of seven years. He took his place on the bench in the beginning of the exciting discussions on the slavery question. In some of the counties of his judicial district, especially in Knox, clubs or combinations were formed to prohibit all discussion of the slavery question; and in some instances they went so far as to commit acts of outrageous violence against those individuals who attempted to address the people on the slavery question. These combinations were made up from both the Whig and Democratic parties, and seemed to represent the sentiments of the people. Judge Dean did not hesitate a moment as to his course of official duty. In every county where these combinations existed, he charged the grand juries that it was their duty to ferret out and indict all those engaged, either in overt acts of violence or in secret conspiracies against the sacred right of free discussion. In one instance his associates were so terrified at the symptoms of violence in the crowd, that they feigned sickness and deserted the bench; but this did not terrify Judge Dean: he was there to do his duty. Upon

the conviction of the leaders in those organizations, he visited on them the extreme penalty of the law; but such was the state of public opinion, that the fines imposed by him were invariably remitted by the county commissioners. He was one of the true disciples of Jefferson, who enforced, with all the judicial sanction of the bench, the precept of his great exemplar, that "Error of opinion may be safely tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." In the memorable campaign of 1840 he was one of the few Democrats elected to Congress from Ohio, and took his seat in that body, March 4th, 1841. He was re-elected in 1842, thus serving in that body for four years. Such was the sense entertained of his merits, that he lacked but one vote of being the choice of his Democratic friends in the Legislature for United States Senator, when Benjamin Tappan was chosen. Upon his retirement from Congress, he resumed the practice of law in Wooster, and in 1852 took into partnership his son and only child, Ezra V. Dean, whom he had trained for the bar. This relation continued until 1865, when the son removed with his family to Ironton, Ohio, and engaged in active practice there, and where he was joined by his father two years later. In the summer of 1870, in company with his oldest granddaughter, he visited the battle-fields in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, where he had stood for his country in the war of 1812; and thence he went down the St. Lawrence, and viewed the places about Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, Burlington, Vermont, and other scenes with which his youth had been associated. After an absence of the summer season, during which he carefully observed and noted all the great changes time had wrought, he returned home ready to meet the great change which, in the ordinary course of nature, he was conscious he must soon experience. He kept himself thoroughly informed as to all the great social and political movements going on in different parts of the world, and took a profound interest in whatever related to the public welfare within his own or other countries. His memory continued fresh and accurate, so that he never lacked an apt quotation or an illustration from history suited to the subject of his conversation. Few men were better read in ancient and modern history, especially in the history of England and of his own country. His convictions were deep and settled in whatever he believed to be right; and he adhered to them with a firmness and uttered them with a boldness which neither the war of tumult could drown nor the clamor of opposition modify or subdue. It was the force of these convictions which sometimes gave him the appearance of dogmatism in conversation; yet he was most tolerant of what he believed to be errors of opinion in others. From the great diversity of life which he experienced in the vicissitudes of a soldier's camp, the deck of a revenue cutter, or tracing a boundary line, the practice of the law and its administration among a pioneer people to that of a legislator in the Federal Congress, he had garnered up in the well arranged storehouse of an unfailing memory a great variety of knowledge. Besides the diffusion of thought and sentiment which animated his discourse, it was enlivened by ingenious illustrations, pointed sentences, and always seasoned by a vein of good humor, which ever recommended him to favor and attention. Some of the cardinal maxims which influenced the conduct of his life were the following: Always to speak the truth; never to deviate from principle; and never to give any one expectations that would not be likely to be realized. He was strongly opposed to speculative projects; believing that through patience and industry was the only sure way to happiness and prosperity. A strict and consistent moralist, he granted little indulgence to laxity of morals in others. His manners were formed in the old school of grace and dignity. He disliked familiarity, avoided trifling conversation, and could not tolerate any violation of good manners in others. He was thoroughly versed in the Scriptures and with the history of the church, and well acquainted with the creeds of the sects. He had an abiding confidence in the truth of the teachings of Christ, holding His precepts to be the supreme rule for the government of human conduct; yet he never united with any branch of the church, as he regarded their creeds as but substitutions for a plain self-interpreting gospel. Concerning his domestic manners and private life, old age never presented a more beautiful spectacle than his devotion to his wife. For many years she had been an invalid, while he was her patient nurse, exhibiting towards her all the tender care and solicitude which marked the love of his early youth. By his grandchildren he was venerated, and indeed by all his relations within the range of his domestic circle. Of his intimate acquaintances, those who were his friends in his youth remained his companions and friends in his old age. He was married in 1823 to Eliza, daughter of William Naylor, of Wooster. He died January 25th, 1872, after an illness of but four days. His widow survived him but six months.

WEITZEL, GENERAL GODFREY, was born in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, November 1st, 1835. His preparatory education was obtained in the common schools of his native city, and he was a member of the senior class of the old Central High School. At the age of sixteen he was, through the influence of Hon. D. T. Disney, sent to West Point. In 1855 he was graduated, ranking second in a class of over thirty. A Brevet Second Lieutenancy in the Corps of Engineers fell to his lot, and a year later he became a full Second Lieutenant. In 1860 he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and in the spring of 1863 he was made a Captain. From 1855 to 1859 he was with P. G. T. Beauregard, as assistant in the construction and repairs of fortifications in Louisiana, when he was relieved and ordered to West Point as Assistant Professor of Military

and Civil Engineering. In the winter of 1861 he was ordered to report for duty with Company A, Engineers, and with it proceeded to Washington, where it acted as body-guard to Abraham Lincoln in the inauguration ceremonies. The next month he accompanied it to Fort Pickens, Florida. While here he twice reconnoitred within the enemy's lines under confidential orders from the commandant. He returned to the academy in the fall, and was from thence ordered to report to General O. M. Mitchel, commanding the district of Ohio, as Chief Engineer, and also for recruiting duty. On December 10th, 1861, he was transferred to the engineer battalion of the Army of the Potomac, and placed in command of a company. He was also assigned to the special duty of putting together some of the pontoon trains for the army. By this time he had attracted the attention of his superiors to his qualifications as an engineer. When Butler's expedition to New Orleans was being organized, he was appointed its engineer. While with Beauregard in that city and vicinity, he had become possessed of an intimate knowledge of the country, and this now became of great service to the government. Arriving at Ship Island he was taken into consultation with General Butler and Captain Farragut of the navy, who was afterwards to gain such widespread fame. Acting upon his advice in every movement, these commanders were enabled to reduce the defences of New Orleans, and he then guided Butler and his troops around the marshes and bayous into the city. For his eminent services he was made Assistant Military Commander and Acting Mayor of New Orleans, and also placed in charge of recruiting at that point. After the battle of Baton Rouge he went thither under orders, and laid out the fortifications there. In September, 1862, he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and placed in command of a brigade of raw troops. Ordered by his commander to proceed against the enemy, he entered the La Fourche district and routed the rebels in every encounter, and changed the condition of affairs there to one of order and safety. In April, 1863, he proceeded against Port Hudson, and did effective work before reaching and during the siege of that place. After the surrender he was made commander of the 1st Division, 19th Corps, and after being engaged in various military undertakings with more or less success, he was sent to Ohio in December, on recruiting service. Upon his return he made application to be transferred to Butler's command in Virginia, having a warm regard for the man who had accelerated his promotion. He was transferred to this department in April, 1864, and was made Chief Engineer and also placed in command of the 2d Division, 18th Corps. In the former capacity he constructed the various lines of defence, works, and bridges on the James and Appomattox rivers, including the approaches and piers for the famous pontoon bridge, by which the Army of the Potomac crossed the former. In September, after returning from a reconnoissance to the mouth of the Cape Fear river, looking to the reduction of Fort Fisher, he was placed in command of the 18th Corps. Soon after he was attacked with fierceness by the enemy, but repulsed them with great loss. In December he was assigned to the command of the 25th Corps, colored troops, which he held until he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was second in command in Butler's operations against Fort Fisher. In the closing operations against Richmond he had command of a considerable force, and was the first to enter the city, April 3d, 1865, taking up his quarters in the house hastily deserted by Jeff Davis the night before. When President Lincoln visited the fated city, he was received by General Weitzel. On the 12th of April he commenced preparations for the transfer of his command to Texas, where he served under Sheridan until February, 1866, when he was mustered out as Major-General in the volunteer service and returned to the Engineer Corps. While on the Texas frontier he was a warm sympathizer with the Mexican Republicans, in their efforts to throw off the yoke of Maximilian, and strongly protested against the cruelties practised by the Imperialists. A sharp correspondence took place between himself and one of the Imperialist generals. After leaving the volunteer service, he engaged in engineering, and, among other duties, made the plans and estimates for a canal around the falls of the Ohio, on the opposite shore from Louisville. At present he holds the rank of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, and is stationed at Detroit, having charge of the building of a canal at that place. He also has general supervision of the light-house service of the lakes. Toward the end of the war he was married to a daughter of Mr. George Bogen, prominent in the wine trade of Cincinnati. He is acknowledged to be one of the best engineers of the United States service, and is to be found only where difficult work is being performed.

WOOD, SAMUEL BRYANT, Wholesale Grocer, was born in 1829, in the town of Warwick, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and received there only a common school education, being reared on a farm, where he labored until he was twenty-one years of age. At this time, in order to gratify his disposition for different employment, he left home and repaired to Greenfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, where he became a hotel clerk. At that place and in that position he won many friends by his urbanity and desire to give satisfaction; and he was enabled, through habits of steadiness and the practice of a strict economy, to accumulate means and become proprietor. He continued in the hotel business for a period of fifteen years; and by his superior administrative qualities and assiduous attention to his calling, he was enabled to command a respectable amount of funds, with which he removed to the city of Toledo in 1868, and there purchased an interest in the firm of Benson

& Woodberry, wholesale grocers, under the name and style of Benson & Wood, the former junior partner retiring. This business connection continued until 1872, when the firm was dissolved, by the death of the senior member. He then purchased the interest of the latter, and the business is now conducted in his own name. He is a quiet, practical man, of great force of character, combining a steady perseverance in business, with an easy, gentlemanly deportment, and has thus secured an excellent patronage; while his name is a synonyme for integrity, soundness, and fair dealing, and his life and present position are sturdy witnesses of what perseverance, industry and economical habits will accomplish.

HILLIARD, RICHARD, Merchant, was born in Chatham, New York, July 4th, 1797. His father, David Hilliard, died when his son was but fourteen years of age. After his father's death he left Albany and resided with his brother in Skeneateles, where he divided his time between clerking in a store and teaching school until he was eighteen, when he removed to Black Rock and became a clerk in the general merchandise store of John Daly. He was soon admitted to a partnership without capital. In 1824 the partners removed to Cleveland, Mr. Hayes resigning the active management of the business to his junior partner, who, in 1827, purchased Mr. Daly's interest and continued to carry on the business alone. By his unwearied industry and strict integrity he succeeded in building up so large a business in dry goods and groceries that it became advisable to have a partner in New York for the purchase of goods. For that purpose he associated himself with Mr. William Hayes of that city. For a number of years the firm of Hilliard & Hayes carried on a wholesale business in dry goods and groceries that made it one of the foremost houses in that line in the West. Its field of operations was extensive and steadily increasing, and the reputation of the house was of the highest. The New York house was changed to Hopkins, Hayes & Co., Mr. Hilliard still being the principal proprietor. The transactions of this firm were very large. At the same time he was associated with Cortland Palmer, of New York, in extensive purchases of real estate. In 1856, when on the journey home from New York, he took cold; a short but fatal illness followed, when he died on the 21st day of December, 1856. No merchant ever stood higher in the public estimation for ability and integrity. His paper was never dishonored or ever placed in doubt, and his word was as good as a written contract. His financial abilities were very great and appreciated by other merchants. In all transactions he was economical, but he was wisely liberal, giving generously, but being careful that his generosity was not unworthily bestowed. He early interested himself in the scheme for supplying the city with water from Lake Erie, and was one of the first commissioners of the Water-Works Board. He negotiated the bonds of the city for the water works most advantageously. The works were completed under his presiding directions in the most thorough and complete manner, so that they have continued to give the greatest satisfaction to all parties concerned. He also took a deep interest in the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, the first railroad line reaching Cleveland, and was one of the most successful in procuring stock subscriptions. Although he avoided taking an active part in politics he was a conservative Democrat. He was one of the officers of the village of Cleveland previous to its organization as a city, and the first year after it became a city, in 1836, he was elected an alderman, and filled the same office again in 1839. He was frequently tendered the Democratic nomination to Congress, but always declined to accept. He was courteous and considerate to all, a warm and trustworthy friend, generous and charitable in thought, word and action. He was liberal in his religious views, and was utterly devoid of narrowness or selfishness. He was married to Catharine Hayes, of New York, who died four years prior to his death, leaving seven children.

WINSLOW, RICHARD, Shipowner, was born in Falmouth, Maine, September 6th, 1769, being descended in a direct line from Knelm Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow of Plymouth colony, and one of the Mayflower Pilgrims. In 1812 he left Maine for North Carolina, where he established himself at Ocracoke, and became largely interested in the commerce of that place both by sea and land. In 1830 he determined to investigate the great West, and in May, 1831, he arrived with his family in Cleveland. He became agent for a line of vessels between Buffalo and Cleveland, and also of a line of boats on the Ohio canal. He commenced business also as a shipowner on his own account, his first on the lakes being the brig "North Carolina," built for him in Cleveland. A few years later he was interested in building the steamer "Bunker Hill," of 456 tons, which was a very large size at that time. Then followed a long line of sail and steam craft, built for or purchased by him alone, or in connection with his sons, who became sharers with him in the business, until the Winslow family ranked among the foremost shipowners on the western lakes. In 1854, after twenty-five years of active business on the lakes, and being then eighty-five years old, he retired, leaving his interest to be carried on by his sons, who inherited his business tastes and abilities. He enjoyed his retirement but three years, having met with an accident which seriously affected a leg he had injured years before, and resulted in his death. He was a true gentleman, his nature being warm and impulsive, quick to conceive and prompt to act, cordial in his greetings, free

from even the suspicion of meanness or duplicity, courteous to every one, and strongly attached to those he found worthy of his intimate friendship. Although he neither sought nor desired office he took a warm interest in public affairs as a citizen. He was married to Mary Nash Grandy, of Camden, North Carolina, who became the mother of eleven children, four of whom, N. C., H. J., R. K. and Edward, survived him. Mrs. Winslow died October, 1858, having survived her husband a little over a year. His son, Rufus King Winslow, was born in Ocracoke, North Carolina. He removed with his family to Cleveland in 1831, and was sent to school in the old Cleveland Academy. When twenty-one years of age he became associated with his brothers, N. C. and J. H. Winslow, in the shipping business, their father being heavily interested in the ownership of vessels on the lakes. His attention being wholly devoted to this business, the Winslow family always being at the head of all shipowners. Since his father's death the business has been carried on with success wholly by him and his brothers, he remaining in Cleveland, while one brother settled in Buffalo and the other in Chicago. In 1859 and 1860 they despatched some vessels to the Black Sea, but most of their operations have been confined to the lakes. He has ever refused to accept positions of public trust, although he is patriotic and was a liberal supporter of the Union during the rebellion. He is deeply interested in scientific pursuits, and from a boy has been a devoted student of ornithology. In 1869 he was elected President of the Kirtland Academy of Natural Sciences, and was for many years one of its most active and energetic members. He is well known to the best artists as a skilful connoisseur in paintings, and a warm and liberal friend of art in all of its branches. He is always ready to take an active part in works of benevolence, and his correct taste and good judgment render valuable service in devising and carrying into execution plans for charitable or patriotic purposes. In 1851 he married Lucy B. Clark, daughter of Dr. W. A. Clark, of Cleveland.

HOLBROOK, ALFRED, Principal of the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, was born in Derby, Connecticut, February 17th, 1816. He commenced teaching when seventeen in Monroe, Connecticut. At the age of eighteen he was engaged in New York city manufacturing surveyors' instruments. After two years he removed to Kirtland, Ohio. Subsequently he was occupied one year and a half in surveying in Boonville, Indiana. In 1840 he returned to Ohio and taught school in Berea, commencing with three pupils. His school increased very rapidly, and was the foundation of Baldwin University. In 1849 he was appointed Principal of an academy at Chardon, Ohio, where he remained two years. He then accepted a position in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary at Kirtland. Subsequently he was appointed Superintendent of the public schools of Marlborough, Ohio, and held the position three years. He then removed to Salem, Ohio, and while there he received the appointment as Principal of the Southwestern Normal School at Lebanon, which position he has occupied twenty years. Professor Alfred Holbrook is the author of two educational works, which have had a very wide circulation, viz.: "Normal Methods" and "School Management." He has recently written two text-books on the English language, which are perhaps the best treatises of the kind ever published, viz.: "Training Lessons" and an "English Grammar." During nearly fifty years Professor Holbrook has had under his instruction not less than twenty-five thousand persons—a greater number probably than can be claimed by any other living teacher. On March 24th, 1843, Professor Holbrook was married to Melissa Pierson, daughter of Abial and Irene Pierson, of Derby, Connecticut.

SWAYNE, WAGER, Lawyer and Soldier, was born in Columbus, Ohio, November 10th, 1834. On April 1st, 1849, he left his home for school in Springfield, Ohio, and in September, 1851, he entered Yale College. A dangerous illness in the fall of 1852 obliged him to suspend his studies for a year. He afterwards returned to Yale and graduated in 1856. From college, he went back to Ohio, and entered the law office of Swayne & Baber, graduating at the Cincinnati law school in the spring of 1859. In the fall of that year he commenced the practice of law in partnership with his father, the Hon. N. H. Swayne. On the outbreak of the war, he was tendered a commission in the Ohio Volunteer service by the Governor, and entered the army as Major of the 43d Regiment Ohio Volunteers at Camp Chase, on August 31st, 1861. The regiment was recruited with some difficulty, owing to the great number of regiments then organizing, and before the full complement of men was obtained the activity and energy of Major Swayne was recognized by his promotion to be Lieutenant-Colonel, October 31st, 1861. The regiment was filled by January 1st, 1862, numbering then 1079 men, and on February 20th, 1862, it went to Commerce, Missouri, and commenced active service under the command of General Pope. It participated in the action against New Madrid, Missouri, and was complimented in the orders by General Pope for efficient service. It took part in the operations against Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow, and being called by General Halleck to Shiloh, after the battle at that place, it participated in the advance upon and taking of Corinth under General Pope, and marched to Boonville in pursuit of Beauregard's forces, afterwards taking part in the battle of Iuka, September 19th, 1862, in the battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, 1862, and in the pursuit of the rebels under Price to Ripley, Mississippi. The regiment suffered

severely in the action at Corinth, losing its colonel, adjutant and senior captain. Lieutenant-Colonel Swayne was struck twice but not injured. He was mentioned both in the brigade and division reports for distinguished gallantry and efficiency in action. On October 12th, 1862, he was made Colonel of the regiment. In the spring of 1863 Colonel Swayne was appointed Provost-Marshal of Memphis. This duty was performed with an administrative ability and just discrimination, which afterwards became more widely known. During the winter of 1863–64 the regiment, then under command of Colonel Swayne, received the invitation of Congress to re-enlist for an additional term of three years, while encamped at Prospect, Tennessee; and it may be cited as illustrating the state of the command that seven-eighths of the men on duty responded promptly to the call. Later in the same year, the regiment, still under his personal charge, formed part of Sherman's army in the march from Chattanooga to Savannah, participating in the movements against Resaca, Kenesaw, Atlanta, and afterwards in the attack upon the outworks of Savannah. Later, in February, 1865, Colonel Swayne, who in the meantime had been brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services, while preparing for an attack upon the rebel forces at River's bridge, crossing the Salkahatchee river, South Carolina, was struck by an exploding shell, from which he suffered the loss of his right leg, and was obliged to be taken back the next day to Pocatalgo, and thence to hospital at Beaufort, South Carolina. The attack, however, was successful, and the results of value, as afterwards expressed in a private letter from General Sherman on the subject. March 4th, 1865, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, vice Andrew Johnson resigned; and on his return to Columbus was presented by his fellow-townsmen with a magnificent sword, belt and sash, in token of his gallant and effective service. Before he had quite recovered from his wound, he was selected by General Howard as one of the Assistant Commissioners of Freedmen's Affairs, and was sent South, and placed in charge of the State of Alabama. The problems here presented were of extreme interest and importance, the powers of the assistant commissioner involving the exclusive control of all litigation, civil and criminal, to which a negro was a party in that State, as well as the care of vast numbers of suddenly enfranchised and helpless persons, of whom thousands were aged, infirm or infants; and also the adjustment of the relations of capital to labor wholly convulsed and overthrown by the recent fortunes of war. After several months of severe labor in the discharge of these duties, on June 1st, 1866, the military command of the forces in that State was added to his charge; and on the 4th of August, in the same year, he was appointed Colonel of the 45th Regiment of Infantry in the regular army of the United States, in which he afterwards received the brevet rank of a general officer. The administration within the State of Alabama, of what were known as the Reconstruction Measures of Congress, coming directly within the scope of his official duties, was pursued with the same vigor and organizing force which had marked his previous administration. This was necessarily in conflict with the spirit and purpose of the President, Mr. Johnson, and in the spring of 1868 General Pope and General Swayne were relieved from duty in the same order, and on the eve of important elections in both States; the design, which was afterwards in good part carried out, being to place these elections in the hands of men hostile to the policy of reconstruction. In December, 1868, General Swayne was married to Ellen Harris, daughter of Alfred Harris, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, his regiment in the regular army being then stationed at Nashville, Tennessee. Soon after, he was ordered to Washington, and placed in charge of an important bureau in the War Department; but not liking department life, in June, 1872, he applied to be retired, and removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he at once formed a partnership with John R. Osborn, of that city, in the practice of law, taking, presently afterwards, a very active part in developing and increasing of railroad facilities, and as a member of the Board of Education, in promoting the educational interests of the city.

LOOMIS, FINNEY R., Merchant, and Member of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Medina county, Ohio, on the 3d of September, 1841, his parents being Milo and Lucy A. Loomis. He received his early education in the public schools of Medina county, and subsequently entered Oberlin College, where he graduated. When the war of the rebellion broke out, he was among the first to enter the military service in the cause of the Union. He enlisted as a private on the 19th of April, 1861, and served as a private and orderly sergeant until the battle of Antietam, in 1862. In that battle he distinguished himself by special gallantry, and was promoted therefor to the rank of Second Lieutenant. He was severely wounded in the hip during the engagement, and was, of course, incapacitated for active service for a time thereafter. As soon as he was able for duty, however, he was back in the field again, and served so effectively that, in January, 1863, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and detailed to the position of Ordnance Officer of a brigade in the 2d Army Corps. In July, 1863, he was still further advanced in rank, being made Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of his brigade. At the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded in the shoulder. He, however, remained in the field, and continued to do active service until his regiment—the 8th Ohio Volunteers—was mustered out, by reason of expiration of term of service, July 13th, 1864. All his military service was with the Army of the Potomac. Immediately after his return to his

home at Lodi, Medina county, he was made Postmaster of the place, and also engaged in general merchandising business. He continued in this business until the spring of 1873, when he gave it up. In that year, 1873, he was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-first General Assembly, from Medina county, and was placed on the Committees on Claims, Retrenchment, and Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Imbecile Asylums, being secretary of the two latter. He proved himself an admirable committeeman, and as good a legislator as he had been a soldier, which is saying that, as a legislator, he left little to be desired. He has been twice married. In November, 1862, he married Nellie G. Slater, of Wayne county, Ohio. She died in October, 1863, and on the 10th of January, 1865, he married Catherine C. Killmer, of Brooklyn, New York, by whom he has one child, a son, born March 16th, 1871. In September, 1875, he purchased property in Medina, the county-seat of his native county, where he removed with his family soon after, and where he now resides.

WELLS, HON. JACOB M., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, June 8th, 1821. He was the oldest child in a family of thirteen children, whose parents were Eli Wells and Eliza (Mahan) Wells. His father, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, followed through life principally agricultural pursuits. He moved to Ohio in 1803, settling in Clermont county, where he has since permanently resided. His mother, a native of Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, was a daughter of Jacob Mahan, early pioneer and preacher of that county. The sires of the Wells family were active participants in the stirring events of revolutionary days, and the Mahans took part in the subsequent war of 1812. Until his twentieth year was reached his days were spent alternately in attending school through the winter months, and in laboring on a farm during the summer seasons. The year 1841 saw him in possession of a liberal education, and he then assumed the role of teacher in a school of Brown county, Ohio. During the ensuing eight years of his experience as an educator he applied himself with more or less regularity to the study of law. In the spring of 1853 he settled in West Union, Adams county, and taught school there for one year. Upon his admission to the bar in 1854 he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in West Union, and has down to the present time continued to prosecute his professional labors with notable success. He has been twice elected Justice of the Peace, the first time about the year 1847, and for two years he acted as Surveyor for Adams county. Also, for one term, he officiated as Prosecuting Attorney of Adams county. He has never descended into the political arena as a partisan office-seeker, but in the movements of the hour has uniformly supported the man and cause that, in his views, promised to accomplish the greater good. The principles of the Republican party are more thoroughly in harmony with his sentiments and ideas than are those of any of the other political organizations. His religious opinions are expressed in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in April, 1844, to Elizabeth J. Robbins, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Robbins, of Adams county, Ohio, who died in August, 1868. He was again married, in January, 1870, to Elizabeth F. Thompson, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, a graduate of Olome Institute, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. He is the father of seven living children by his first marriage, four sons and three daughters.

THOMAS, DAVID W., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, August 11th, 1833. He was the fourth child in a family of six children whose parents were Joseph Thomas and Sallie (Worthington) Thomas, also natives of Loudon county, Virginia, and descendants of families whose members had been participants in the stirring events of the Revolution. His father followed through life the business of wagon and carriage-maker, and moved to Ohio in 1836, settling at Mount Vernon, Knox county, where he remained during the ensuing three years. He then removed to Adams county, near Mount Leigh, where he resided until his decease in 1870. He was noted for his ability as a master-mechanic, and esteemed for his sterling integrity of character. He was of Welsh extraction. His earlier years were passed in various employments, in the carriage-shop and on the farm. His early education, limited in degree and kind, was acquired by his own exertions. While in his twentieth year, his literary attainments having been improved by diligent study and observation, he assumed the role of educator in a school at Locust Grove, Adams county, where he taught during two winters, while the summer months were devoted to field labor. In those years he also began the study of law. In the winter of 1860 he removed to West Union, and resumed his law studies under the supervision of Colonel Joseph R. Cockerill. In May, 1861, he entered the Union service as a private of Company D, of the 24th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With that body he served actively for three years, and while connected with it was a participant in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and in numerous other minor engagements. On the second day of the battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the thigh by a Minie-ball. This casualty incapacitated him for service for about two months. After the battle of Stone River he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and subsequently was raised to the rank of Captain. In June, 1864, he received an honorable discharge from the army, his term of service having expired, and returned to West Union. There he continued the

study of law under the direction of Hon. E. P. Evans, and, October 1st, 1864, was admitted to the bar. Since his entry into professional life he has, with the exception of two years passed in Georgetown, Brown county, resided constantly in West Union, and has there acquired a very extensive and remunerative practice. In 1867 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Adams county, and served for one term. He was elected Mayor of West Union in 1873, and re-elected to the same office in 1874, serving three years. He is an ally of the Democratic party. His integrity of character is unassailable, and his course in life has uniformly been characterized by untiring industry and well-directed energy. His views on religious matters are liberal and free from any taint of bigotry or intolerance. He was married in 1854 to Elizabeth Frilts, a native of Loudon county, Virginia.

MILLER, JOHN, Banker, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 16th, 1810. His early education was liberal, and obtained in the then common schools of his native place. After a residence of several years in Savannah, Georgia, where he took a clerical position, he returned to Worcester, and there was engaged for a brief period in the arena of business. In 1838 he moved to Columbus, Ohio, and embarked in the grocery business, which he sustained with success until 1854. In February of this year he engaged in the banking business, under the firm-style of Miller, Donaldson & Co., over which house he still presides as head. He has served in all twelve years as a member of the City Council. In 1862 he organized the present Steam Fire Department, and until 1865, the date of his resignation, officiated as its Chief Engineer. From 1863 to 1865 he was Director of the Ohio Penitentiary. He was also Director of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company for twenty-one consecutive years, and at the expiration of that extended period declined a longer service. He has been President and a Director of the Columbus Gas-Light and Coke Company, and of the Franklin Insurance Company, from the dates of their organization down to the present time, and was President of the first Street Railroad built in the city of Columbus. He was also one of the commissioners to build the new depot of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. During the years of his residence in Columbus, he has been zealously engaged in the support and aid of all public enterprises of an important nature, and has acted in a most laudable spirit in furthering, with well-directed energy, the fruitful development of the city's natural and artificial resources. The possessor of a large fortune, he is ever ready to listen to the story of distress, and as ready to assist the deserving unfortunate, while his record, public or private, is without a stain. He was married in 1834 to Harriet R. Robinson, by whom he has had four children. His son, William H. Miller, is Superintendent of the Columbus Gas Works, a most worthy and exemplary young gentleman.

VINEGARNER, DAVID C., Hardware Merchant, Mayor of Newark, Ohio, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, November 6th, 1833. His parents were residents of Virginia, and his father followed through life mercantile pursuits. He was educated primarily at a country school located in the vicinity of his home. He was subsequently a student in Granville College, now Dennison University, where he remained until eighteen years of age. He was then employed as a clerk in a store at Pataskala, Licking county, Ohio, for about two years. At a later period he was occupied for a time on a farm, and also in teaching school during the winter months. In the spring of 1857 he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he carried on the business of a grocery store for eighteen months, sustaining through this time a fair trade. In the spring of 1860, having spent nine months in St. Louis, in the cigar and tobacco business, he removed to Newark, Ohio. Here he embarked in the hardware business, successively in partnership and alone, in which he has since continued. From 1869 to 1875 he was a member of the Board of Education of Newark, and in the spring of 1874 was elected Mayor of the town. In addition to his private business as a hardware merchant, he possesses a valuable interest in the glass works of Shields, King & Co. In his prominent and honorable position as head of the city powers, he conducts himself with marked loyalty and ability, and by his administration has deservedly won the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. He was married, March 12th, 1861, to Mary E. Haver, of Fairfield county, Ohio.

PARROTT, COLONEL EDWIN A., President of the Dayton (Ohio) Malleable Iron Works, was born in Dayton, Ohio, November 30th, 1830. His parents, Thomas Parrott and Sarah A. (Sullivan) Parrott, were natives of Dorchester county, Maryland, and moved to Ohio in 1829. The Parrott family has a New England origin, and Captain Abner Parrott commanded a privateer which was fitted out at Salem, and which was one of the first vessels to engage in the revolutionary struggle, and establish the reputation of the American navy. He received his education in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1849 with the degree of A. B., that of A. M. being conferred at a subsequent period. After abandoning collegiate life he registered for the bar in Dayton, and applied himself to the study of law during the ensuing eighteen months. He also attended one term at the Harvard College Law

School. He then returned to his home and engaged in the manufacturing business with his father. Having, however, kept up his legal studies in private, he passed the required examination, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar. From that time until 1859, not desiring to enter on the practice of his profession, his attention was engrossed by the manufacturing business. He was then elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket, thus securing the honor of being the first member returned by his party from Montgomery within the preceding ten years. During the eventful period of the secession of the Southern States, he acted as Chairman of the House Committee on Federal Relations, and exhibited a fearless boldness in urging the government to make a decisive stand and strike pitilessly to preserve the national existence. Perceiving the inevitable drift of matters, the day after the first call of President Lincoln for troops he resigned his seat in the House, and hastened back to Dayton in order to organize a militia regiment, of which he was Major, and prepare it to assist in the defence of the capital. With four companies of the 1st Regiment of Ohio Militia, speedily brought together, he returned to Columbus within a week, where his forces were augmented by companies from other parts of the State. Thus was formed the 1st Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, of which he was promptly elected Lieutenant-Colonel. Moving immediately to the front, he participated in the engagement under General Schenck at Vienna. The term of service of those troops, which was limited to ninety days, expired three days before the battle of Bull Run; they remained under orders, however, until after that engagement, and were active participants in it. "The shadow of this memorable defeat cannot fall on the patriotism of the 1st Ohio Regiment." On his return to his State, the regiment was re-enlisted, retaining its old number, while he was elected to occupy its colonelcy. The elective system of determining officers had, however, just been abolished, and the position of Colonel was given to an officer of the regular army, he resuming his former position as Lieutenant-Colonel. Joining the Army of the Cumberland he served on the staff of General A. B. McCook until May, 1862, when he was promoted to the full rank of Colonel. He commanded the 3d Brigade of the 2d Division of the 1st Army Corps from January, 1863, until September 1st, at which date he was detailed to organize the Provost-Marshal's Bureau of Ohio, with head-quarters at Columbus. In this position he remained until February, 1864, when the death of his father made it necessary for him to give his personal attention to the settlement of the estate, and he accordingly resigned his position in the army. At this date, however, the war was practically ended, and a few weeks later the Confederacy collapsed. He was at the head of his regiment in the famous battles of Pittsburgh Landing and Murfreesboro', and led it also in the minor engagements occurring up to the period of his detailment. In 1865 he was again elected to the Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House. At the conclusion of his term he withdrew from politics, and has since devoted himself exclusively to business. He is President of the Dayton Malleable Iron Works, an enterprise of extensive proportions, of which he is the founder. He was married in February, 1866, to Mary M. Thomas, daughter of Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Thomas.

PECK, WILLIAM LAUREN, Physician and Superintendent of the Cincinnati Sanitarium, was born in Woodbridge, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the 7th of July, 1820. Through both branches of the family he is descended from revolutionary stock. His parents were both natives of Connecticut, and his father, Lauren Peck, was a direct descendant of one of the original settlers of New Haven. A prominent feature of William's early discipline was the discipline of labor, and his father's farm was his earliest school. The father, however, was in circumstances that enabled him to give his children—there were seven of them and William was the third—a good general education. Of his opportunities in this direction William availed himself fully, and obtained a very thorough education. When he was twenty years of age he began the study of medicine, having early resolved to devote himself to that profession. His habits of hard work and patient study served a good purpose now, no less than his excellent natural abilities. While going through the elementary discipline of medical study, he supported himself by teaching school and laboring at other pursuits; and not only supported himself, but accumulated enough to enable him to go through a course of study in a medical college, when the time came. Having finished his course of elementary study, he entered the Berkshire Medical College, from which institution he graduated in the year 1848, and immediately thereafter he established himself in the practice of medicine at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In connection with his medical practice he opened a drug store, and rapidly achieved prosperity, both as a medical practitioner and as a druggist. He remained at Pittsfield until 1851, when he sold out his interests there and removed to Ohio, locating himself in Circleville. There he devoted his entire time and attention to the practice of medicine and surgery, and attained a substantial and enviable success. He remained there until the fall of 1862, when he was appointed Surgeon of the 3d Ohio Volunteers, to succeed Dr. McMeans, who had died after the battle of Perryville. He at once accompanied the regiment to the field, and continued with it until it was mustered out of service in June, 1864. After leaving the army he returned to Ohio and took charge of the State Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, in which position he remained for the next ten years. In April, 1874, he severed his connection with the asylum, and was placed in charge of the Cincinnati Sanitarium, located on College Hill, near Cincinnati, and his

position as Superintendent of this institution he still holds. The Sanitarium is a benevolent institution, under the control of a board of directors. Its purpose is, most especially, to afford relief in cases of nervous disorder. During the years 1874 75 about one hundred and fifty persons of both sexes received treatment there, and left the institution materially benefited. Of these about one-tenth were inebriates, three-fourths were lunatics, and the remainder were afflicted with various nervous infirmities. Politically Dr. Peck is a Republican, although the constant demands of his profession have left him little time for active participation in politics. He is an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and was for years a deacon of that body. He was married on the 18th of April, 1841, to Sarah Vienna Olds, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Amasa Olds, of Marlborough in that State.

NELSON, RICHARD, Author and Teacher, was born in Castleward, county of Down, Ireland, July 9th, 1822. His father, James Nelson, was a sea-captain, well known in Belfast, one of the ports in which he traded before his death, which occurred in 1868. His ancestors, the Nelsons and Moores, of the third generation, both were from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, and settled on either side of Strangford river, in the county of Down. His education consisted of the elementary branches which were acquired in Strang ford near Castleward, and the higher course in science, mathematics, and English literature in Belfast, under the professors of the Belfast Institution. Soon after leaving Belfast he served under his brother Horatio on board the "Britannia" as cabin-boy, but in a short time was apprenticed to sailmaking with Francis McCracken, in Belfast, at one time the largest sailmaker in Europe. In the third year of his apprenticeship Mr. McCracken died, and the subject of this sketch was made second foreman of the establishment, and subsequently first foreman. At that time he had served as an apprentice but four years, and as the law of the trades-union required seven years, the workmen, in accordance with their rules, refused to work under Mr. Nelson as foreman until he had completed his seven years. This action of the trades-union changed his entire course, and he engaged a few years in study, and then took a position as tutor in a family in Kings county, where he remained several years. In 1847 he opened a mercantile and classical academy in Great Howard street, Liverpool, England, where he remained till July, 1849, when he sailed for the United States, and settled in Barnesville, Ohio, where he was proffered and accepted the charge of the academy of that town. In 1851 he removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, and obtained the principalship of Centre Wheeling Public School. In 1853 he located in Cincinnati and opened a commercial college on Central avenue, where he remained until 1859, when he removed to the southeast corner of Fourth and Vine streets. In 1866 H. A. Faber, now President of Queen City College, was admitted to partnership, and took the position of principal of the business department. After seven years' connection with the institution ill health compelled him to dissolve the partnership. Mr. Nelson's wonderful success in this college was due to the method of instruction, which was entirely original, and was introduced by himself, viz., that of imparting instruction through the medium of an organized business community, as described by a writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette*. Clerks, bookkeepers, merchants, teachers, old and young, were attracted to the institution. Business men who had retired on their wealth were found side by side with graduates of literary colleges and clerks preparing for higher positions. Principals of the public schools spent their evenings and spare hours on Saturdays, in preparing for employment more congenial to their taste, as well as more lucrative. Young men were drilled in bill-making, and acquired familiarity with business paper, learned by experience how to transact business, and were thus prepared to fill the more humble positions to which their ages assigned them, and from which they were soon promoted. This college Mr. Nelson disposed of in 1871. When in Wheeling, Virginia, he organized the Mechanics' Institute, and secured for its members night schools in various parts of the city. In 1859 he wrote and published his "Mercantile Arithmetic," in 1866 his "Common School Arithmetic," and in 1870 his "First Part of Bookkeeping," now a text-book in the schools of Cincinnati. For a number of years he published a paper, *The News and Educator*, which was merged into the *Educational Times*, a magazine edited by the Hon. A. J. Rickoff, now of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1875 he published, in conjunction with H. A. Faber, "The New Mercantile Arithmetic." Mr. Nelson in addition to his college duties was a partner in a veneer mill, and was of the firm of Nelson & Co., furniture manufacturers. During his connection with the International Business College Association, he was for three years Chairman of the Committee on Text Books and Course of Study. In politics he belongs to no party, yet his sympathies are with the Republican party. In religion he is an orthodox Congregationalist. In England he was an Independent, having left the Episcopal Church on account of the heresies of Pusey, when his attention was directed to the ministry. He never held a public office except that of teacher. During the war he furnished a substitute, and was a member of the Teachers' Rifle Company. At present he is associated with Mr. Bolles in a land office on Third street, Cincinnati, and has just published a very interesting book of about two hundred pages, entitled "Suburban Homes." His residence is in Montgomery, a suburb of Cincinnati, adjoining which he has a beautiful farm. December 24th, 1846, he was married to Ellen Higginson, a daughter of Mr. Higginson, of the county of Antrim. She is a graduate of the Home and Colonial In-

stitution of London, England. They have seven children now living, three daughters and four sons. Their eldest daughter, Dora, is Secretary of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

RICE, HARVEY, LL.D., Lawyer and Author, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, June 11th, 1800. When seventeen years of age he requested his father, who was a farmer, to give him his freedom and allow him to acquire a liberal education. This he achieved by graduating from Williams College, in 1824. From college he went directly to Cleveland, where he had no influential friends to aid him in his advancement. His worldly goods, all told, were the plain suit of clothes he wore and three dollars in money. Cleveland at that time contained but four hundred inhabitants. He soon began to teach a classical school in the old academy on St. Clair street, and also to study law under the direction of Reuben Wood, a prominent member of the Cleveland bar. In two years he was admitted to the practice of law, and at once formed a copartnership with Reuben Wood, with whom he had read law. This partnership continued until Mr. Wood was elected to the bench. In 1829 Mr. Rice was elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1830 Representative to the Legislature. Soon after this he was appointed an agent for the sale of the Western Reserve school lands, which comprised a tract of fifty-six thousand acres situated in Virginia Military District. He opened his office in Millersburg, Holmes county, for the sale of these lands, and in three years had sold them all for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and paid that sum into the State Treasury as a school fund to educate the children of the Western Reserve, the interest of which is now annually paid by the State for that purpose. In 1833 he returned to Cleveland and was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts, and held that position seven years. In 1834 and 1836 he was nominated by the Democratic Conventions for Congress, but was not elected, as the Democrats were in a small minority. He was the first Democrat ever sent to the Legislature from Cuyahoga county. In the House Select Committee for revising the statutes of the State he introduced many new provisions, which are still retained on the statute-book. In the autumn of 1851 he was nominated and elected State Senator by seven hundred majority. The General Assembly met for the first time under the new constitution, and new laws were to be enacted to secure to the people the practical benefits of the great reforms which had been achieved by its adoption. It was said of Mr. Rice, that he was always at his post. He took an active part in establishing two insane asylums in the State, and performed great service in forming a new system for the common schools, so that he was called "The Father of the common schools of Ohio." He introduced a bill to establish a State reform school for juvenile offenders, which resulted in the establishment of the Reform Farm School at Lancaster. In 1857 he was a member of the City Council, and took a leading part in establishing in Cleveland an industrial school, and was afterward active in extending its usefulness. During the same year he introduced a resolution to erect the Perry monument, which now graces the public park of that city. The resolution made the cost to depend solely on voluntary subscriptions of the citizens. As Chairman of the Monument Committee he carried the object of his resolution into effect in three years after he had introduced it. On September 10th, 1860, the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the monument was inaugurated with imposing ceremony. Mr. Bancroft, the historian, delivered the address. By a careful estimate it is supposed that not less than one hundred thousand people were in attendance. In carrying out the programme the battle of Lake Erie was reproduced in a mock fight on the lake in front of the city. Everything was a perfect success—the monument, inauguration, and the crowd of interested spectators, who fully appreciated the importance of the occasion. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, and was appointed President of the Board. In 1862 he was appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the War Department, Commissioner for Cuyahoga County, to conduct the first draft made in that county during the late civil war. While in the discharge of this duty five or six hundred men appeared one morning to demolish his office and records. They had heard that there had been unfairness in the draft, and were greatly excited. Mr. Rice quietly sent to the military camp on the heights for a detachment of soldiers, infantry and artillery, who came to his relief and dispersed the riotous assemblage. To satisfy all, he offered to have a committee appointed to investigate and see that everything had been conducted with fairness. With his aid an elaborate investigation was made. The committee reported that the draft had been conducted justly in all respects. Two of the men who had been instrumental in getting up the mob were drafted on the spot. In 1867 he planned and erected at his own expense, approved by the college authorities, a beautiful marble monument in Missions Park, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, commemorative of American Foreign Missions, originated by Samuel J. Mills, a religious enthusiast—thus: in an out-doors meeting they were driven by a violent storm to take refuge under a haystack; while there Mr. Mills suggested the idea of missions to foreign heathen lands as a religious duty. His companions agreed with him, and consecrated themselves in solemn prayer to the great work. From this circumstance originated the American Foreign Missions. The monument is erected on the spot where the haystack stood. It is twelve feet high, surmounted by a marble globe three feet in diameter, cut in map lines. The face of the monument has the inscription, "The Field is the World," followed by a haystack sculptured in bas-relief and the names of the five

young men who held the prayer-meeting, and the date, 1806. The monument was dedicated, July 28th, 1867, at Maple Grove, in the park, and by special request Mr. Rice delivered the dedicatory address, which was published in pamphlet form. In 1869 he visited California, and became a correspondent for the papers; his "Letters from the Pacific Slope; or, First Impressions," were read by thousands with deep interest. In 1871 Williams College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He is widely known as the author of "Mount Vernon, and other Poems," a volume of 250 pages, which attained its fifth edition. In 1875 he wrote another volume, entitled "Nature and Culture," which has received a wide circulation. His natural abilities are of a high order; his mind thoroughly disciplined and cultivated, and although practising at the bar but a short time he won an enviable reputation for legal ability, discriminating judgment and gentlemanly deportment. He is a graceful and vigorous writer, and is well known as an able contributor to some of the best periodicals of the day. At present he is engaged in literary and other labors, especially in attempting to promote the success of the reformatory institutions of Cleveland. He has twice been married: first in 1828, and afterwards in 1840.

MORRIS, HON. THOMAS, United States Senator from Ohio, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 3d, 1776. He was the fifth of a family of twelve children, born to Isaac and Ruth (Henton) Morris. His mother was the daughter of a Virginia planter. The first representative of the family name came from England in 1637, and settled in Massachusetts. Soon after the birth of Thomas his parents removed to the wilds of western Virginia, and settled in Harrison county, near Clarksburg. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and the father preached the gospel for more than half a century. He died in 1830, at the age of ninety-one, leaving three hundred descendants. (The number is now estimated at one thousand.) Thomas was instructed in the rudiments of education by his mother, schools being scarce in those wilds. His parents were people of strong anti-slavery convictions, and gave proof of the fixedness of their principles by refusing to receive in bondage four "human chattels" who fell to their lot by heritance. In 1795 Thomas took up his residence in Ohio, then a part of the great Northwest Territory. In the town of Columbia, in this year, he became a clerk in the store of Rev. John Smith, a Baptist preacher, and afterwards one of the first members of the United States Senate from the State of Ohio. His unfortunate connection with the "Burr conspiracy" drove him from home and friends in disgrace. In the employ of this man young Morris remained for several years, during which he improved his mind by perusing books. In his hours of leisure he often hunted wild game in the forest, afterwards felled to make way for Cincinnati. On the 19th of November, 1797, two years after his arrival in Columbia, he was married to Rachel, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Davis, of Welsh descent, and natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. This union was eminently happy, and existed nearly fifty years. Eleven children were born to them, all of whom lived to become useful members of society. In 1800 the young couple removed to Williamsburg, Clermont county, Ohio, and four years later to Bethel, where they resided the most of their days. In 1802, with meagre facilities, the husband began the study of the law. Two years later he was admitted to the bar. He at once became a leader among his professional brethren. In all his arguments he was fond of quoting from Scripture, and, although a successful lawyer for forty years, he never encouraged litigation. He was oftener found pleading the cause of the poor than the rich, and but for this his large practice would have yielded a great revenue. In 1806 he was elected from Clermont county to the Ohio Legislature. Here he fought the encroachments of the slave power. His legislative labors extended over a period of twenty-four years, and his record was spotless, as indeed his political and social life ever was. No matter what party was in power, he was chairman of the most important committees. His entire legislative history was free from selfish ambition. He labored long for the repeal of the law making debt a crime punishable by imprisonment. He strongly opposed the canal system, uttering the memorable prophecy: "In twenty-five years Ohio will be covered with a network system of railroads, and canals will be superseded." During all his service in the Legislature he was an ardent and able friend of the common schools, and voted for the largest accumulation of a fund devoted to this great object. In 1808–9 he was appointed, on the part of the House, to conduct the impeachment trial of Judges Tod and Pease. His success led to his election as one of the Supreme Judges of Ohio, but an act of the Legislature prevented his being seated. He strongly advocated the war with Great Britain in 1812. In the "nullification" troubles of 1832 he was a firm supporter of the general government. In 1826 he was tendered the nomination for United States Senator, but declined. In 1832 he was again tendered the nomination, and his acceptance resulted in his election. He was a member of the Democratic party, but never failed to follow his convictions, especially in his opposition to the extension of slavery. In December, 1833, he took his seat in the United States Senate. In this new field of labor he found the stormy era of sectional prejudices just dawning. But he never hesitated to declare his principles. His career in the Senate, if not specially brilliant, was highly honorable. He measured his reasoning powers with such men as Clay, Calhoun and others, on the subject of slavery, and at one time so roused the ire of the opposition that a Southern member said he ought to be expelled.

On February 9th, 1839, he made a memorable speech in answer to Henry Clay, who took the side of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia in their petition to Congress against interference on the question of the abolition of slavery in the District. This speech produced a great sensation. The Legislature of Virginia suggested his expulsion. But he was too radical for the conservatism of the times, and a pro-slavery man was elected by his party to fill his seat in the Senate. He met the defeat calmly, and soon after joined the Liberty party. In August, 1843, a national convention of this party was held at Buffalo, more than a thousand delegates being in attendance. James G. Birney was nominated for President, and Thomas Morris for Vice-President. The ticket received 62,163 votes. He did not long survive this candidacy. On the 7th day of December, 1844, with his intellectual powers unimpaired by age, he was stricken down with apoplexy. He died on his homestead farm, four miles from Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio. He lies in the graveyard at Bethel, an appropriately inscribed marble monument marking the spot where rests one of Ohio's most honored sons.

HOLDEN, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., ex-Member of the Ohio State Senate and House, was born in Caroline county, Maryland, February 20th, 1827. His parents also were natives of Maryland. His father, Peter Holden, he lost while still very young. His mother was then again married. In 1836, or thereabout, he moved with his parents to Ohio, and secured his preliminary education at the schools in Guernsey county. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in teaching school, and pursued this vocation during the succeeding four years. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. C. S. McQueen, and attended Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, during 1851–52. In 1853 he removed to California, where he practised his profession for about two years. On his return he was occupied professionally in Perry county until 1858, when he again attended Starling Medical College, and graduated from this institution in 1859. Later, he returned to Perry county, where he practised until 1871, at which date he settled in Zanesville, now his home, and where he controls an extensive business, probably the largest in the place. In 1861–62 he was a member of the lower House of the Legislature, from Perry county, and in the fall of 1869 was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Perry and Muskingum. In 1872 he was re-elected to the latter body, and served continuously for a period of four years. For nine years he was Town Treasurer of Monroe, Perry county, and has held other local offices. He has always been a member of the Democratic party, and is one of its ablest and most active workers. Throughout his life he has travelled considerably; has visited every State in the Union, also the West Indies, Mexico, Central America and the isle of Cuba. He was married, November 20th, 1847, to Miss Wilson, of Guernsey county, who died February 23d, 1850. He was again married in March, 1853, to Miss Hartley, of Athens county, Ohio.

THOMAS, REV. THOMAS E., D. D., was born in Chelmsford, now a suburb of London, England, December 23d, 1812. His father, Thomas Thomas, was of Welsh descent. While a poor lad, engaged in the humblest farm labor, his piety and talent for extempore speaking attracted the attention of a gentleman of wealth and liberality, who offered to assist him in obtaining an education and preparing himself for the ministry. His offer was gratefully accepted by Mr. Thomas, who went at once to London and entered Hoxton College. Though unable to write when he reached London, his industry and perseverance carried him rapidly through the elementary to the collegiate and theological studies; and he was licensed to preach in two years after he entered the college. He settled first in Chelmsford, and soon after married Elizabeth Robinson, the daughter of a London merchant. Here their eldest son was born. He inherited from his father a clear and powerful mind, a poetic imagination and eloquent speech; from his mother a fine physical constitution and indomitable energy and perseverance. From both his parents he received a conscientious and thorough training. His father emigrated to America in 1818. Landing in Baltimore he came to Cincinnati, and there preached for two years to what is now the Second Presbyterian Church. He finally settled in Venice, Butler county, where he had charge of an independent church, conducted a private school and engaged at different times in missionary labor throughout southern Ohio and Indiana. Prepared for college by his father, the subject of this sketch entered Miami University in 1829, and graduated in 1834. He made a profession of faith in Christ in 1831, and soon after resolved to devote his life to the service of God in the ministry. He was licensed to preach in 1836, and immediately accepted the charge of the church at Harrison. In 1838 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Hamilton, Ohio. Here he labored for ten years with marked ability and success. He was elected President of Hanover College, Indiana, in 1849, receiving his doctorate from Wabash College in 1850. In 1854 he resigned this position to accept the chair of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in New Albany Theological Seminary. In 1857 the seminary was removed to Chicago, and the two Professors, Drs. McMaster and Thomas, were laid aside on account of their anti-slavery sentiments. Dr. Thomas filled the pulpit of the First Church, in New Albany, as stated supply, until the spring of 1858, when he accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church

of Dayton, Ohio. Here, for thirteen years, he devoted his matured powers, his wide stores of knowledge, and his unwearied efforts to the work of the ministry. In 1871 he was elected to the chair of New Testament Greek and Exegesis in Lane Theological Seminary; supplying, at the same time, the pulpit of the Broadway Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, and afterwards the pulpit of the Walnut Hills Church, near the seminary. In the fourth year of his labors in the seminary, he was called to enter into rest. Physically, Dr. Thomas was of medium stature, strong in constitution and solidly built. His voice was feeble, yet melodious. He was a man of great force and earnestness of character; an eloquent, logical, and polished speaker; an instructive, devout, and impassioned preacher. He was a prominent and fearless advocate of the anti-slavery cause, when it was at no little cost that one could avow and defend such opinions; and he was very influential in carrying the Presbyterian Church to the position it now occupies on this question. Throughout his life he was an enthusiastic teacher, whether from the pulpit, the platform, or the classroom; and he was eminently successful in teaching. As a theologian, Dr. Thomas held the Calvinistic opinions expressed in the confession of faith of the church which he represented. But he was ever distinguished for his liberality and fraternal feeling towards evangelical Christians of all denominations. His remains rest in Woodland Cemetery, near Dayton. "After he had served his own generation, by the will of God, he fell in sleep."

PEASLEE, JOHN B., Superintendent of the Public Schools of Cincinnati, is a native of Plaiston, New Hampshire, at which place he was born, September 3d, 1842. His family, which bears a stainless reputation for honesty and integrity, is one of the oldest in that State. His ancestors, who landed at the port of Newbury in 1640, were among the first inhabitants of northeastern Massachusetts, and pioneers in the settlement of southern and central New Hampshire. Belonging to the Society of Friends, they suffered in common with their sect the indignities and proscriptions born of the religious intolerance of colonial times. Of such circumstances, natural and artificial, as the Quaker pioneers were subject to, is born the highest order of manhood. Persecution, when that persecution is met with the spirit exhibited by that religious sect, is invariably the mother of courage, fortitude, and self-reliance. In visiting curses upon the fathers it lavishes blessings upon the children, as bear witness the vigorous manhood of later generations of this family, a family noted for private worth and not undistinguished in the more extended walks of life. From it the professions have drawn some of their most useful and reputable members. Of recent years it would perhaps be difficult to find a man more esteemed, both in public and in private, as a citizen, lawyer, judge, and second executive officer of the State, than Daniel Peaslee, of Vermont. As a practical surgeon and as a writer on the subject of surgery, Edmund R. Peaslee, of New York, has the esteem and confidence of the medical profession. Its ministers have been numerous and an honor to the profession. The father of the subject of this sketch was educated at Dartmouth College, and was for many years a leading man in the State. He was a strenuous advocate of advanced legislation, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1850 he took a prominent part in the legislation which dispensed with religious and property qualifications for office-holding. His son, having obtained all the benefits of the home district school, entered the academy at Atkinson, New Hampshire, from which, after completing the course, he passed to the Gilmonton Academy, an institution of considerable celebrity at that time, and was graduated therefrom in 1858. The succeeding year he was admitted to Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with honor in 1863. His oration at the commencement, on the subject of the Polish Revolution, was generally noticed by the Eastern press as exceedingly able and learned. Having completed his collegiate course, upon the recommendation of President Lord, he was chosen Principal of the Grammar School of Columbus, Ohio. The duties of this position he performed with such uniform faithfulness and success as to evoke the highest respect and esteem of his school patrons, and to cause his resignation to be deeply and universally regretted. From Columbus Mr. Peaslee, in the fall of 1864, went to Cincinnati to assume the position of First Assistant in the Third District School of that city. During the three years which he held this position, he had the honor of passing his pupils to the intermediate schools at the head of the city, a fact the more to his credit as during a part of this time he was a member of the Cincinnati Law School. In 1865 he graduated from the Law School and was admitted to the bar of Hamilton county. Two years later he was made Principal of the Fifth District School, a situation which he filled with such success as greatly to increase the honorable popularity already won, and secure his election to the first place in the Second Intermediate School in 1869. Here he remained till elected to the office of Superintendent of Schools in 1874. This election, considering the carefulness with which educational bodies select their highest executive officer, the respect they pay to talent, and their uncompromising antipathy to inefficiency, must be taken as a valuable and just testimonial to his superior worth. Moreover, it is a fact, though not generally recognized, that few positions, calling for high executive ability, are filled more ably than that of Superintendent of Schools in the leading cities of the United States. The occupants of this position are, almost invariably, men of broad culture and excellent understanding. The flourishing condition of the Cincinnati schools, and the high tone of the instruction therein under

Photo. Cabinet de Photo.

John D. Rockefeller

his superintendence, are ample assurance that he embodies the higher characteristics of his office. Mr. Peaslee is also a member of the State Board of Examiners, of which body he is now the President. In the schools, since assuming the duties of Superintendent, he has wrought many long-needed reforms, for an understanding of the nature of which his extended experience in teaching, and consequent intimate knowledge of the child capacity, had eminently fitted him, while his originality of conception and inherent independence of action have peculiarly qualified him for carrying his projects into successful execution. The cramming process, as a consequence, has, so far as time would allow, disappeared, and with it the injudicious selection of work. Concerning complex traits of character, it may be said of Mr. Peaslee—as of every man that has ever been the subject of biographical review—the record of his life is a problem from which they are readily determined. Solving, we shall find him possessed of a character for industry comprehending faithfulness yet transcending it, and of a perseverance both energetic and untiring. Personal contact with the man reveals immense social and professional enthusiasm, noble generosity, and a fine and sympathetic nature. He is a man of positive character and magnetic influence; one who, having taken a position, maintains it with his whole strength. To these qualities must be added that high sense of honor which forbids the sacrifice of principle to policy. To summarize, we find in him the distinguishing attributes of the excellent official and the worthy citizen.

PERRY, NATHAN, Pioneer Merchant of Cleveland, was born, in 1786, in Connecticut, and died, June 24th, 1865, in Cleveland, Ohio. His father, Judge Nathan Perry, first came from Connecticut to Ohio in 1796, and continued during that season with the surveyors, who were engaged in running the boundaries of that portion of the Western Reserve lying on the east side of the Cuyahoga river. The judge removed with his family to Cleveland in 1806. When Cuyahoga county was organized in 1809, he was elected one of the judges of the new county. He died in 1813, leaving four children, a daughter who married Peter M. Weddell, and three sons: Horatio, who settled in Lorain county; Horace, who was for many years county clerk and recorder of Cuyahoga county, and who died in 1835, very generally respected and esteemed, and Nathan, who settled at Black river in Lorain county, Ohio, in 1804, and engaged in trade at that place. With great difficulty he mastered the Indian dialect, and built up an extensive trade with the tribes, which occupied all the territory west of the Cuyahoga river. An incident of his life, given in the "Historical Collections of Ohio," relates that in the spring of 1807 a fishing expedition set out from Cleveland for Maumee river. The vessel was a Canadian bateau, on board of which there were goods, "sent by Major Perry to his son Nathan, at Black river, and a hired woman named Mary, as a passenger to that place." The bateau was wrecked opposite what is now the township of Dover, and all hands were lost save a Mr. Plumb, who escaped by straddling the capsized boat and floating ashore, where he remained, nearly perished with cold and exhaustion, until news of the disaster reached Black river, when Nathan Perry and Quintus F. Atkins went to that place in the night, and lighting torches, found Mr. Plumb at the foot of a perpendicular cliff, and hauled him up its face by means of a rope—no easy task for men already worn down with the fatigue of a night's travel. In 1808 he removed from Black river to Cleveland, and began trading at that place, where for over twenty years he was the leading merchant. His store and house were under one roof, on the corner of Superior and Water streets, where is now located the Second National Bank building. A few years later, a brick store and dwelling were erected on the lot, it being the third brick building in Cleveland. On one occasion he took twelve thousand dollars worth of furs to New York, and followed the wagon containing them from Buffalo to New York, where he encountered John Jacob Astor, who was anxious to learn his price of the furs. He was sharply informed that he could not have them at any price, for he had made up his mind that he could do better with any other person than with Mr. Astor, who was at that time the great fur merchant of the country. Having a strong constitution, great energy and enterprise, he was well qualified to encounter and overcome hardships, exposures, and perils incident to the frontier life of the pioneer merchant of Ohio. The merchant of that day transported his goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in wagons, and thence to Cleveland on pack horses or by ox-team; and then bartered them with the Indians for all kinds of commodities. Mr. Perry formed an opinion at once, and then rarely yielded it. He was never known to relent or change his decision. When those lips were once firmly compressed, it was understood that there was no use of further talking, as the case was decided. The charter for the village of Cleveland was granted in December, 1814, and he was one of the trustees elected at the first village election in the following June. He invested largely in real estate, which increased in value enormously, and made him, at the time of his death, very wealthy. A large portion of his extensive real estate possessions in the heart of the city were purchased at from five to ten dollars per acre. His last illness was of about five weeks duration. Paralysis set in first in the lower extremities, and gradually worked up until it reached his heart. He was married in 1816 to a daughter of Captain Abram Skinner, of Painesville. His son, Oliver Hazard, named after Commodore O. H. Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, and a distant relative of the family, met with a melancholy death from a railroad accident, in December, 1864. His only daughter was married to Hon. H. B.

Payne, of Cleveland. His eldest grandson and namesake, Hon. Nathan P. Payne, was elected Mayor of Cleveland in April, 1875.

SMITH, SAMUEL MITCHEL, M. D., Physician, was born in Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, on November 28th, 1816. He was the only child of Samuel and Nancy (Mitchel) Smith. His mother dying a few days after his birth, he lived several years with his grandparents, when his father was again married to Sarah Galloway, sister of the late Hon. Samuel Galloway, and took him home. He spent his youth with his father's family on the farm and attending public school until he arrived at the age for preparation for college, when he was placed under the instruction of Dr. Caruthers, a man of wisdom and learning. During this time he received the impressions and cultivated the principles which exerted such an influence on the years of his maturity. He was very early in life associated with the little band that patiently worked long before the abolition of slavery was generally contemplated as probable or even possible. In the fall of 1832 he entered Miami University, at Oxford, and graduated in 1836 in the class with Hon. William Dennison, John G. Deshler, Chauncy N. Olds, George M. Parsons, and other prominent citizens of Columbus. During one of his vacations Dr. Smith assisted in nursing the son of a neighbor, and becoming impressed with the idea that a physician had a wide field of usefulness, he shaped his thoughts with the ultimate view of studying medicine. After his graduation he determined to devote his attention for a time to teaching. His friend, Professor McGuffey, recommended him to a school in Kentucky. He went to that State with the intention of availing himself of the recommendation, but while remaining one night at a hotel he heard the cries of a woman undergoing punishment incident to the times of slavery. Such associations were revolting to him, and he determined to cast his lot in a free State. He crossed the river to Rising Sun, Indiana, and assumed charge of the academy there. He taught for two years, attending one course of medical lectures in Cincinnati during the time, and reading with Dr. Morrison, of Rising Sun. After a second course of lectures in Cincinnati he went to Philadelphia, where he graduated in the University of Pennsylvania. In the same city he connected himself with the Old School Presbyterian Church. In after years he was an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Columbus, during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Hitchcock. After supplying himself with a stock of medicines, a proceeding indispensable in the profession at that day, he went to his home in Highland county. While undecided as to where he should locate, he heard of a vacancy in the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, then under the superintendence of Dr. William M. Awl, of Columbus, and secured the appointment of Assistant Physician, entering upon his duties about the 1st of August, 1840. He remained in this position about three years, entering earnestly into the duties of his office, and taking a warm interest in the affairs of the asylum. He planted many of the trees that now adorn East Park Place, formerly the asylum grounds. From the practical knowledge he gained here he was enabled to give special attention to the subject of insanity in his subsequent practice. On the 10th of July, 1843, he left the asylum to enter upon his general practice of medicine in Columbus. During that summer he was married to Susan H. Anthony, eldest daughter of Hon. Charles Anthony, of Springfield. He continued in the practice of medicine, his business growing, and when Willoughby Medical College was removed to this city he was appointed to the chair of materia medica. At the time of the establishment of Starling Medical College, about the year 1848, he was appointed by Lyne Starling a member of the first Board of Trustees, and during his subsequent continuous connection with the college served at different times as Professor of Materia Medica, Professor of Theory and Practice, and Dean of the Faculty. In 1873 he was appointed Emeritus Professor in the college. During the memorable cholera scourge of 1849 Dr. Smith was unceasing, faithful and fearless in his practice, and passed through like labor again in 1859. He was appointed by Salmon P. Chase, then Governor of Ohio, Trustee of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, in which position he served for eighteen years, most of the time as President of the Board. When the war broke out he was anxious to enter the army, but was persuaded that he could do better service in other ways. He was a member of the Board of Examiners of Army Surgeons at Camp Chase, and took charge of several expeditions to bring home wounded soldiers—one trip to Fort Dennison, five to Pittsburgh Landing, one to Nashville, and one to Stone river. On his return from one of these trips he brought an oak sapling which had been split by a cannon ball, and planted it in Capitol Square, where it is now growing. He was appointed Surgeon-General of Ohio by Governor Tod, and during his term had heavy work in sending surgeons to the field and attending to his large general practice. Among his other services of a public character, Dr. Smith was Examiner of Pensions, and while in the performance of his duties kept a valuable record of different accounts of battles given by the soldiers applying for pensions. He was also Physician for the Deaf and Dumb Institute. In 1865 he became one of the proprietors of the *Ohio State Journal*, in association with his son-in-law, the present editor, General Comly. In politics he was a warm Republican, making political speeches occasionally, and in 1871 he allowed his name to be used in connection with the State Senatorship. In the summer of 1872 he made a visit to Europe, and attended as a delegate the International Prison Reform Convention in London, where his views were received with warm approbation. At the time he left for Europe he was in declining health, and expected benefit from the trip, but this he did not receive, and under sore

domestic affliction he failed perceptibly. He still continued his practice, although much enfeebled; delivered the most of his course of lectures at the college, and commenced the final examination in March, when his task was interrupted by a stroke of paralysis, which affected the muscles of his face, but in no way involved his mind. He spent some months in New Orleans, receiving benefit, and returned home in June. He died November 30th, 1874, aged fifty-eight years. Dr. Smith was an untiring worker, a man of large intellectual capacity and extensive and profound knowledge. He was a student all his life, keeping pace with the advancement of his profession. With a broad comprehension of the duties entailed on those who care for the sick, and with conscientious application to those duties, he was a man capable of doing great good, and never lost an opportunity of exercising his powers until his unceasing vigilance undermined his health. He was an active helper of young men, and systematic and liberal in his charities. One of his special desires was the establishment of a city hospital, and he was always ready to extend aid to it. In all his relations in life he was honorable, faithful and kind.

NOBLE, COLONEL JOHN, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 15th, 1789. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. From his native place he removed in early years with his father's family to Emmittsburg, Frederick county, Maryland, growing to manhood in a mechanical pursuit. He found the old institution of slavery chafed his free and independent spirit, and induced his father to emigrate to Ohio, where they arrived in 1811. He first passed through Lancaster on the 3d of May, 1811, more than sixty years ago, and after seeing his father and mother located on a beautiful farm near Tarlton, Pickaway county, Ohio, he returned to Lancaster to commence his long and active career. Full of the enterprise and energy so well suited to pioneer life, he soon made himself known and felt as a valuable accession to the new and growing town. He did not limit himself to one pursuit, but engaged in many. Mechanical and mercantile ventures were his earliest endeavors —at one time pushing his business at home, again going to the frontier among the army with merchandise, or away down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers with flatboat loads of produce and wares, he seemed endowed with the energy of many. At home he was always ready to take a leading part with his fellow-citizens in the necessary improvements to be made on schools, market-places, etc., or join in celebrating an anniversary or the beginning of any public work. Thus his early manhood passed. In 1819 he commenced hotel-keeping in Lancaster. This business in later years took him to Columbus, thence to Cincinnati, and gave him at one time the largest acquaintance in the State. In March, 1832, he first came to Columbus to take charge of the old National Hotel, the forerunner of the present Neil House. This house he kept until 1839, at a time when all the Eastern and Western travel passed through Columbus in stage-coaches along the National road. Thousands who became settlers of Ohio and other Western States thus made the personal acquaintance of Colonel Noble, and remember him with pleasure. In 1840 he removed to Cincinnati and took charge of the Dennison House, remaining there until 1845. He then returned to Columbus, and represented Franklin county in the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1847 he took the Pearl Street House in Cincinnati, keeping it until 1850, when he returned to Columbus for his permanent home. In the hotel business he became widely known in southern Ohio, where he had a large body of friends ever ready to greet him warmly when he visited there, as he did a few months before his death. This brief outline will give an idea of the private pursuits in which he was engaged, but will convey only a partial impression of his busy life. While in Columbus he served for many years as a member of the City Council, part of the time as President. He was the first person who undertook to improve Broad street, which from Fourth to Fifth was an almost impassable swamp. He also was one of the committee to plant the trees that make it so beautiful now. He rejoiced in any advance of city, State or nation, and without any inclination to be a politician, he was a large-hearted, spirited, patriotic citizen, ready to participate in every good work. He also wrote and published sketches of his early experience and recollections in the local papers. The characteristics of Colonel Noble were energy, self-reliance, strict integrity and independence. He had no vices. He died January 23d, 1871, aged eighty-two years. The military title was acquired after the war of 1812, at the time when there was a general reorganization of the volunteer militia of Ohio.

SYMMES, HON. JOHN CLEVES, was born at Riverhead, on Long Island, July 21st, 1742. Receiving a good but not classic education, he became a school-teacher and surveyor. In the war of the Revolution he espoused the cause of the colonists, though in what capacity he served is not known. He was in the battle of Saratoga. After the war he removed to New Jersey, where he became Chief-Justice of the State, and at one time represented it in Congress. As early as 1787 he began to negotiate for the purchase of lands in the Northwest Territory. The coveted land, about one million acres, lay between the two Miamis. Finally a contract for this number of acres was signed by himself and others, at sixty-six cents per acre, payable in instalments. But the troubled state of the country, caused by hostility of the Indians to the proposed settlement, led to their failure in fulfilling the terms of the contract. But in the spring of 1794 he and others effected the purchase of 248,000 acres. In the meantime he had taken up his residence at North

Bend, which town he had founded, and which in the pioneer days was the rival of Cincinnati. He took up his residence there in the spring of 1789. He was among the most energetic and influential of the early pioneers, and had a method of dealing with the Indians which made them more friendly toward him than to the great majority of his white brethren. Indeed he was more than once assured by these children of the forest that his life had been thus far spared because of his kindness to them. He died at Cincinnati, February 26th, 1814, having passed the allotted threescore and ten. He was buried at North Bend, where a quarter of a century later were laid the remains of President Harrison. A part of the inscription on his tomb reads that he "made the first settlement between the Miami rivers."

ENRIGHT, MICHAEL J., Clerk of Courts in Lucas county, Ohio, was born on March 5th, 1845, in Cincinnati, Ohio, of Irish parentage. The family removed to Toledo in May, 1853, and that place continued to be his home for several years. His early education he received entirely at home at the hands of his parents, both of whom were very highly educated people, his father having been professor of languages in an English college, and his mother being a writer of considerable note. In 1859 his mother died, and soon after that event he was sent to Notre Dame University, in Indiana, where he remained until 1862. Then he took the war fever, which prevailed so universally among the youth of the whole country, and study and school were unsuited to his mood. He returned to Toledo, and without his father's knowledge he enlisted as a private in the 111th Regiment Ohio Infantry. He was a young soldier, being only seventeen years old at the time of his enlistment, but he proved to be a good one. He went with his regiment to the Army of the Ohio, under General Buell, and participated in the campaigns of that army. He took part in the pursuit and capture of John Morgan, the bold raider; in the East Tennessee campaign of General Burnside; in the Atlanta campaign, and in the Franklin and Nashville campaigns under General Thomas. After the battle of Nashville his regiment was transferred to North Carolina, and he took part in the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. He was slightly wounded at Dallas, and was captured by Wheeler's cavalry at Kingston, Georgia, but made his escape while crossing the Etowah river. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy for meritorious behavior, and was mustered out of the service with his regiment in 1865. On leaving the army he returned to Toledo, and obtained employment there as entry clerk in a wholesale dry-goods store. He continued in this position until 1867. In the fall of that year he went to New York, and was employed there first as bookkeeper and then as manager of a wholesale rectifying house. In the summer of 1868 he went into business on his own account at Mount Vernon, New York, but did not meet with success; so after a brief experience he sold out and returned to Toledo, where he obtained employment with Chase, Isherwood & Co., one of the largest tobacco manufacturing houses in the West. In the year 1870 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Lucas county, and in 1872 he was elected Clerk of Courts in that county on the Republican ticket, receiving 563 majority. In 1875 he was re-elected to the position, receiving this time a majority of 1716, leading his ticket and scoring the largest majority ever received by a Republican candidate in that county. His father, who died shortly after the son's return from the army, had always been a pronounced Democrat, but Michael's earliest political sympathies were with the Republican party, and he has always been a staunch adherent of that organization; and his love of republican principles and institutions is not weakened by the recollection that his mother, Anna Theresa Mahon, was a niece of the late Sir Peter Mahon, an officer of high rank in the British army in India. Michael Enright was married in 1872 to Amelia A. Purdy, of Toledo, Ohio.

MOREY, REV. ALEXANDER B., was born, November 13th, 1837, in Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, New York, and is of Scotch and Irish descent. In 1853 he completed his academic course at Cambridge, Washington county, New York, and three years later his collegiate course by graduating from Union College, Schenectady, New York. He then spent one year teaching and travelling in Mississippi. The Albany Presbytery licensed him to preach in 1859, and in 1860 he graduated at the Theological School at Princeton, New Jersey. He then spent six months as a missionary in southern Illinois, and at the expiration of that time was settled as the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Franklin, Indiana, where he remained eleven years. On the first Sunday of May, 1871, he became the pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, where he is still retained and dearly beloved by all of his people. Mr. Morey is remarkable for his clear and logical reasoning in the pulpit; for the very radical position he has always maintained, taking advanced grounds in religion, advocating the rights of women, especially to preach in the pulpit. In 1874, in opposition to nearly all of the Presbyterian clergymen of Cincinnati, he introduced in his pulpit Miss Sarah Smiley, who preached a most eloquent sermon. The church was crowded long before it was time for the services to begin, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. He has also advocated lay preaching, although in this he has had many powerful ministers of his denomination to oppose him. He has always been a most reliable friend and advocate of the temperance reform. When the Sons of Temperance can find no other orator they are sure of Mr. Morey's eloquent services. In the Sabbath-school he is perhaps the most ener-

getic and successful worker of any pastor in the city. He has great influence with the young people of his church and congregation, by whom he is very highly esteemed. He is by no means ministerial in appearance, but is one of the most sociable, genial and lovable men in the city. He was married, April 19th, 1861, to Josephine Harman, of Schenectady, New York.

PERKINS, JACOB, Capitalist, was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, September 1st, 1822, and was the second son of Simon Perkins. He was of studious disposition from boyhood, and after a thorough preparation in Burton Academy, Ohio, and at Middletown, Connecticut, he entered Yale College, in 1837. He was noted among his classmates for his literary and oratorical abilities, delivering the philosophic oration at his junior exhibition, and being chosen second editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, a position he filled to the satisfaction and pride of his classmates. His strength was not sufficient to enable him to continue his studies and other additional literary labor, and before the close of his junior year he was obliged to relinquish his studies, and go home without graduating with his own class. The next year, his health having greatly improved, he returned and graduated with the class of 1842. From college, he returned to his home and remained in his father's office until his father's death, and then, with his brothers, was engaged some time in settling the large estate. He was frequently called to address the people on public occasions, and always most eloquently. Early he became interested in politics, and made many effective speeches, advocating the principles of the anti-slavery side, which at that time was not in popular favor. In 1848 he made a very bold speech, declaring that every human being had a right to own himself; it attracted much attention, because of its clearness and unanswerable arguments. In 1851 he was chosen by the people of his district to represent them in the Constitutional Convention, which framed the State Constitution which was adopted that year. His political principles placed him with the minority in that body, but his influence and position were equalled by very few of those in the majority. He never held but one other political position, that of Senatorial Presidential Elector for Ohio, in 1856, on the Fremont ticket. Being an earnest friend to all educational enterprises, it was his suggestion and persistence which induced the authorities of Western Reserve College to adopt the conditions of a permanent fund rather than to solicit unconditional contributions; and he and his brothers made the first contribution to that fund. This permanent fund saved the college in subsequent years, when the institution became crippled and embarrassed by dissensions. Another noble and generous act was in uniting with two others in purchasing the grounds for Woodland Cemetery, in Warren, and, after beautifying them, transferring the property to the existing corporation. In 1853 work was commenced for building the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad. The company, of which he was President, he having been very influential in procuring the charter, had but a small stock subscription, and the tightening of the money market worked to prevent much increase. The bonds were disposed of with great difficulty, and when the financial crisis came the road was still unfinished, and the bonds could not be sold. Railroads which were to connect with the Mahoning, to prolong the route to the sea, were abandoned, and the prospects were thus more gloomy. One of two things had to be done: either abandon the enterprise and lose all that had been done, or complete it, at the risk of the private fortunes of the managers, from Cleveland to the coal fields. They chose the latter, by Mr. Perkins agreeing, in case of disaster, to pay the first one hundred thousand dollars of loss, and to share equally with the others in any further loss. In 1854 he went to England to raise money, but was unsuccessful. In 1856 the road was completed to Youngstown, and the development of the coal and iron business commenced. In June, 1857, his wife, to whom he was most devotedly attached, died of consumption; and his close attention to her sick-bed broke down his constitution. The next winter he spent in the Southern States, and the summer of 1858 he returned again to the South; but his disease was beyond cure, and on the 12th of January, 1859, he died in Havana, Cuba. His remains were embalmed and brought home, and interred in his beautiful Woodland Cemetery, in Warren. Richly endowed with natural gifts, he sacrificed, in the interest of humanity and freedom, all hope of a political career he was so well fitted to adorn. He cheerfully laid on the altar for the public benefit, ease, wealth, health, and his fond love of study. One of his last remarks was that on his tomb stone might justly be engraved: "Died of the Mahoning Railroad." He was married, October 24th, 1850, to Elizabeth O. Tod, daughter of Dr. J. I. Tod, of Milton, Trumbull county, Ohio. His wife and two of his three children died before his own death. His son, Jacob B. Perkins, is still living.

CROOK, GENERAL GEORGE, was born near Dayton, Ohio, September 8th, 1828. He entered West Point in 1848, and in 1852 was appointed to a Brevet Second Lieutenancy in a regiment serving in California. He saw much service in the Indian country, and was once severely wounded. He was promoted to a Captaincy in the regular army, May 4th, 1861. Leaving San Francisco for New York in August of this year, upon his arrival he was tendered the Colonelcy of the 36th Ohio Infantry. Accepting the position, he at once entered active service. Early in the spring of 1862 he was placed in command of the Third

Brigade of the Army of West Virginia, and on the 24th of May defeated the rebel General Heath, capturing all his artillery and many of his men. In July he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and later took a prominent part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. For services in these campaigns he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and placed in command of the Kanawha Division, composed almost entirely of Ohio troops. At the request of Rosecrans, in January, 1863, he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, being placed in command of the Second Cavalry Division. He commanded it at the battle of Chickamauga, and immediately thereafter was despatched in pursuit of the raiding General Wheeler, whom he badly routed and sent flying in confusion. For this he was recommended for promotion by Thomas and Rosecrans. In February, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the Third Division, Department of West Virginia. In the spring, with this command, he displayed his excellent fighting qualities, being engaged in several battles and innumerable skirmishes, and in two months having marched nine hundred miles, and crossed the Blue Ridge and Alleghenies sixteen times. He lost, in killed and wounded, in this arduous campaign nearly one-third of his command, but captured ten pieces of artillery and nearly two thousand prisoners. On July 20th, 1864, he was brevetted Major-General, and placed in command of the Department of West Virginia. He was ordered to follow Early up the Shenandoah Valley, and to make his track a waste. With a small and poorly-equipped force he made this attempt, but was met by a superior force and driven back. When Sheridan organized the Army of the Shenandoah, the Army of West Virginia became a part of it, and the commander of the latter was conspicuous in all its movements. For gallantry at the battles of Opequan and Fisher's Hill, he was recommended by Sheridan (after the war) for promotion to the rank of Brevet Major-General in the regular army. After the successful fall campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, he was made a full Major-General of Volunteers, and his army went into winter-quarters. On the 21st of February, 1865, by the adroit movement of a party of guerillas in Federal uniform, he was taken prisoner from his private room at his head-quarters at Cumberland, Maryland. The guerillas were pursued at once, but escaped with their prize, and it was not until a month after that the general was exchanged. Returning to his old command, he was the next day transferred to the command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. He bore a brilliant and conspicuous part in the closing scenes about Richmond. After the surrender, when Sheridan was sent to take command in the Southwest, he was placed in command of the Cavalry Corps, which he retained until relieved at his own request. In August, 1865, he was ordered to report to General Schofield, in the Department of North Carolina, and was assigned to the command of the District of Wilmington. On January 15th, 1866, he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, and again entered the regular army, where he at present holds the rank of Brigadier General. He has been for several years on frontier duty, and but few regular army officers have been more conspicuous than he since the close of the war. Thoroughly conversant with the Indian mode of warfare, he is called upon to direct some of the most important movements against unruly tribes, and has the reputation of being one of the very few good Indian fighters in the service.

MOORE, DAVID HASTINGS, D.D., President of Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College, was born near Athens, Ohio, September 4th, 1838. His father is a well-known and influential citizen, who has served honorably in various civil capacities, including that of Representative in Congress. The Moores and Hastings, from whom he descended on his father's side, are old Massachusetts families, and his maternal ancestors, the Barkers and Harpers, were also Eastern people. While a student in college, David was converted with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1855. Soon thereafter he was licensed, first as exhorter, then as local preacher, and, under the direction of his professors and the ministers, preached very frequently during the remainder of his course. In 1860 he graduated with honor from the Ohio University. June 21st, 1860, he was married to Julia S. Carpenter, of Athens. In September of the same year he was admitted at Gallipolis as a probationer into the Ohio Conference, and sent to Bainbridge circuit. One year later he was stationed at Whitney Chapel, Marietta. The war of the rebellion having broken out, he stumped Washington county under the direction of the Military Commission, and aided in recruiting the 63d and 77th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In May, 1862, he volunteered in a three months' company to aid in defending the national capital. The company had a large proportion of students from Marietta College, and when he was elected Captain, two seniors were chosen lieutenants. This eventually became Company A of the 87th Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After four months' faithful service, he shared in the humiliation of Miles' surrender of Harper's Ferry. Having been exchanged, the regiment was reorganized for three years, but failing to fill up, was consolidated with another detachment, as the 125th, a regiment that General Thomas dubbed, on the battle-field of Chickamauga, the "Ohio Tigers," and which, under Colonel, afterwards Major-General, Opdycke, achieved a splendid reputation. In the consolidation Captain Moore lost the position of Lieutenant-Colonel, to which he had been assigned. However, he was suffered to remain out but a short time, and then, on the petition of all the field and line officers of the 125th, was commissioned by Governor Tod as Major, and detailed to recruit the two companies

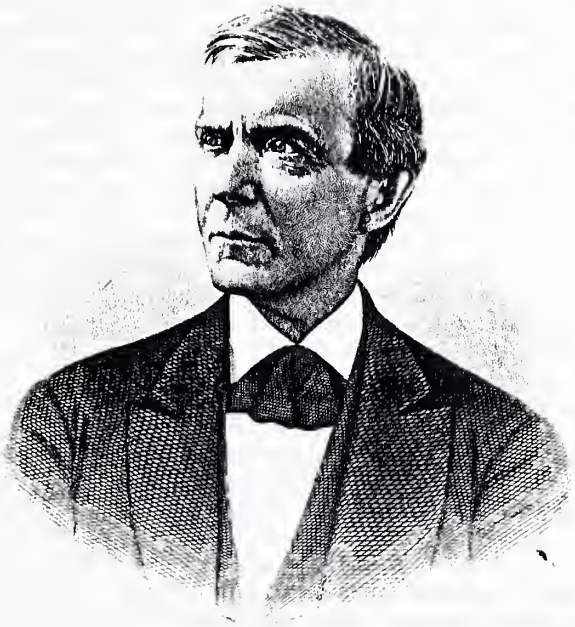
which the regiment still lacked. This he did, and having despatched Company I to the regiment he followed with Company K to the Army of the Cumberland, then in East Tennessee. Colonel Opdycke having been detailed to command a brigade, Major Moore, promoted now to Lieutenant Colonel, commanded the regiment and shared in the trials and triumphs of the famous Atlanta campaign. When Atlanta fell, seeing the beginning of the end, shattered in health and feeling that he had exhausted his leave of absence from the pulpit, he resigned his commission and returned to civil life. He was immediately called as supply to Bigelow Chapel, Columbus. In the autumn of 1865 he was stationed at Second Street, Zanesville; in 1868 at St. Paul, Delaware; in 1870 at Wesley Chapel, Columbus; in 1872 transferred to Cincinnati and stationed at Trinity. This important charge he served until his term expired by limitation, in August, 1875. Meantime he had been unanimously elected President of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, one of the largest female colleges in the United States. He was inaugurated June 10th, and entered upon his duties September 16th, 1875. On June 24th, 1875, the Ohio Wesleyan University honored him by conferring the degree of *Divinitatis Doctor*.

HEDRICK, HENRY, Insurance Agent, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, on December 25th, 1810, of American and German parentage. About the year 1814 his father removed with his family from Kentucky to Clarke county, Ohio, where he purchased a large tract of land and established himself thereon as a successful farmer. He continued in the prosperous cultivation of his farm until the time of his death. Henry received his education at the common schools of the county, attending school in the winter and working on his father's farm in the summer until he was twenty years of age. Then he commenced teaching school in the village near his father's place, and continued teaching there for six months. In 1831, when he had attained his majority, he entered a mercantile house in Springfield, Ohio, and after serving there a few years as a clerk he became a partner in the firm. He remained there, engaged in mercantile business, until the summer of 1855. During his residence in Springfield he held most of the offices in the Methodist Church. He was Trustee, Treasurer and Secretary of the Ohio Conference High School, and for more than forty years, covering the time of his residence at Springfield, and a considerable portion of his subsequent residence at Cincinnati, he was an active worker, as teacher, secretary and superintendent in the Sabbath-school. In the fall of 1855 he removed from Springfield to Cincinnati, and there engaged in the insurance business. In the year 1863, in connection with R. M. Bishop, A. D. Bullock, Lowell Fletcher, William F. Thorne and others, he organized the Ohio Valley Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of which company he was President for three years, managing its affairs with very great success. Since January, 1866, he has given his time and attention almost entirely to the interests of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the representative of which he has been since the spring of 1856. He has conducted the business of this great corporation with great success and in a manner satisfactory to all parties, and has witnessed and aided in its development from the possession of assets amounting to some $3,000,000 to its present condition, when its assets amount to $75,000,000. Henry Hedrick was married on the 30th of August, 1836, to Mary J. Werden, a resident of Springfield, Ohio.

HOLMES, ENOS, Physician, was born on January 13th, 1821, in Tuscarawas (now Carroll) county, Ohio. He was the fourth of a family of twelve children, whose parents were Enos H. and Mary (Wilkins) Holmes. On the father's side he is of Scotch descent, his father's ancestors having emigrated from Scotland to this country and settled in New Jersey. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Holmes, was in early life a resident of Pennsylvania. He removed thence with his family to Virginia, and thence to Ohio, where he settled in Jefferson county in its very early days, and was one of the leading pioneers of that region, when to be a pioneer meant much more than it does in our day. The task of founding a new settlement, far away from the old established haunts of civilization, is a sufficiently hard and trying task, even when the surroundings are peaceful and there is only the unbroken prairie to bring under cultivation. But the pioneers of Ohio had still harder experiences and still greater privations to endure. They had not only to make a home, but they had to make a place for that home by felling the forest and bringing the soil, with infinite labor, into a condition to cultivate. Worst and most trying of all, they were surrounded on all sides by furious savages, who rendered their lives and their homes at all times insecure. To cope with such surroundings and to conquer such difficulties required men who were men: men who were brave to the heart's core and manly in every fibre. Such a man was Jacob Holmes. In common with the other brave men about him, he endured and triumphed over all the hardships and privations inseparable from the task he had undertaken. He was an active participant in the early Indian wars of Ohio, and won great distinction as an intrepid and successful Indian spy and scout. As was very often the case, his undaunted courage was supplemented by the finer and higher attributes of humanity, and by a serious regard for religion, which his constant nearness to death developed, instead of quenching. He was hospitable to the last degree, as was the case with most of the pioneers. His cabin in the wilderness was always open to all in need of a cordial welcome, a helping hand and an

encouraging word. Particularly was this the case with all the laborers in the cause of the Methodist Church in the wilderness. He was never weary of forwarding the efforts and lightening the labors of such men, and as soon as a church was known in the wilderness he became a zealous member of the organization and labored efficiently for its interests. He married Elizabeth Huff, daughter of Michael and Hannah (Doddridge) Huff. The latter was a sister of the celebrated Philip, Joseph and Benjamin Doddridge, of Virginia, the Doddridges being a family of the highest intellectual, social and political position in the best days of the Old Dominion, and of historical celebrity as well. Many of them were associated with the pioneer settlement of Ohio, and the names of all of them are familiar to Ohioans, either through history, tradition or personal acquaintance. The son of Jacob and Elizabeth Holmes, Enos H. Holmes, was born in Pennsylvania, and removed with his parents to Ohio in those early pioneer days. He was the worthy son of a worthy sire, and became a man widely known in pioneer annals. He inherited from his parents a devout and earnest nature, and this early developed in him to fervent religious zeal. He became an ardent and efficient laborer in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his long life was devoted to promoting its interests and its growth in the wilderness of Ohio. He was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his work, and labored first as a local and then as a circuit preacher. His endeavors were eminently successful, and his associates in the church for over thirty years were men of eminence in the history of Ohio Methodism. His hospitality was extended alike to the rich and the poor, and his house was the welcome home of the weary workers in the cause he so zealously espoused. He continued his labors to within a few days of his death, in 1871. His wife, Mary Wilkins, was a native of Harrison county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Robert Wilkins, a farmer and one of the pioneers of that county. She was through a long and laborious life the efficient helpmeet of her husband, and her death occurred in 1870, a year before he finished his labors. It was from such ancestry that Dr. Enos Holmes sprung. His life, until he was seventeen years of age, was passed upon a farm, and his education up to that time was obtained at the ordinary log school house of the frontier settlement, in the winter months, when the active labors of the farm were suspended. He had early decided that he would adopt the medical profession, and in 1837 he commenced the reading of medicine at Leesburg, Highland county, near which place his father had settled in 1831. In the year 1843, after having completed a thorough course of medical studies and received his diploma with the degree of M. D., he commenced the practice of his profession at New Petersburg, in the same county. In the winter of 1847 and 1848 he attended lectures at the first session of the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1848. He did not in the meantime, however, relinquish his professional labors, but continued to prosecute them in connection with his studies and exertions as a student. He subsequently practised with great success at New Petersburg until 1856. In that year he removed to Hillsborough, Highland county, where he has continued to reside ever since. He is in possession of an extended and successful practice, and enjoys the entire and well-merited confidence of the community in which he lives. He stands high in the esteem of his professional brethren, and is a member of the Highland County Medical Society. During the war of the rebellion he served, by the appointment of Governor Tod, as Examining Surgeon, and while acting in that capacity was stationed at Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, Tennessee, and at various places in Kentucky and Ohio. All through the war, and for three years afterwards, he was assiduously engaged in medico-military duties. He is an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Church, and, like his father and his grandfather before him, he has rendered efficient service in promoting the interests of that body. Politically he is a Democrat. From earliest manhood he was a strong anti-slavery man, and has always opposed oppression in every form. He holds that these principles, embodied in the policy of the Democratic party, constitute the true basis for the government of the nation. In 1875 he was the nominee, on the regular Democratic ticket, for the position of State Senator. The characteristics of his Scotch-Irish ancestry are very evenly balanced in his constitution, the attributes of the shrewd, far-seeing Scot being complemented by those of the impulsive and more mercurial Celt. His fine social qualities render him universally popular, while he is equally esteemed for his professional skill and his scholarly attainments. He was married in 1840 to Eliza A. Huff, daughter of Eleazer Huff, an early pioneer of Highland county. She died in 1847, and in 1849 he married, for his second wife, Cynthia A. Hulitt, daughter of Britton C. Hulitt, another of Highland county's pioneers. She died in 1852, and he married again in 1855, taking for his wife Anna Jones, daughter of John Jones, also of Highland county, and, like Mr. Huff and Mr. Hulitt, one of its earliest pioneers.

SUTTON, WAYLAND W., the Alderman from the First Ward of the city of Cincinnati and one of the presiding officers of the Board, is a merchant in avocation. He is a native of Clermont county, Ohio, and is now forty-two years old. His ancestry were among the old pioneer stock of Clermont county, where his father, William D. Sutton, was for many years a prominent and successful merchant and an influential citizen. He attended the best schools of his native county until the opening of Antioch College, when he entered this institution as one of the first students, and was enrolled by Dr. Horace Mann. In 1854 he relin-



Wm. B. Hoyt

guished college life and entered the store of his father, and there remained until 1856, when he engaged in business in Cincinnati on his own account. His father dying in 1858, he returned to Amelia, and there remained in business until 1864. He then established himself permanently in the Queen City, where he now conducts the leading retail dry-goods house of the place, on Pearl street. He has won an enviable position in Cincinnati, both as an able and successful business man and as a public-spirited and energetic citizen. He has never been what is known as a seeker after office. Very reluctantly, in 1873, at the urgent solicitation of his friends, he accepted a nomination for the Board of Aldermen—it was the higher compliment, inasmuch as in that ward reside an unusually large number of able and wealthy citizens. In 1875 he was re-elected to the Board over a highly popular citizen, who had been for many years an active and efficient member of the City Council. In 1862 Mr. Sutton was married to a daughter of the late Colonel Jacob Ebersole, for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Clermont county. As intimated, had it not been foreign to his tastes, which were entirely for business pursuits, an official career both of emolument and honor might have been pursued by him with success.

HOLGATE, WILLIAM CURTIS, Lawyer, Capitalist, and Landowner, was born, November 23d, 1814, at Burlington, Vermont, of American parentage, and of English and Scotch ancestry. He has in his possession an ancient English coat of arms, without date, and of which he has no knowledge, save that it has been handed down from his ancestors. The first of these who came to America was his great-grandfather, on his father's side, who came whilst we were colonies of Great Britain, as a surgeon of the British army. He died and was buried at sea between Boston and Halifax, whilst in this service. He left one son, who at seventeen, being without a home, enlisted as a private in the British army, then engaged in the old "French war," prevailing in America prior to our Revolution. This ancestor, at the close of this war, married a daughter of Captain Kathan, a Scotchman, who had settled upon the Connecticut river near the site of Brattleboro', Vermont, and had purchased the fine bottom-lands along that river, for a distance of nine miles. On his mother's side, whose maiden name was Prentice, one great-uncle assisted in throwing the tea into Boston harbor; another was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill; and a third was killed at Burgoyne's surrender. The eminent editor of the *Louisville Journal* descended from this Prentice family. Mr. Holgate was prepared for college at the academy in Utica, New York, and a select school in the same city; and about the year 1832 entered Hamilton College, from which institution he graduated in the summer of 1835; in 1841 he received the degree of A. M. from his *Alma Mater*. After leaving college he commenced the study of law with Willard Crafts in Utica, and remained with him until April, 1836, when he removed to Defiance, Ohio. At this place he entered the law office of Horace Sessions, with whom he concluded his studies, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the summer of 1838. On the death (about that time) of George T. Hickcox, clerk of the court, he was appointed to succeed him, which position he resigned in the spring of 1839, to accept the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Williams county, and as such commenced his first practice of the law. The present Chief-Justice of the United States, Hon. M. R. Waite, about this time delivered his "maiden speech" in the small brick building, now occupied by Hon. Henry Hardy, on the east side of the old public square, which was then the court house of Williams county, in a case wherein Mr. Holgate was the opposing counsel, the Hon. A. P. Edgerton, now of Fort Wayne, was Mr. Waite's client, and the Hon. Emery D. Potter, of Toledo, was the presiding judge; and this, too, was also the first of Mr. Holgate's cases in a court of record. In January, 1845, he drafted the bill to erect the county of Defiance, and by his persistent efforts and in the face of a well-organized and powerful opposition, the bill became a law March 4th, of the same year. He was active in the organization of the first agricultural society for the county, in 1848; and in successfully initiating the movement for an annual fair, in 1851. He was ever vigilant in promoting manufacturing and kindred enterprises, and in the projection and construction of roads, and the care of all public interests affecting the town and county. In the years 1851–52 the business prospects of Defiance seemed likely to be lost by the construction of railroads passing it on all sides, and at some distance. Foreseeing and fearing this danger, by most untiring and unremitting efforts he succeeded in securing to the town the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway. In 1853 his health became very precarious; owing partly to climatic influences and partly to over exertions on account of railways and in his profession, and with a partial attack with congestion of the brain, he became seriously threatened with apoplexy. Unable to read or write, for the greater part of the succeeding twelve years, he relinquished the practice of law, which he has never resumed. In March, 1864, when the land granted to the town, fourteen years previously, for the Defiance Female Seminary, had been forfeited for non-payment, and a bill was on its passage in the Legislature, requiring the State Auditor to sell the same, he visited Columbus, and by his personal efforts succeeded in securing the passage of an act, authorizing the lands to be deeded on payment of the necessary amount. This amount Mr. Holgate and Horace Sessions, since deceased, advanced, and so these lands, embracing 1280 acres' with their growing avails, were retained and secured to the town. In the year 1869, with a realizing sense of the very great importance

of a direct railroad route, from the southern bend of Lake Michigan to the centres of commerce on the Atlantic coast, and with a full faith and almost an inspiration that such a route would be established, he organized a company for that object in Ohio, which was followed by one connecting with it in Indiana to Illinois. Now again was begun by him a diligent and unceasing work in the cause of another railway, that was to pass through his town. Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, Baltimore, and the towns on line in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania were visited. Dropping all other business, with an energy that was untiring and a watchfulness that was sleepless, his work culminated in attracting the attention of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to the route in 1871, and in their adoption of it for their Chicago extension in 1872, and its construction in 1873–74. Mr. Holgate has been a Director in this new road since its organization. He is President of the Defiance Manufacturing Company; also of the new Defiance Savings Bank. He is one of the most extensive real estate owners and dealers in northwestern Ohio. He was formerly a Whig, is now a Republican. Was married in 1851. His wife dying in June, 1865, left him a widower, in which state he has continued. He has two children, a son who recently attained full age, and a married daughter of nineteen.

SEASONGOOD, JACOB, Merchant and Banker, was born in Burgkunstadt, on the river Main, District of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, November 14th, 1814. His parents, although in comfortable circumstances, were of limited education, but enabled doubtless by that very fact to set upon learning its true and high value, wisely resolved to secure to their offspring the advantages which had not been attainable for themselves. He was accordingly placed under a private tutor to learn the English and French languages, and attended subsequently the common schools of his native town. In 1828, having attained the age at which the law required the selection of a trade or profession, he chose, after due deliberation, the trade of weaver, and was apprenticed to Jandorf Friedman, a cloth manufacturer of Burgkunstadt, with whom he served his full term of three years, afterward receiving his certificate as journeyman. In accordance with the invariable custom of the day, he then travelled from place to place, finding employment at journey work in several of the leading establishments of Saxony, Prussia, and Wurtemberg. In 1837, after an absence of seven years, he returned home to find his beloved mother dead, and his father unable to add one hundred and sixty florins to the four hundred and sixty, which, by the exercise of rigid economy, he had saved from his scanty earnings, that he might gratify his ambition and start a factory of his own. Failing in this project, he determined to seek fortune in America. Then, having organized a party of comrades, also willing to enter a new field of labor, he strove successfully against the dissuasions of his family, and started with them, in a wagon, for Bremen, where they arrived after a journey of fourteen days. All then took "passage between decks in the 'Constitution.'" After a voyage of ten weeks, the travellers landed in New York city, July 21st, 1837. His possessions at this date were, in all, seventy-five dollars, American money. A financial crisis had paralyzed trade, and after a persistent but fruitless search for employment, he determined to invest his remaining capital in goods, with which he could start anew as peddler in the city. Ultimately, however, the depression of business, and his lack of fluency in speaking English, induced him to turn his face to the West. In September, 1837, after having worked by day, and by night travelled by boat, *via* the Erie canal, he found himself at Chillicothe, Ohio, then the western head-quarters of German peddlers. Here he labored for a period with untiring energy and zeal, then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and formed a copartnership with Philip Heidelbach, under the firm-style of Heidelbach & Seasongood. Subsequently the partners sustained their peripatetic commerce with much success, and conducted a thriving business in the counties environing the city, then containing about four thousand inhabitants. The year 1840 saw them possessed of a capital sufficiently large to permit the relinquishment of the laborious system of peddling, and in March of that year they established a retail clothing store at Front and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Fortune favored this enterprise to such an extent that in 1842 the co-workers opened a jobbing and retail dry-goods house, on Main street near Pearl street, and, as the conduct of the two houses involved a greater amount of labor and responsibility, admitted into partnership two younger brothers of Philip Heidelbach, and the firm-name was changed to Heidelbach, Seasongood & Co. The business, meeting with prosperity on every side, soon outgrew its original quarters, and eventually was removed to the commodious building at No. 18 Pearl street. The house purchased also the lot on which the Front street clothing store was situated, and, after erecting a suitable building, engaged extensively in the manufacture of clothing, thus giving needed employment to many destitute and suffering families. The business on Front street rapidly developed into a wholesale trade, and it was then decided to concentrate the two houses in the fine building at Third and Main streets, which was secured at an annual rental of five thousand dollars. In 1860 the business was again removed to the superb building at Third and Vine streets, erected by the partners to meet the wants of their ever-increasing trade, and carefully fitted with every convenience. From 1860, the date of organization, until 1868, he was a partner in the banking-house of Espy, Heidelbach & Co. Upon the dissolution of this partnership, at the latter date, the partnership also which existed between him and Philip Heidelbach was dissolved, after a successful and harmoni-

ous association of over thirty years. The new firm of J. & L. Seasongood & Co. was then formed. This house, still in prosperous life, continues the business at the old stand, and retains its prestige as the leading cloth house of the city. In the spring of 1864 he returned to Europe, and sought at the famous Kissingen Springs the re-establishment of his failing health, taking with him his two sons, whom he left at the college of Professor Hohagen, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, where they remained three years for the purpose of completing their education. He then visited his former employers, with whom he now sustains business relations of an important nature, and also the home of his childhood, which was marred only by the demise of his father, who, at the age of eighty-nine years, had passed away in 1855. The banking-house of Seasongood, Notter & Co. was formed January 15th, 1870, and, having speedily outgrown its original quarters, was, in February, 1873, removed to the handsome building, erected by the firm to meet its wants, at 74 West Third street, where the business is now successfully prosecuted. He has been for nearly a quarter of a century a Director of the Hebrew Relief Society, and for many years Director of the Jewish Hospital, and Trustee of the Mound Street Temple and Broadway Synagogue. Over the latter institution he presided for two terms, having been the first President under the Reform movement, inaugurated by Rev. Dr. Max Lilienthal. He now enjoys the legitimate fruits of enterprise and honest labor, and is happy as the patriarch of an affectionate family, whose revered centre he is, each of his married daughters residing in houses adjoining the homestead on Eighth street. He is unassuming but liberal in his charitable works, and has, on many occasions, given generously of his means to denominational and public charities; and to his encouragement and material assistance many of his countrymen, now prosperous merchants, owe their present business success. He was married, April 3d, 1839, to Lena Kiefer, a lady of excellent attainments, by whom he has had eight children; of those six survive: Emma, the wife of his partner, Lewis Seasongood; Laura; Jennie, the wife of Joseph Bohm, of Bohm, Mach & Co.; Julia, the wife of Julius Reis, of Reis Brothers & Co., President of the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen; and Adolph and Charles, who are associated with him in business.

ELMES, WEBSTER, Chief Clerk of the Office of the Solicitor of United States Treasury, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 6th, 1834. His parents were Lazel and Mary E. (Candler) Elmes. Having graduated at the High School of Philadelphia, at the age of eighteen he returned to Cincinnati and entered the law office of Salmon P. Chase and Flamen Ball. Here he qualified himself for legal practice, was admitted to the bar in 1858 and engaged in the duties of his profession until the breaking out of the war. During his residence in Clifton, a suburban town of Cincinnati, he was honored by being chosen Mayor of the town. In 1861 he removed to Washington to accept a position under the government. January, 1871, he was appointed Chief Clerk of the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, the duties in this position being more congenial and in keeping with his professional training as a lawyer. His continuance in positions of honor and trust for a period of fifteen years bears ample testimony to his ability and integrity as a public servant. He was married in June, 1864, to Rosa E. S. White, daughter of Littleton S. White, of Maryland.

MERION, NATHANIEL, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, February 16th, 1814, of French descent. His father was William Merion, of Massachusetts; his mother, Sally Wait, of Dexter, New York. He received his education principally in log-cabin school-houses near his home, south of Columbus. He remained with his father on the farm until that parent's death, in 1837, and then with his mother until he was thirty-three, with the exception of a short period of independence. When about twenty years old he, like many boys, felt equal to the task of taking care of himself, and left his home, with the knowledge of his parents. They, wisely, made no effort to retain him or bring him back; and after visiting Cincinnati and Portsmouth, and being left without money at the mercy of strangers, during a spell of sickness, he willingly, of his own accord, returned to his home. His coming, as his going, excited no comment, and affairs went on as usual, until November 8th, 1846, when he married Madeline Watkins. He was for over ten years Superintendent of Wood's Starch Factory, and for several years engaged in real estate business. In August, 1861, he was appointed Commissary of Subsistence by President Lincoln, and held this position until June, 1862, under General Rosecrans and General Milroy, at Beverly, West Virginia. At this time he resigned from ill health. He was appointed Warden of the Penitentiary in July, 1862; was legislated out in April, 1863, but afterward reappointed for two years, and served for that length of time. At the expiration of this term of office he engaged in and is still carrying on the grocery business, under the style of N. Merion & Co., the Co. being his son Frank. In May, 1873, he was elected President of the Central Bank, which position he still holds. In early life Mr. Merion was a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party became, and is at the present time, a Liberal Republican. Mr. Merion has always taken an active interest in the affairs and growth of the city, and justly merits the high esteem and regard in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

WHIPPLE, COMMODORE ABRAHAM, Pioneer Settler, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1733. He was a descendant of John Whipple, one of the original proprietors of the Providence Plantations, and an associate of Roger Williams. His early education was very imperfect, and a seafaring life fell to the lot of his youth. At one time he commanded a privateer, fitted out to prey upon Spanish commerce. He also commanded a vessel in the East India trade. Early in the commencement of the troubles between the mother country and the colonists, he boarded and burnt the British schooner "Gaspe," stationed in Narragansett Bay to enforce the maritime laws. In June, 1775, he was appointed to the command of an armed schooner in the cause of the colonists, and soon cleared Narragansett Bay of all British "floats." To this gallant officer is given the credit of firing the first naval gun in the cause of American independence. He served in the navy throughout the war of the Revolution, but his exploits in that field find a more fitting place in the history of the United States. He was among the boldest and most successful of America's naval commanders. On the formation of the Ohio Company he emigrated to Marietta, Ohio, with his wife and son. In the year 1800 he commanded a small vessel, built, rigged, and loaded at Marietta for New Orleans. It was named "St. Clair," in honor of the governor of the Northwest Territory. In May, 1801, he was given command of this vessel, which was loaded with pork and flour. In July he reached New Orleans. The "St. Clair" was the first rigged vessel ever built on the Ohio river, and he had the honor of conducting her to the ocean. He never attempted another voyage, being now advanced in years. In early life he was married to Sarah Hopkins, sister of Governor Hopkins, of his native State, who bore him three children. In 1811 Congress allowed him half-pay as Captain in the navy, which made him comfortable for the balance of his days. His only son never married, and the family name has not been perpetuated, although the descendants of his daughters are numerous. He died at the residence of a widowed daughter near Marietta, May 20th, 1819, after a short illness, the death of his aged partner having occurred about six months previous. They lie buried side by side at Marietta.

PUTNAM, GENERAL RUFUS, Pioneer Settler and Founder of Marietta, Ohio, was born in Massachusetts, April 8th, 1738. At nineteen he had learned the trade of millwright, and entered the military service against the French and Indians. At the close of this war he ranked as Ensign, but left the service to follow his trade, at the same time studying mathematics and surveying. In the war of the Revolution he entered the ranks of the colonists, and served with honor all through the contest that followed. He was always held in high esteem by General Washington, and often took part in military conferences with his distinguished chief. At the close of the war he was created a Brigadier-General for faithful services in the cause. In 1787 he was appointed Superintendent of the affairs of the Ohio Company, and in April, 1788, began the settlement of Marietta. In 1789 President Washington appointed him to a Judgeship in the Northwest Territory, and in 1792 he was made a Brigadier-General to serve against the Indians, but resigned on account of ill health. In 1796 he was appointed Surveyor-General of the United States, serving in that position until 1803. He was a member of the convention that framed a constitution for the new State of Ohio, when age and failing strength admonished him to withdraw from the activities of life. He lived many years thereafter, however, dying at Marietta, May 1st, 1824. In person he was tall and commanding, and his mind was cast in a mould that made him scrupulously exact in the fulfilment of public duties.

ST. CLAIR, GENERAL ARTHUR, First Governor of the Northwest Territory, was born in Scotland in 1734. He received a classical education, and afterwards studied medicine. Having a taste for military life, he obtained the appointment of Subaltern in the British army. He was under Wolfe at the storming of Quebec, but never achieved any fame as a soldier while in the service of the mother country. After the peace of 1763 he was assigned to the command of Fort Ligonier, in Pennsylvania, and received there a grant of one thousand acres of land. Prior to the war of the Revolution he held several civil offices. When the war broke out he espoused the cause of the colonists, and was appointed a Colonel of Continentals. A month after the Declaration of Independence he was made a Brigadier-General. He afterwards became a Major-General, and was ordered to take command of Fort Ticonderoga. On the approach of Burgoyne he abandoned it. For this he was charged with everything that would compromise the dignity and character of a soldier. Before a court-martial, however, he thoroughly vindicated his course, showing that the evacuation of Ticonderoga only hastened the surrender of Burgoyne, and that his strategy contributed no little to that great event in the history of the war of the Revolution. Congress sustained the verdict of acquittal, and he served with credit until peace was declared. In 1785, while residing on his farm at Ligonier, Pennsylvania, he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress, and soon after chosen President of that august body. After the passage of an act for the government of the Northwestern Territory, he was appointed its Governor in October, 1787. In this position he continued until he was removed by President Jefferson in the winter of 1802–3, a period of some fifteen years. In his official life he was noted for his extreme simplicity of manner and easy address.

Major General Francis Marion

Yours Truly
F. Marion

The most conspicuous event in his military life was the battle which has passed into history as "St. Clair's Defeat." This battle—or massacre, as by some it is termed—took place November 4th, 1791, within the limits of what is now Darke county, named after a gallant officer of St. Clair's command. An expedition had been fitted out having for its object the establishment of a military post at what is now known as Fort Wayne, Indiana. The army was suddenly attacked by a superior force of Indians, and, after a fierce but unequal fight, retreated in great confusion and disorder. Many historians have censured the general in command, but there is ample testimony that his personal bravery was very conspicuous, and that he did his best to stem the tide of defeat. Many brave officers were sacrificed, and the general himself narrowly escaped, having four horses shot. No more horrible tale of butchery is chronicled in the annals of our Indian wars. While the disaster was deplored by the entire country, President Washington did not lose confidence in General St. Clair. After his removal from the Governorship of the Territory, he returned to the Ligonier valley, aged and impoverished, and resided with a widowed daughter. The bounty of his friends would not allow him to absolutely want for the necessaries of life, yet he lived for years in poverty. Congress refused to recognize a claim which he deferred pressing until this very emergency, and after spending considerable time in Washington in making vain appeals, the old soldier returned home thoroughly discouraged. But the Legislature of Pennsylvania, recognizing his eminent services, granted him an annuity of three hundred dollars, which was afterwards raised to six hundred and fifty. He did not live long to enjoy it, however. He died August 31st, 1818, from injuries received by the running away of his horse.

PARRY, GENERAL AUGUSTUS C., was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1828. His parents were English people, and removed to Cincinnati while Augustus was quite young. Being left an orphan soon after, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of turner, and afterwards established himself in that business. When the war broke out he entered the volunteer service as Major of the 2d Ohio Infantry. At the first battle of Bull Run he was early in the fight, and in the retreat his regiment repelled the attacks of the enemy's cavalry. When he returned to Cincinnati with his brave command, he was given an enthusiastic reception, about a hundred thousand people taking part in the exercises. He entered the three years' service as Major of the 47th Ohio Infantry, and joined the army under Rosecrans. In August, 1862, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and in January, 1863, to a full Colonelcy, in the meantime having displayed his soldierly qualities on many hard fought fields. At Vicksburg he served with credit, at one time being temporarily in command of a brigade. Twice after this he held commands far above his rank. At Kenesaw Mountain he was severely wounded, but recovered in time to join in "the march to the sea." In the assault on Fort McAllister, under General Hazen, he was the first field officer to enter the enemy's works. At the close of the war he was brevetted Brigadier-General. In the fall of 1865 he was elected Treasurer of Hamilton county on the Republican ticket. He died in December, 1866, of consumption.

WADDEL, THOMAS, M. D., was born in Seneca, Haldimand county, Canada West, October 13th, 1843. His parents are natives of the north of Ireland. His literary and preliminary education was obtained in the common schools of Canada, his professional education at the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and the University of Wooster. Until his twenty-second year was attained he worked on his father's farm, but having a strong desire to enter the profession of medicine, he went to Buffalo in 1865 and became a student in the office of Professor Samuel W. Wetmore, M. D., then Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Buffalo. After attending a course of lectures in this institution in 1866–67, his health and financial resources failing him simultaneously, he was engaged temporarily in travelling through the West in the interests of a life insurance company. In 1870 he attended lectures in the medical department of the Wooster University, at Cleveland, Ohio. He then acted as Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy, and on graduating in 1871 was elected valedictorian of the graduating class. Upon his removal to Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, he entered upon the practice of his profession, and met with unexpected success. In December, 1873, he settled in Toledo, Ohio, where he now resides engaged in the control of an extensive and growing practice. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and a member and officer of the Toledo Medical Association. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1869 to Lizzie Lawrence, of Iowa.

WIKOFF, HON. ALLEN T., was born in Adams county, Ohio, November 15th, 1825, being the son of John and Nancy (Jones) Wikoff, the former of whom followed the occupation of a farmer. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and by private study. He started in life as a farmer, which he followed until 1862, when he entered the army as Lieutenant of Company I, 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the army of West Virginia. He remained in the service three years, and in 1863 was advanced to the position of Captain. In 1871 he was ap-

pointed Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State of Ohio, and discharged the duties of that position until elected himself as Secretary of State on the Republican ticket in 1872. In this capacity, fulfilling the trusts devolving upon him, he served from January, 1873, until January, 1875. The Republicans in 1874 renominated him by acclamation for the office. The opposition triumphed at the polls, and Mr. Wikoff suffered the fate of the others on his ticket. He prepared with great care an unusually valuable statistical report relative to the political affairs of the State, the facts and figures of which were collated after troublesome labor. The work presented much that was of use and interest relative to politics in a convenient form. Mr. Wikoff, after his service in the army, read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. Ever since 1874 he has been Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and in January, 1876, was appointed Adjutant-General on the staff of Governor Hayes, which office he still holds. He was married to Angeline Collier, of Adams county, on December 2d, 1852, by whom he has had seven children, four of whom survive. He now resides at Columbus.

BRAILEY, MOSES RANDOLPH, Lawyer and Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, was born, November 2d, 1816, at Canandaigua, New York, of American parents, and of English and Irish descent. He received an elementary education in the common schools of Buffalo, New York, which he supplemented afterwards by close study in leisure hours. After leaving school he was engaged in sailing vessels on Lake Erie, in which he continued for five years, when, on account of the superior abilities he displayed, he was, in the autumn of 1835, made mate of the steamer "Sheldon Thompson," which post he filled for two seasons. After leaving the steamer he removed to Ohio, in 1837, where he embarked in the lumber business, and also in farming at Norwalk, which he continued for five years, during which time he was elected Justice of the Peace for Norwalk, and served as such for a term of six years. While he occupied this position he read law with Hon. E. M. Stone, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and remained in Norwalk, practising his profession, until 1857. In the fall of 1852 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Huron county, Ohio, and re-elected in 1854, his term expiring in 1856. He removed to Fulton county in 1857, where he continued his law practice until the autumn of 1858, when he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for that county, and was re-elected in 1860. He filled this position until 1861, when the civil war broke out, and he enlisted in the three months' service, and on August 21st of the same year was named Captain of Company I of the 38th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service. He was wounded in a skirmish near Mill Springs, Kentucky, and discharged from the service on that account in March, 1862. In the following month of May he was made Captain of Company G of the 85th Regiment Ohio Infantry, and on August 28th was transferred to the 111th Ohio, and promoted to the rank of Major, and went to the field in command of that regiment. He participated in the battles of Frankfort and Perryville, Kentucky, and in January, 1863, advanced to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was in the battles of Rochester and Lenoir, Tennessee, in the autumn of 1863, and was brevetted a Colonel in the regular army and Brigadier-General of Volunteers for gallantry on the field, and for services rendered. He was shortly afterwards attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and discharged from the army on account of the same during the winter of 1863–64. On his return to Ohio he was appointed by Governor Brough, in February, 1864, Pay Agent, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He was elected in 1865 Comptroller of the State Treasury of Ohio, re-elected in 1868, and served until 1871, meanwhile being elected a member of the Board of Soldiers' Claims for Ohio. He is at present engaged in farming and also in the practice of his profession in Swanton, Fulton county, having the largest and best clientelage of any lawyer in that county. During his life he has been a consistent Whig, and since the dissolution of that party, an unwavering Republican. He was married, April 21st, 1837, to Sarah Jane Maxom, of Buffalo, New York.

GROSVENOR, GENERAL CHARLES H., Lawyer, Representative in the General Assembly from Athens county, Ohio, was born in Pomfret, Wyndham county, Connecticut, September 20th, 1833. His parents were Peter Grosvenor and Ana (Chase) Grosvenor, who removed to Athens county, Ohio, in 1838, and settled on a farm. The Grosvenors are the descendants of an old English family, the founder of the line in America having been John Grosvenor, who died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1690, leaving a family of six sons, from whom, it is believed, are descended all who now bear the name of Grosvenor in this country. The tombstone of John Grosvenor bears the coat of arms of his family. Thomas Grosvenor, grandfather of General Grosvenor, served as a colonel during the revolutionary conflict, and was attached to the staff of General Washington. He afterward became Judge of the Circuit Court of Connecticut, and for several years was a member of the Governor's Council. His father served during the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of major in the militia service. He attended the public schools of the day in Athens county, Ohio, but for the greater portion of his education is indebted to the care and efforts of his mother, a woman of rare attainments and remarkable intelligence. Starting in life on his own resources, he taught in the county public schools for about three years, and in the meantime, by the advice and

under the direction of Lot L. Smith, pursued the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and at once entered on the practice of his profession in Athens county. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the United States army, but was immediately promoted to the rank of Major, and in June, 1863, was again promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. At the battle of Nashville he commanded a brigade, and for gallant service on the field was recommended for promotion by General Thomas. He was then brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General. In April, 1865, he was raised to the full rank of Colonel, with the brevet title of Brigadier-General. At the close of the rebellion, he resumed the practice of his profession, and was nominated for the State Senate, but failed to secure an election. In 1873 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent his county in the House. While acting with this body he has served on the Committees on Judiciary, on Insurance, and on Revision. He is also a member of the select Committees on Express Companies and Telegraphs, and on the Investigation of Public Works. At the election in 1875 he was re-elected to the House of Representatives, and at its organization, January 3d, 1876, was chosen Speaker of the House. In his profession he has attained a high standing, and his reputation as a criminal advocate is very extended. He was married, December 1st, 1858, to Samantha Stewart, of Athens county, who died April 2d, 1866, leaving issue of one child, a daughter. He was again married, May 21st, 1867, to Louise H. Currier, also a native of Athens county, Ohio.

DUNLAP, MILTON, M. D., Physician, was born, August 9th, 1807, in Brown county, Ohio, and is the third child of William and Mary (Shepherd) Dunlap. His father was a native of Augusta county, Virginia, who removed with his father's family to Kentucky when a boy. He settled in Brown county, Ohio, in 1796, where he resided until his death in 1848. He was a captain in the war of 1812, and a man who passed through life as a public-spirited citizen. His consort was a daughter of Abraham Shepherd, an early settler in Brown county, and formerly of Shepherdstown, Virginia. She died in 1846. Milton Dunlap was occupied on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, attending the district school during the winter. In 1824 he went to Ripley, Ohio, and studied medicine and general literature under the supervision of Dr. T. S. Williamson for about eighteen months. In 1826 he went to Cincinnati, where he became a clerk in a drug store, and also at the same time studied medicine, and attended upon the lectures delivered at the Ohio Medical College in the winter season, and graduated from that institution in 1829. The following year he located at Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, where he has ever since resided, engaged in the active control of a large medical practice, and has given a great deal of attention to obstetrics, in which branch of the profession he has been very successful. Up to the present time (February, 1876) he has attended no less than 4650 obstetrical cases. He is a member of the Highland County Medical Society. Notwithstanding the onerous duties of his profession, he has found the time to contribute literary articles on medical topics to the periodical literature of the day. In politics he is a Republican. He polled his maiden vote for John Quincy Adams, the anti-Democratic candidate for the Presidency; but, although taking a deep interest in political matters, has never sought nor held any public office of a partisan nature. He has been for forty-eight years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was for ten years an elder in that denomination. He is a valuable citizen and respected by all who know him. He was married in 1838 to Frances L. Kinkaid, of Ross county, Ohio, and is the father of thirteen children.

BURKHARDT, A. E., Merchant, was born, April 20th, 1845, in Herschburg, near Guibrucken, Rhenish Provinces, Bavaria. When he was ten years of age his father died, leaving his widow and two children to contend with the world. One of these children was a girl, the other the subject of this sketch. The broad field offered by America invited the bereft family, and hither they came, settling in Cincinnati. His efforts to secure an education, begun at the age of six years in his native land, were continued in the public schools of Cincinnati until the death of his mother in 1859. Left at the age of fourteen, with neither father nor mother, in a foreign land with manners and customs and language all different from his own, the boy had to solve a practical problem of no little difficulty. He made his entrance into the driving world of business through the furniture house of Mitchell & Ramelsberg, Cincinnati, at a salary of one dollar per week. But fortune had better things in store for young Burkhardt. At the end of three months Jacob Theis, retail hatter, offered him one dollar and a half per week. An increase of fifty per cent. on his salary was not to be refused, and he accepted the offer. This proved a judicious step and worked out his future career. From this humble beginning, by hard work and strict integrity, he filled one position after another until his employer had no higher to give him. Mr. Burkhardt remained with Mr. Theis until January, 1867, when he associated himself with his brother-in-law, F. B. Burkhardt, and bought out the business. Under the immediate direction of Mr. A. E. Burkhardt business grew, the firm prospered and soon had to seek larger quarters. These they found in their present spacious salesrooms at No. 113 West Fourth street, in Mitchell's Block, still occupying as well the old stand on Main street. By the energy and tact of the senior member, the firm of A. E. Burkhardt & Co. has built up an extensive

trade, shipping raw skins in large quantities to Leipsic, London, and other foreign markets. In this branch of their business they have over three thousand correspondents. The success of Mr. A. E. Burkhardt from so humble a beginning is to be attributed to his untiring industry, perseverance and determination. March 1st, 1871, he married Emma Amanda, only daughter of Mr. Andrew Erkenbrecker, a prominent merchant of Cincinnati.

McGREW, J. MILTON, Sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury, was born in Cincinnati, October 30th, 1830. His father, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, removed with his parents to Cincinnati in 1806, while his mother, who was a native of Cape May, New Jersey, came to that city in 1809. His ancestry on the paternal side were Scotch, and on the maternal side English. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the Federal army during the Revolution, while his father served in the war of 1812. He was educated in the Cincinnati High Schools, and entered a prominent institution for a thorough collegiate training, which, however, he was obliged to leave, when fifteen years old, by the death of his father. He commenced to teach, and for ten years followed with success this profession. In October, 1854, he was nominated by the American and Republican parties for Clerk of the Common Pleas and District Courts of Clermont County, Ohio, and was elected to that office by a majority of 1700 over his Democratic competitor. After serving one term he was admitted to the bar and practised the profession of the law for four years. In 1862 he was appointed by Secretary Chase to a clerkship in the office of the Sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury, which bureau settles the accounts of the Post Office Department. Subsequently he served in various other positions of importance, and was honored by promotion through various grades. On November 16th, 1864, he was appointed by Secretary Fessenden to the Chief Clerkship of the Sixth Auditor's office. On the first day of July, 1875, he was appointed by President Grant to the Sixth Auditorship, and on the first day of February, 1876, was confirmed by the Senate. His is the only case on record in the Treasury Department in which a person has passed through all the grades from a subordinate clerkship to the position of Chief of Bureau. He has rare executive ability, is perfectly familiar with the varied duties of his responsible office, and in every way competent to discharge them. He was a member of the first Republican Convention which assembled at Columbus, Ohio, on July 13th, 1854, and was a delegate to every succeeding State Convention of the party until called to Washington. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. Since his residence in Washington he has been twice chosen President of the Ohio State Republican Association of the District of Columbia. He is a man of wide political influence, and an active member of the Republican party. His mature judgment is often deferred to in the conduct of campaigns in his State. He is generally esteemed for his fidelity and skill as an official, and for his liberal views and high social qualities as a private citizen.

GARDNER, CAPTAIN GEORGE B., Lawyer, was born in Russellville, Brown county, Ohio, May 2d, 1828. His father, a native of Ohio, followed through life the trade of a cabinet-maker, and was also at different periods a merchant, a trader, and a hotel keeper. He was an active participant in the war of 1812, and died August 5th, 1873. His mother, Elma S. (Barrere) Gardner, a native of Highland county, Ohio, was a daughter of George W. Barrere, a prominent pioneer of the last-mentioned county. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Gardner, took an active part in the events of revolutionary days. He moved at an early day from New York to Ohio, and settled in Brown county, where he resided until his decease in 1840. His early boyhood days were passed alternately in working on a farm during the summer season, and in attending school in the winter months. He was subsequently placed as an apprentice in the printing office of *The Political Examiner*, at Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, where he remained for four and a half years. He then attended a select school at Ripley, Ohio, for two years, while his leisure hours and every Saturday were spent in working at the printing office, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his sustenance and tuition. His life as a printer and student in Ripley, Ohio, continued until 1849, when he spent a few months in the law office of his uncle, N. Barrere, at Hillsborough, Ohio, and then removed to Washington, Fayette county, Ohio, where he purchased the *Fayette New Era*. In the editorship of this paper he was engaged until June, 1856. During those intervening years of his experience as editor and publisher, he had, when temporarily at leisure, continued the study of law, and after passing the required examination, was in 1855 admitted to the bar. In 1857, upon renouncing the further pursuit of the newspaper business, he entered on the practice of his profession at Washington, Fayette county, where he was engaged in professional labors until the fall of 1861. He then accompanied the 60th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as Captain of Company C, to the seat of war in Virginia, and served with his company and as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of Brigade until the surrender of Harper's Ferry, where his regiment was one of the bodies captured. It was then immediately paroled and sent to the Parole Camp, at Chicago, Illinois, and there remained until the expiration of its term of service. In November, 1862, he returned to Washington, Fayette county, Ohio, and in the winter of 1862-63 served as Deputy Assessor of the

United States for Internal Revenue. In April of the latter year he was appointed Commissioner of Enrolment for the Sixth Congressional Ohio District, head-quarters at Hillsborough, and was engaged in the discharge of the duties of that office until the close of the war. In 1865, still remaining in Hillsborough, he opened an office for the practice of law, where he yet remains, engaged in the active practice of his profession. He has been Justice of the Peace since his residence in Hillsborough, has served as a member of the Town Council, and for two years officiated as Mayor of the city. He was chiefly influential in securing the construction of the new city buildings, and also in the purchase of the steam fire-engines. In 1867 he was a candidate for the position of Prosecuting Attorney. He has always taken a warm interest in public improvements, and is always thoroughly awake to the importance of all measures projected for the profitable development of the true interests of his city and county. Politically, he was a Whig, and afterwards an ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. Upon the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he joined his fortunes with the Union party, and is now a Republican. He was married, May 3d, 1853, to Amanda Robinson, a native of Fayette county, Ohio.

WADE, BENJAMIN F., ex-United States Senator, was born on the 27th of October, 1800, in Feeding Hills parish, Massachusetts. He was next to the youngest of ten children, and his father was a soldier of the Revolution, who fought in every battle from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. His mother, the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, was a woman of fine intellect and remarkable force of mind and character. Benjamin's school advantages were condensed into seven days' attendance upon a district school in his early boyhood, for the family enjoyed the distinction of being one of the poorest in New England. But his mother became his teacher, and under her patient and competent tuition he soon learned to read and write. There were a few books in the house, and these he got hold of and read and re-read, becoming thereby, notwithstanding his meagre school opportunities, better informed than the great majority of boys of his age. Most of his boyhood was passed working on a farm, for which he received only the most meagre wages; and when he was eighteen years of age he concluded that he could do better in the West than he was doing at home. So, with seven dollars in his pocket and a bundle of clothing on his back, he started on foot for Ohio. He walked as far as Ashtabula county, Ohio, when he was stopped by a very heavy fall of snow, and concluded to wait until spring before he finished his pedestrian tour. He obtained a job of cutting wood, at fifty cents a cord, in the Ohio forest, and for the rest of the winter his days were occupied with this work. His evenings were spent in reading the Bible by the light of the fire in the log cabin, and before spring he had read through the Old and New Testaments. Spring came, and still he did not resume his journey to Illinois, having been persuaded to remain where he was and spend the spring and summer in chopping, logging and grubbing. The next winter he, who had only attended school as a learner during one single week of his life, engaged as a school teacher, and passed successfully through the season in that employment. For two years he remained here, engaged in this manner, and then he undertook the driving of herds of cattle from Ohio to New York. He made six trips of this kind, finding himself, at the end of the last one, in Albany, New York, as winter was coming on. He decided to remain there for a time, and did so, teaching school there that winter. In the spring he hired out to shovel on the Erie canal, and spent the summer in that manner, being, as Governor Seward said in a speech in the United States Senate, "the only American I know who worked with a spade and wheelbarrow on the great improvement." At the end of the summer he returned to Ohio, and taught school there the next winter. The next spring he commenced the study of law with Hon. Elisha Whittlesby, and was soon afterwards elected a Justice of the Peace. After two years of hard study he was admitted to the bar, and then waited two years longer for his first suit. It came at last, and was won, and from that time forward his success was assured and steady. Not long afterwards he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ashtabula county, and so took another very important step forward. But it was not as a lawyer that his future was to be worked out. He became active in politics, acting with the Whig party, and in a short time he was elected to the Ohio State Senate. There he took the lead of the Whig minority, aided in abolishing the law permitting imprisonment for debt, inaugurated a war against the Ohio "Black Laws," and took a bold stand against the admission of Texas into the Union, declaring: "So help me God! I will never assist in adding another rod of slave territory to this country." His earnest vigor led him to a position far in advance of that occupied by his party, and as a result of it, he was left at home when the next election took place. After a while, however, people came forward to the point where he stood, and he was again sent to the State Senate. There he procured the passage of the bill which founded the Oberlin College, where "persons, without regard to race or color," could be educated. He led the resistance of the State to the resolution of Congress, denying the right of the people to petition concerning the abolition of slavery, and thoroughly identified himself with those farthest in the advance in State and national reform. In 1847 he was elected President Judge of the Third Judicial District, and occupied the bench for four years, earning the reputation, among the members of the bar and the people at large, of being a wise and a just judge. In March, 1851, while he was hearing a case in court, the firing of a cannon in the

streets of Akron announced that he had been elected by the Legislature to a seat in the Senate of the United States. He had not sought for the position, and his friends had not labored to secure it for him. The people had determined that a man should be chosen who would fitly and adequately represent them, and he was selected as that man. He entered the Senate, one of a very few who were opposed to the aggressions of slavery, and he almost, more than any other, caused his opposition to be felt and acknowledged. He showed himself brave against every influence and against all odds, and distinctly announced that he came there especially as the advocate of liberty against slavery. His long career in the Senate was marked by indomitable energy, unfailing courage, and a swiftness of thought and purpose that enabled him to meet every emergency and every form of opposition with wonderfully prompt effectiveness. It was in the conflict with the slave power that his most memorable acts were performed. He reported from the Committee on Territories the first provision prohibiting slavery in all the Territories of the United States to be henceforth acquired, and he proposed in the Senate the bill for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. His brave and outspoken opposition to their claims won for him the respect of the Southern leaders against whom he arrayed himself, a respect which Toombs, of Georgia, acknowledged, in plain terms, on the floor of the Senate. A notable instance of his nerve and courage was afforded in his dealing with one of the old time "fire-eaters." A short time after he entered the Senate, a Southern member grossly insulted a Senator from the North. After the Senate adjourned Senator Wade took occasion to say, openly, that if ever a Southern Senator made such an attack upon him or Ohio, he would brand him as a liar. This came to the ears of Southern men, and not long afterwards one of them took occasion to speak very pointedly of the people of Ohio as negro thieves. Senator Wade instantly sprang to his feet and pronounced the Southern Senator a liar. There was intense excitement, of course, and the bold Ohioan was called upon for a retraction or apology. In return, he demanded an apology for the insult that had been offered to himself and his State. The next day he was called upon by a representative of the Southerner, to ascertain whether an apology or a fight were more to the mind of the Ohio Senator. The latter expressed his conviction that the Southern Senator was "a foul-mouthed old blackguard," and requested that the sentiment might be conveyed, in his name, to the Senator aforesaid. This ended the whole affair, and he was ever afterwards treated with politeness and respect. It was near the close of the Thirty-ninth Congress that he was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, at a time when it seemed possible and even probable that his selection to that position would result in his elevation to the Presidential chair, by reason of Mr. Johnson's impeachment and removal. Mr. Johnson was not removed, and the President of the Senate did not become the President of the nation; but the narrow escape of the one, and the near approach of the other, constitute a remarkable and memorable incident in the history of the country. He retired from the Senate on the 4th of March, 1869, when his successor, Allen G. Thurman, elected by a Democratic Legislature, took his seat. Senator Wade has great force, directness and effect as an orator, although he exhibits but little oratorical polish. He is an original and powerful thinker, and, notwithstanding the disadvantages of his youth, he is possessed of a large fund of learning. His manners are plain and unaffected, and his tastes are as simple as in times long gone by. He was married, in 1840, to Caroline Rosecrantz, of Middletown, Connecticut. His residence is in Jefferson, the seat of Ashtabula county, Ohio. He has two sons, one of whom is Major James H. Wade, of the 9th Regular Cavalry United States army.

JONES, JOHN PAUL, Editor and Proprietor of the *Toledo Blade*, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, June 23d, 1839, descending from Scotch-Irish ancestry. There he passed his childhood and his school days, leaving the high school there in 1856. He was a bright scholar, fond of books, but quite as fond of fun. He studied well and attentively in that school, the world, and as a boy was alert, observant and inquiring, gaining a vast deal of practical information where the ordinary boy would have seen no opportunity, and exemplifying in a marked manner the sound sense of the philosopher's advice, to "go through life with your eyes and ears open." At the age of seventeen he set out to seek his fortune, and landed in Chicago in 1856, with even a less foundation on which to build it than the traditional half-dollar of Robert Collyer, or the oft-heralded impecuniosity of Horace Greeley. He began his business career as messenger-boy and index-clerk in the office of the old G. & C. U. Railroad, remaining with that company, but constantly earning and receiving promotion, until 1860. Having by this time attracted the attention of the officials of other lines, who were not slow to recognize his unusual business qualities, and were shrewd enough to argue the possibilities of the man from the marked characteristics of the boy, he found himself at liberty to make choice among several desirable positions. He became at this time Cashier for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and the subsequent history of the several lines that then sought his services abundantly confirmed the sagacity that guided his choice. After three years in this position he was made Chief Clerk of the General Freight Department at Toledo. A year later he was elected Local Treasurer of the company, and continued in that office until the company removed its head-quarters to Chicago, and Mr. Jones elected to engage in a different line of business. When it became a matter of certainty that the general

offices of the Lake Shore Railroad would be transferred to Chicago, Mr. Jones' standing and popularity in Toledo were at once demonstrated. Several leading citizens, understanding that this movement would probably take Mr. Jones to Chicago, approached him on the subject and insisted on his remaining in Toledo. Mr. Jones' own judgment was not averse to their suggestions, provided the way seemed open. Pending the consideration of this matter, Mr. Jones met Mr. Locke socially, and a one-half interest in the *Blade* coming into the market about this time, the result was that in 1867 Mr. Jones purchased one-fourth of the *Blade*, Mr. Locke (Nasby) taking a one-fourth interest at the same time. Mr. Jones became at once its business manager, and by his financial ability and admirable executive talent added to its growth in assisting it to be one of the most profitable newspaper enterprises in the West, placing it in the front rank among the leading journals of the United States. In 1872 he, with Mr. Locke, bought the other half of the *Blade*, and in February, 1875, Mr. Jones became its sole proprietor. Continuing, as he has always done, to manage its affairs, he also controls and directs its policy, and will undoubtedly make it, if he has not already done so, one of the most powerful and far-reaching political organs of the Northwest. He is a clear thinker, quick to apprehend, ready to take and strong to hold a position, and possesses in an unusual degree the ability to present briefly and tellingly the points which determine his advocacy of a measure or his repudiation of a policy. He is exceptionally correct in his intuitions, and following, as he does, his convictions with perfect and straightforward honesty, his success, accomplished or prospective, is not problematical. Mr. Jones is a Republican, from political convictions, cast his first vote for Lincoln, and is one among the most active members of that party. He has never held public office, and has neither time nor inclination therefor. He was at one time a member of Chicago Light Artillery, Company A. Mr. Jones married, October 1st, 1863, Rosa Bell, of Rock Island, Illinois.

TAYLOR, ALEXANDER D., was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, November 1st, 1799, and was taken in infancy to Belmont county, Ohio, where he received a common school education, and was married to Sarah Danner, March 10th, 1825. He farmed, manufactured brick, dealt in real estate, and taught school, prior to his settlement on a farm in Oxford township, Guernsey county, in 1832. Here he served as Justice of the Peace for a number of years, during which time he studied law and military tactics, serving as Captain, Colonel, and afterwards as General of Ohio militia, until the organization ceased, proving himself a thorough tactician and first-rate commander. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State, and practised his profession many years in the courts of eastern Ohio, a portion of the time in partnership with the late Benjamin S. Cowen, of St. Clairsville. Being an active local politician, he was chosen as the nominee of the Whig party for State Senator in the days of its adversity in the district, and made a good run. General Taylor tendered his services to the country at the outbreak of the slaveholders' rebellion, proffering to take a position in the field, but was dissuaded from doing so by Governor Dennison, in a letter commending his spirit of patriotism, on account of age and inactivity caused by corpulency. He died in Cambridge, October 15th, 1863, aged sixty-four years. Sarah Taylor, his widow, survives in good health, residing in Cambridge, aged seventy-three years. They reared and educated on the farm in Guernsey county the following children: William Penn, John Clarkson, Joseph Danner, Alexander Addison, James Byron, George Kennon, Wilson Shannon, Thomas Corwin, David Danner, and Sarah Eliza. All these survive, except William, who died February 18th, 1870, aged forty-four years. Two daughters died in youth. The surviving daughter is the wife of Rev. A. L. Petty, of the Pittsburgh Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, and Presiding Elder of Cambridge district for four years past. Several of the sons are elsewhere mentioned in this work.

SLOTTER, EZRA, Real Estate Dealer, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on December 10th, 1810. He is of Welsh-Scotch descent, although his ancestors, on both his father's and his mother's side, were, for generations, residents of New Jersey, and were identified with the early history of Long Island. He enjoyed in his youth the meagre educational advantages to be obtained in the log school houses of the pioneer settlement in which he was born, obtaining there the mere rudiments of an English education, employing thus the intervals when he could be spared from the work of assisting his father to clear up the wilderness and prepare the land for cultivation. When he was twenty-five years old he embarked in business for himself, opening a general country store in Butler county. He continued in this business for eighteen years, achieving a fair success during that time. His health, however, was delicate, and the confinement incident to mercantile business disagreed with him. He gave up storekeeping, therefore, in 1856, removed to Hamilton, and there engaged in the real estate business, which has ever since continued to occupy him. He has mixed but little in politics, but has been identified with all measures, political or otherwise, which had for their purpose the improvement of the city and the elevation of society. He is a man of quiet, equable disposition, but possessing great strength of character and unyielding integrity. His business career has been one of quiet, steady success, and his home is one of the most elegant and refined in the city.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary L. Good, of Butler county, to whom he was married in 1835. She died in 1841, leaving two children. In 1844 he married Catherine M. Miller, also of Butler county. Three children have resulted from this union, two of whom still survive.

FIRBY, HON. JOSIAH, Manufacturer and Inventor of the first Bung-Making Machine, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1816. With little schooling and at an early age he was placed to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1837 he and his father moved to Cincinnati, and there, relinquishing their original intention of settling in St. Louis, decided to become permanent residents of the city. Here he continued to work at his trade until 1847, when an incident occurred which turned the work of his life into a new channel. His attention was called to the necessity of a machine for making bungs. Upon this long-felt need he centred his thoughts, and before a year had elapsed his idea was perfected and the desired machine completed. In the following year he secured its protection under patent rights. Before he was able to reap any permanent benefit from his invention, however, his entire establishment was consumed by fire. Leaving the scene of his misfortune, north of the canal, he located his factory on Seventh street, east of Sycamore street, and there at once applied himself to the construction of a new machine. Without funds, and hampered also by various debts, he was placed temporarily in very embarrassing circumstances, and was compelled to prosecute his labors at a great disadvantage. But knowing the value of his invention, and placing unlimited faith in the future realization of his hopes, he continued at his toil, persistently and bravely. Becoming dissatisfied with his first and second machines, he produced and patented others, until he had obtained, in all, patents on nine or ten different inventions—bung-making machines. In 1868 he manufactured a machine which turned out one hundred bungs per minute, and his most sanguine friends imagined that he had reached the most perfect result possible. In 1875 he completed another whose productive capacity was over thirty thousand perfect bungs per hour. May 31st, 1875, several hundred gentlemen assembled to witness the working of this machine, among them many competent judges of mechanical productions, and all testified in glowing terms to its excellence and thoroughness. On this occasion a generous banquet was provided at the expense of the inventor, at which M. Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and several other well-known citizens, delivered congratulatory speeches. This factory has been, for several years, located on Lodge street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and has now in constant use five or six bung makers, with saws, planing machines, and every mechanical invention designed to increase the value of time and labor. The sales and business relations of this house are large and important, their trade connections extending like a net-work over the entire Union and the Canadas, and existing even in Europe. Since 1873 the establishment has been owned and operated by a stock company, of which the original head and founder is President and chief stockholder. Probably no other manufacture has brought wealth to Cincinnati from a larger area of the country than this, while, with an extension of the patent, the inventor will certainly acquire a very large fortune. Other bung-machines since in use are merely modifications of his invention, and in many points of inferior excellence. In addition to attending to his own private interests, he has been concerned in a more or less intimate relation in many of the more important measures bearing upon the growth and advancement of the city. He was one of the projectors of the Southern Railroad, and for several years was President of the Board of Trade Railroad Committee. To that body he subsequently submitted several important reports. He became one of the originators of the Board of Trade, and in 1870 was elected to occupy its presidential chair. He is now one of its most active and valued members. For several years he officiated as President of the Cincinnati, Rockport, & Southwestern Railway Company. In 1863 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the State Legislature, and served through his term of two years with marked ability. He has also been mentioned recently in connection with the Governorship of the State. Peculiarly the architect of his own fortune, he has deservedly acquired the favorable reputation which, bringing him prominently before the public, promises to place him in a high and honorable position. The "National Union Association," an important war organization, came into being in his office, and to his efforts and labors its successful existence is mainly attributable. He was a member of its Executive Committee. It was officered by many of the leading citizens of Cincinnati, and was composed of from four to five thousand members, in Hamilton county, with branch organizations throughout the State. Acting as the people's medium in contributing toward defraying election expenses, and aiding in every way the cause of the Union, it was free from any aspect of secrecy or taint of nativism, aiming only to support and defend the principles and measures of the Federal government. One of the leading sentiments of the Association was: "Forgetting all past political differences, and placing the salvation of the Union above all party or other predilections, we are for the maintenance of the Federal government against all enemies at home or abroad." Through this organization, and the zealous and efficient part he took in its action, he first came into political prominence. It remained intact until the close of the war, when the few hundred dollars still remaining in its treasury were given to one of the charitable institutions of the city. Wholly without personal political aspirations, he yet takes an earnest interest in the important movements of the day, and is

J. C. C. Holenshade

untiring in his exertions to secure for the local and general governments the services of those best qualified to fill the various offices. He was married in 1837 to Miss Hargy, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOLENSHADE, JAMES C. C., Merchant and Manufacturer, was born on May 12th, 1828, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was. of Scotch-Irish descent on both sides of his family, although his father was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and his mother at Marysville, Kentucky. His father was an invalid, and the son was ambitious to render himself independent of parental support at the earliest possible moment. When he was only seven years of age he began to work for his own livelihood. It may readily be supposed, therefore, that his educational advantages, during his earlier years, at least, were of the most limited description. But though he gained but a meagre supply of knowledge from books, he put himself, thus early, in the way of acquiring a practical knowledge which was to stand him in better stead, later in life, than any amount of mere book-learning could possibly have done. When he was seven years old, he went to work as a breaker of type in the Cincinnati Type Foundry of Wilson, Guilford & Co. Here he worked through years of patient industry, graduating in every department of the establishment. Then—for it was the most natural thing in the world to step from the making of types to the using thereof—he went to work in the printing office of Brooks & Co. Here he remained until he had mastered the details of the business, and then, still following the natural sequence of industrial progress, he entered the book-binding establishment of Cropper & Co. He remained in this business long enough to fit himself for the performance of all the duties of every department. Notwithstanding the fact that he had no school opportunities up to this time, or perhaps in consequence of that fact, his love and respect for books were intense, and his present occupation served to increase them. The opportunity to develop and gratify his literary taste was what he earnestly desired. Therefore, on leaving the bookbindery, he sought and obtained employment in the book-store of J. C. & W. P. Jones. Here he not only gratified the desire so long felt, but also acquired a thorough knowledge of practical business details. He was prepossessing in manner, and his rare business capacity was manifest to all, and these qualities, attracting, as they did, the attention of many, led to his engagement, at a lucrative salary, with one of the leading merchants of the city. For several years after this he was employed in the dry-goods house of John M. Bradstreet, and was subsequently engaged in the queensware business with William Lilley, and in both places he won the high regard of employers and patrons. Still entertaining his literary ambition, and having in view a professional life, he took up a systematic course of study, and by dint of untiring application, he passed through the course at Woodward High School, Cincinnati, and was rapidly advancing still farther, when failing health compelled him, for the time at least, to give up the severe strain of so much mental labor, and to relinquish his cherished project of professional life. With a view to giving a full share of work to his body as well as his mind, he next took employment in the moulding department of William Resor & Co.'s foundry, in Cincinnati. He possessed great mechanical and inventive genius, and very soon developed rare mechanical skill, and these qualities were speedily recognized, and won for him rapid promotion. He possessed strong and marked personal characteristics, and these gave him a high degree of influence among those with whom he was thrown in contact. During the remarkable strike of the workmen in the stove manufactories of Cincinnati, in 1848, this influence was shown to be extraordinary, and directed by his cool judgment and his clear perceptions, it enabled him to prevent many an act of hostility and violence. He could not bring himself to remain idle, during the strike or at any other time, so he became salesman for Buss & Shephard, on Fifth street. He had long since determined to go into business on his own account, and therefore he remained but a short time with this firm, notwithstanding their tempting offer of fifty per cent. of the profits of a branch establishment, on condition that he would manage it. His sympathy with the striking mechanics was very great, and he became their active and zealous advocate. The workmen, on their part, chose him, a skilled mechanic, a promising merchant, and a man of rare and valuable personal qualities, for their fitting champion. His interest in the workingmen's movement, and his purpose to establish himself in business in some other capacity than that of employé, led him to develop a plan, striking in its boldness and comprehensiveness. In pursuance of this plan, he organized a corporation, the stock of which was to be paid in labor. This work he began and prosecuted on his own personal resources and credit, and the result of his exertions was the erection and the successful operation of the Moulders' Union Foundry, at California, Ohio, eight miles above Cincinnati. When the success of this enterprise had become fully assured, he resigned his position as President and Manager of the association, and engaged in the hardware business in Cincinnati. In this he continued for several years, and achieved great success in it. When the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was being built, he competed with the Eastern establishments for the supply of bolts, etc., needed in the work. He was awarded a heavy contract, to be fulfilled in thirty days, and, although he had no factory of his own, he was so energetic and enterprising that his full supply of material was forthcoming one day before the time stipulated. This success led to the organization of the firm of Holenshade & Brother, who owned and operated the Great Western Bolt Works, of Cincinnati, for a term of several years, during which their success was

great and uninterrupted. In 1860, although only thirty-two years of age, he retired from active business life, and devoted himself to the culture and improvement of his fruit farm on Colerain turnpike, about six miles from Cincinnati. The breaking out of the war, however, recalled him to the field of active business enterprise. When the first call for army wagons was made, in May, 1861, he determined to secure to his native city the advantages to be derived from meeting that call. He was not in the wagon-making business, but with the versatility that characterized him, he went into it, and bid for and secured the contract for supplying the needed wagons. Soon he was at the head of an establishment employing from 300 to 600 men, and so great was his executive ability that he reduced his organization to a working system which enabled him to turn out a perfect wagon every thirty minutes. Throughout the war, aided by his personal influence in the departments at Washington, he managed to retain at Cincinnati the depot of supplies for the armies of the West and Southwest. His fitness to meet and master emergencies was well illustrated by his construction of the celebrated pontoon train, consisting of 160 large wagons, 80 boats, and all the needed equipments therefor. This great achievement was accomplished and the entire train in readiness for the army within eleven days after the order was given, just following the battle of Stone River. His inventive genius was no less than his executive ability, and it found fitting acknowledgment in the reports of Admiral Dahlgren and General Ripley, regarding his Cincinnati breech-loading cannon. As an employer he always possessed in an eminent degree the affection and regard of his workmen, the result of his warm and active sympathy with all their efforts; and more than one beautiful and substantial token, presented by those in his employ, testify to the appreciation with which they regarded him. In the midst of all his multifarious activities he was an earnest and consistent Christian. From early youth he was a member, and at the time of his death a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church. For nearly a score of years he was the devoted Superintendent of the Sabbath-school of his church, and was active and prominent in promoting all the benevolent works of the church, besides giving his influence to the advancement of all societies having a beneficial and benevolent purpose. In the orders of Masonry and Odd Fellowship he was specially prominent and active. His philanthropy no less than his patriotism led him during the war to make an offer which was as characteristic as it was practical. He proposed to serve as Treasurer of Hamilton county for two years, and to devote the entire proceeds of the office—approximating $30,000 per annum—to the benefit of the families of the soldiers in the field. His munificent offer was declined by his party, and his liberality found other modes of expression. He gave freely of money, time, and personal effort. He was one of the most active managers of the great Sanitary Fair of Cincinnati, having charge of a department which netted to the Sanitary Commission $61,626.33. He was exempted, by reason of physical disabilities, from military service; but though not liable to the draft, he furnished not less than four substitutes to the army. For seven years he was an active member of the Cincinnati Fire Department, and did much to bring it to its present high standard. His family residence stands on College Hill, where he did much by his energy and liberality to promote the cause of education. He was the founder and one of the most active promoters of the Ohio Female College there. When the college building was destroyed by fire he at once undertook its reconstruction, furnishing the means and superintending the work. The new edifice—much superior to the old—was ready for occupancy in a surprisingly short time, and the educational work of the institution was not seriously checked. As funds to reimburse him for his advances—although he generously tendered about twenty-five per cent. of the outlay as a gift to the college if the remainder should be raised—were not provided, he ultimately became the owner of the property, and conducted the college as a private affair. The reverses of the panic, united to differences with some of his teachers, tended to diminish the patronage of the college, and an offer to convert the building into a sanitarium for the treatment of nervous disorders was accepted in the winter of 1873. It will thus be seen that he was especially interested in the cause of female education; indeed, for over sixteen years he made it his life-work. About this time his health began to fail, and from May 1st, 1875, until his death on January 9th, 1876, he was a constant sufferer, requiring watchers at night. He was upheld through all his suffering by his firm faith, which, producing patience and even cheerfulness, rendered his sick-chamber a place full of instruction and inspiration to his family and friends. His life was an eminently active one. It is full of encouragement to those who are hemmed about by adverse circumstances; but perhaps the most valuable lesson it teaches is that the best success is only attained by doing everything thoroughly, from the first step to the last.

BURNET, JUDGE JACOB, LL. D., was the son of Dr. William Burnet the elder, of Newark, New Jersey, and the grandson of Dr. Ichabod Burnet, a native of Scotland, who was educated at Edinburgh, removed to America soon after his education was finished, and settled at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he practised his profession with great success as a physician and surgeon until his death, in 1773, at the advanced age of eighty. Dr. William Burnet was born in 1730, educated at Nassau Hall during the Presidency of the Rev. Aaron Burr, and graduated in 1749, before that institution was removed to Princeton. He studied medicine under Dr. Staats, of New York, and practised it with success until the difficulties with the mother

country became alarmingly serious, when he took an active and leading part in resisting the encroachments of the British government. He was a member of the Newark Committee of Safety, composed of himself, Judge J. Hedden, and Major S. Hays, until, in 1776, he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. He resigned that position to accept an appointment as Surgeon-General of the Eastern Division of the American army, which position he filled with distinction until the close of the war. Dr. Burnet died in 1791, in the sixty-first year of his age. Jacob Burnet, his sixth son, was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 22d, 1770, was educated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, under the Presidency of Dr. Witherspoon, and graduated with honor, in September, 1791. He remained there a year as a resident graduate, and then entered the office of Judge Boudinot, of Newark, as a student of law, and under that distinguished lawyer laid the foundation for his future attainments in his profession. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State in the spring of 1796, and proceeded at once to Cincinnati, in the neighborhood of which his father had made considerable investments. At that time Cincinnati was a small village of log cabins, including about fifteen rough, unfinished frame houses with stone chimneys. There was not a brick house in it, and only about 150 inhabitants, and the entire white population of the Northwestern Territory was estimated at about 15,000 souls. In 1798 it was ascertained that the Territory contained 5000 white male inhabitants, and was entitled to enter upon the second grade of Territorial Government provided for under the ordinance of 1787. This provided for a General Assembly, consisting of representatives elected by the citizens of the Territory, and a Legislative Council of five persons, nominated by the lower House and appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. Judge Burnet was appointed by President John Adams a member of the first Legislative Council, together with James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver, and David Vance. He remained a member of this body until the organization of the State government in 1802–3. The practice of his profession, which obliged him to travel over the whole settled portion of the Territory as far as Detroit, in Michigan, on the north, and Vincennes, in Indiana, enabled him to become acquainted with the Territory and the people by personal observation, and in the Legislative Council he was able to use the information thus acquired to good purpose in shaping legislation to meet the wants of the rapidly growing population of the Territory, and was himself the author of most of the important measures adopted by the Legislature. When it was proposed to go into a State government, Judge Burnet believed the step premature and opposed the action, and when the State was formed he retired from active participation in politics and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. His talents, ripe scholarship, and brilliancy as an advocate secured for him from the first an extensive and lucrative practice, and enabled him to assume and maintain the foremost position at the bar, until, in 1817, he retired from the practice of the law. In the year 1821 he was persuaded to accept an appointment by the Governor to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and was subsequently elected by the Legislature to the same place. In 1828 he resigned his position on the bench and was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy occasioned by the retirement of General William H. Harrison, and accepted the position on the condition that he should not be considered a candidate for re-election, but on the expiration of his term be permitted to carry out his long-cherished purpose of retiring to private life. His term expired in 1833, and from that time until his death, in 1853, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, he took no further active part in public affairs. As a lawyer and legislator Judge Burnet was without doubt the most influential and prominent person in the section of country he represented and with which his interests were identified. Educated amid the stirring scenes of the Revolution, and the scarcely less stirring scenes connected with the discussion and adoption of the Federal Constitution; brought into association with Washington and Hamilton and other leaders of the struggle for independence, through his father's intimacy with and friendship for them; with great natural ability united to thorough scholarship, and having with it all strong and decided convictions and great energy and persistence in enforcing them, he was eminently qualified to take the leading part he did in developing the resources of the great Northwestern Territory and in shaping its institutions. As a lawyer he was the acknowledged leader of the bar in the West. Within the period of twenty years—which was about the extent of his practice at the bar—few men have been engaged in more important causes or with more uniform success. His fame as an advocate was coextensive with the West, and the story of his forensic efforts is perpetuated in the traditions of his profession. About the time, also, of his appointment to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, he was elected to fill the Professorship of Law in the University of Lexington, Virginia, and received from that institution the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, an honor subsequently conferred upon him, also, by his own *Alma Mater*, Nassau Hall. It has already been stated that while in the Territorial Legislature Judge Burnet was the author of most of the necessary legislation. During the session of 1799 alone he prepared and reported the following bills: "To regulate the admission and practice of attorneys-at-law," "to confirm and give force to certain laws enacted by the Governor and Judges," a bill making promissory notes negotiable, a bill to authorize and regulate arbitrations, a bill to regulate the service and return of process in certain cases, a bill establishing courts for the trial of small causes, a bill to prevent trespassing by cutting of timber, a bill providing for the appointment of constables, a bill defining privileges in certain cases, a bill to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors into certain

Indian towns, a bill for the appointment of general officers in the militia of the Territory, a bill to revise the laws adopted or made by the Governors and Judges, a bill for the relief of the poor, a bill repealing certain laws or parts of laws, and a bill for the punishment of arson. He was also appointed to prepare and report rules for conducting the business of the Legislative Council, and an answer to the Governor's address to the two houses at the opening of the session. Also to draft a memorial to Congress in behalf of purchasers of land in the Miami country, and a complimentary address to the President of the United States. After the formation of the State government he succeeded, by his researches into the laws of Virginia and his lucid demonstration of the same, in settling in favor of the State of Ohio the right which Kentucky controverted of arresting criminals on the river between the two States. Under the system established for the sale of the public domain by the law of 1800 and acts supplementary thereto, an immense debt was contracted and became due to the government of the United States from the people of the West, exceeding the entire amount of money in circulation in the West. The debt had been accumulating for twenty years, and was swelling daily with increasing rapidity. The first emigrants to the West, and the greater part of those who followed them from time to time, were compelled by necessity to purchase on credit, exhausting their means to the last dollar in raising the first payment on their entries. The debt due the government in 1820 at the different Western land offices amounted to $22,000,000, an amount far exceeding the ability of the debtors to pay. Thousands of industrious men, some of whom had paid one, some two, and some three instalments on their lands, and had toiled day and night in clearing, enclosing, and improving them, became convinced that they would be forfeited and their money and labor lost. This appalling prospect spread a deep gloom over the community, and it was evident that if the government attempted to enforce its claims universal bankruptcy would ensue. Serious fears were felt that any attempt on the part of the government to enforce its claim would meet with resistance, and probably result in civil war. Judge Burnet, at this crisis of affairs, gave the matter his most earnest attention, with a view of devising a plan of relief, and was able to mature and propose a plan which met the approval of all the sufferers, and so commended itself to Congress and the government that it was speedily adopted. The evils threatened were thus averted, and the prosperity and rapid settlement of the county greatly promoted. Judge Burnet recognized at a very early period the importance to the trade and commerce of the West of the unobstructed navigation of the Ohio river, and especially the importance to the trade of the upper Ohio of removing the obstruction caused by the falls in the river at Louisville. He was one of the first to advocate the construction of a canal around the falls, and was appointed by the State of Indiana one of several commissioners for carrying out this project, in which he took a warm and active part. Considerable progress was made in the work when the rival project of a canal on the Kentucky shore was started, which met with more general favor. This caused the abandonment of the Indiana canal, and the canal on the Kentucky shore was constructed, thus removing one of the most serious obstructions to the navigation of the upper Ohio. The construction of a canal from the Ohio river, at Cincinnati, to Lake Erie, at Toledo, Ohio—thus affording water communication between the commerce of the lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys—was another matter that enlisted the warmest support of Judge Burnet. Under an Act of Congress, making a large grant of public land in aid of this project, considerable progress was made in the work, when it was found that certain conditions and restrictions in the original grant were such as to greatly embarrass, if not to defeat, the completion of the work, which greatly languished and was about to be abandoned. Judge Burnet, on taking his place in the Senate, secured the appointment of a committee of the Senate to take into consideration the modification of the original grant so as to remove its objectionable features, and appearing before the committee in behalf of the measure. His representations were so effective that he was requested by the committee to draw up a report embodying the principal facts in support of the claim, and also a bill to carry it into effect. The committee presented the report and bill, with a recommendation that it should pass. It did pass both houses and became a law during the session, and without doubt secured the completion of the canal. In the Senate he was the friend and associate of Adams, Clay, and Webster, and was especially the friend and admirer of the latter, with whom he occupied a desk in the Senate chamber. When General Haynes of South Carolina made his celebrated speech on nullification, which elicited Mr. Webster's more celebrated reply, Mr. Webster was absent from the Senate, and it was remarked that in his reply he answered General Haynes' points seriatim, as if he had been present and heard them. Judge Burnet, who heard Haynes' speech, took full notes of it and gave them to Mr. Webster, who was thus prepared to make his reply as if personally present. No one was more delighted with Mr. Webster's unanswerable rejoinder than Judge Burnet, who had thus assisted to call it forth. With the close of Judge Burnet's term in the Senate his public career ended. In full vigor of mind and body, with brilliant prospects of political preferment before him if he would but seek it, he chose rather to spend the remainder of his days as a private citizen. He was not ambitious of place; he was driven to accept office from a sense of duty, and not by ambition. As soon as the duty was discharged he returned to private life. In the year 1837, at the request of a friend, he wrote a series of letters detailing at some length such facts and incidents relating to the early settlement of the Northwestern Territory as were within his recollection and were considered worth preserving. These

letters were laid before the Historical Society of Ohio, and ordered to be printed among the transactions of that institution. A few years later, at the solicitation of many personal friends, he revised and enlarged these letters and put them in a form more convenient for publication, and in 1847 published his "Notes on the Northwestern Territory," which is a very valuable contribution to the history of this region. Judge Burnet was married on the second day of January, 1800, at Marietta, Ohio, to Rebecca Wallace, daughter of the Rev. Matthew Wallace, a Presbyterian clergyman, with whom he lived in wedlock fifty-three years, and who outlived him fourteen years. By her he had eleven children, five of whom arrived at maturity and survived him at his death. In appearance Judge Burnet was rather above medium height, erect in form, with animated countenance and piercing eyes. His manners were dignified and courteous to all. Reared in the school of Washington and Hamilton, he had the manners of that age. His colloquial powers were uncommonly fine. He expressed himself in ordinary conversation with the precision, energy, and polish of an accomplished orator. His opinions were clear, sharply defined, and held with great tenacity. His friendships were ardent and lasting. Time or outward changes made with him no difference. He who once won his friendship, unless proved to be unworthy, enjoyed it for life. It is related of him that when Aaron Burr was in Cincinnati seeking to enlist in his treasonable designs as many prominent persons as possible, he sought an interview with Judge Burnet, who, although unaware of Burr's designs, yet peremptorily refused to receive him, giving as his reason that he would never shake the hand of the murderer of Hamilton, his father's friend and his own. In morality and integrity he was above suspicion both in his public career and in private life. He was a firm believer in the truth of Christianity and the inspiration of the Bible; and although a Presbyterian both from conviction and preference, he was far removed from anything like sectarian bigotry. Ministers of all denominations were at all times welcome and honored guests in his house. On the 10th of May, 1853, in his eighty-fourth year, with his mind still vigorous, his memory still unimpaired, and his bodily vigor such as to give promise of still more advanced old age, he died at his home in Cincinnati, of acute disease, after a comparatively short illness.

ELY, JAMES SYKES, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, Druggist, was born near Darlington, Hartford county, Maryland, August 22d, 1832. His parents, Jacob Ely and Sarah (Brown) Ely, were members of the Society of Friends. His paternal ancestors came from England to America in the year of the foundation by William Penn of the city of Philadelphia, and under the auspices of that famous Quaker. He moved with his parents to Ohio when three months of age, settling in Morristown, Belmont county. His early education, necessarily limited in degree and kind, was obtained in a common school and in a seminary which had a brief existence in the village of Lloydsville. After the age of twelve years his studies were pursued with ardent perseverance at home, but without the aid of a preceptor. While in his seventeenth year he began the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. C. Schooley, then of Martin's Ferry, Belmont county, Ohio, and finished the standard course, as it was constituted at the time, in three years. Deterred by his extreme youthfulness from entering at once and actively on the practice of his profession, he assumed the role of educator temporarily, and found employment in teaching until 1856. He then began the practice of medicine in Somerton, Belmont county, Ohio, and in the early part of the year 1862 attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, graduating in the following June. Upon a call being made for surgeons, for service in the Union army of volunteers, he attended an examination held in Columbus, Ohio, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 126th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, November 18th, 1862. He joined the regiment at Cumberland, Maryland. June 14th, 1863, when that force was driven out of Martinsburg, Virginia, he volunteered to remain with the wounded Union soldiers, and consequently fell into the hands of the enemy, by whom he was paroled and kindly treated. About the 12th of the succeeding August he rejoined his regiment at New York city. While at Martinsburg two corps of Lee's army passed through the place en route to Gettysburg, and he then counted 256 pieces of artillery in their train. On their return he "had the pleasure of hearing Lee's troops d—n him for the defeat." Following the fortunes of the regiment, he received a commission as Surgeon, February 8th, 1864. In the ensuing March he passed the examination of the United States Board of Examiners, at Washington, District of Columbia, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers by the President, April 21st, 1864. The eve of the inauguration of the Wilderness campaign being at hand, he resolved to hold this commission and remain with the regiment. He was subsequently assigned to the operating staff of his brigade, and there found incessant, trying, and exhaustive work. Upon the arrival of the army at Cold Harbor he reported to the head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, and was assigned to duty with the depot field hospitals at White House, Virginia. In the latter part of June, 1864, these hospitals were removed to City Point, Virginia. He was there on duty for a time with the 6th Army Corps Hospital, and also with the 5th Army Corps Hospital. On December 22d, 1864, he was placed in charge of Cavalry Corps Hospital, principally, however, for the purpose of accomplishing its reorganization. Early in January, 1865, he was placed in charge of the Depot Field Hospital of the 6th Army Corps, and retained that

position until after Lee's surrender and all the hospitals at the place were broken up. May 26th, 1865, having remained until the last moment, he transferred all the remaining hospital inmates aboard the hospital steamer "Connecticut," in charge of J. B. Hood, Surgeon of United States Volunteers, for transit to Washington city. After turning in all medical and hospital supplies, he was ordered to duty at the Camp Dennison Hospital, June, 1865, under Dr. McDermot, Surgeon of United States Volunteers. On the following August 12th he was ordered to take charge of the City General Hospital at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he was eventually mustered out, leaving the service October 16th, 1865. He then returned to his home, and November 7th of the same year moved to Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio, where he has since permanently resided, engaged in the control of a prosperous drug trade. After reaching home he received a brevet promotion from the United States. In 1868 he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. His first votes were cast in favor of the "Free-Soil" party, and since the rise of the Republican party he has uniformly given it a warm and earnest support, and used his best endeavors to contribute to its success.

STEWART, HENRY C., Proprietor of the Empire Bakery, Cincinnati, was born October 3d, 1838, at the village of Mount Washington, Hamilton county, Ohio. On the paternal side he is of Scotch extraction. He worked at farming until he was sixteen years of age, attending the district school during the winter months. He then entered a country store as clerk, where he remained two years, in the meantime devoting his leisure hours to the study of bookkeeping, and was quite a proficient when his engagement ceased at this store, having also gained a general knowledge of business. He subsequently found employment as a bookkeeper and salesman in a lumber establishment, where he gave entire satisfaction to the proprietor during the year of his service. At the expiration of his engagement there, it now being the autumn of 1859, he made a trip South with a flat-boat laden with produce, and returned in July, 1860. In September of the same year he commenced making preparations for a second trip, and started in November and returned in April, 1861, this venture also proving a successful one. On his return home he was elected to the clerkship of Spencer township, on the Democratic ticket, and served in that position with satisfaction until the following September, when he resigned and enlisted as a private soldier in the 48th Ohio Regiment of Infantry, and soon after—on account of his superior qualification for the position—was made a Quartermaster Sergeant, which office he held until January, 1863, when by a special order, at his own request, he received a discharge and returned to Cincinnati, where he remained until March. He then proceeded to Lagrange, Tennessee, to accept a position in the Quartermaster's Department as clerk, again returning to Cincinnati in the following November, and again entered the Quartermaster's Department as Auditing Clerk, under Captain D. W. McClelling, which position he held for two and a half years, or until three months after the close of the war, his services being highly appreciated during the whole period. On returning to private life he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a wholesale mercantile house on West Front street, where he remained until August, 1870, at which time he purchased a furniture factory north of the canal, and commenced the manufacture of bedsteads. The business, however, did not prove remunerative, and he disposed of the establishment in 1872, and subsequently opened a flour store at No. 33 Vine street, under the firm-name of H. C. Stewart & Co., and shortly after the house went into operation he established a bakery at 344 West Sixth street. This latter business soon grew to such proportions as to oblige him to close his business on Vine street and devote his whole time to the bakery. He accordingly disposed of his interest in the flour store, and has since given all his energy and attention to his last venture. It was not long, however, before his increasing business demanded more commodious quarters. He accordingly removed to the large store and bakery in the Murch block, on Sixth street near Central avenue, known as Murch's Arcade. After two years, again finding the premises too restricted for the business, he was obliged to seek a larger building, and finally secured the commodious structure Nos. 336 to 342 West Sixth street, between Smith and Mound, formerly known as the Central Market. Here he has fitted up the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the West. He is a thorough business man, affable, polite, and courteous to all. His success furnishes evidence that by industry, energy, and perseverance, with correct principles and integrity of character, a man can raise himself to the highest standing among the business men of a great city. He was married June 22d, 1864, to Irene Roll, of Cincinnati, and is the father of four children, three daughters and one son.

ANDREWS, COLONEL LORIN, ex-President of Kenyon College, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, April 1st, 1819. His early life was passed on his father's farm, and in obtaining a good common school education. He afterwards took a collegiate course, and spent some time in common school teaching. He became warmly interested in the improvement of the common schools. He was a prominent member and officer of the Ohio Teachers' Association; in 1853 its choice for State School Commissioner, and in 1854 its President. At the height of his influence and labors he was chosen President of Kenyon College, and, as was said

A. T. Stewart

by Bishop McIlvaine in his funeral sermon, "all the highest expectations of his administration were more than fulfilled." In April, 1861, when President Lincoln made his call for troops, his was the first name received by Governor Dennison. He was commissioned Colonel of the 4th Ohio Infantry, enlisted for three months. When this organization was changed to one calling for three years' service, he was retained in the same command. He fell a victim to the exposure incident to camp life while stationed in West Virginia. His death occurred at Gambier, Ohio, whither he had gone to be cared for, September 18th, 1861. He was a patriot of the purest type, and one of the earliest and costliest offerings of Ohio to the cause of the Union.

WEITZEL, COLONEL LEWIS, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, August 20th, 1837. He received his education in the common schools of that city, and afterwards served an apprenticeship to the trade of brass. After finishing his trade he went to New Orleans, and remained in the Southwest until the breaking out of the war. Returning home, he enlisted as a private in the 28th Ohio Infantry. He rose from the ranks to a First Lieutenancy, and then resigned his commission to return home to attend to some interests demanding his attention. He re-entered the army as a Captain and Aide-de-Camp on General Butler's staff, being afterwards transferred to the 25th Corps, commanded by his brother, General Godfrey Weitzel. After the fall of Richmond he accompanied his brother's command to Texas, and was mustered out of the service in March, 1866. A month later he entered the revenue service in a subordinate capacity, and in April, 1869, he was appointed Collector. When the consolidation of the districts took place he was made an Assessor, but was eventually again appointed Collector.

FEARING, BRIGADIER GENERAL BENJAMIN DANA, Merchant, was born in Harmar, Washington county, Ohio, October 10th, 1837. His paternal grandfather, Hon. Paul Fearing, moved to the West with the first colony of the Ohio Company, and at the first court organized in the Northwestern Territory, held in the block-house at Campus Martius, now Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, was admitted an attorney, and was the pioneer lawyer of the Territory. In 1797, in Cincinnati, he was appointed Judge. He also was the first delegate from the Northwest Territory, then embracing the whole of the United States possessions west and north of the Ohio river, to the national Congress. Through his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Dana, also a member of the Ohio Company, and one of the colony which founded Marietta, General Fearing is the lineal descendant of the fourth generation from General Israel Putnam. His youth was spent in his native place, chiefly in attendance at various schools, and in 1856 he graduated from Marietta College. The following two years he passed in the wholesale book and publishing house of Moon, Wilstach & Kay, Cincinnati, and the succeeding three years in the wholesale house of Shaffer & Roberts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While on a visit to Cincinnati in 1861 he received there the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter. Two days later he enlisted in the Zouave Guard, which immediately upon its organization set out for Washington, District of Columbia. At the subsequent organization of regiments at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the Guard became Company D of the 2d Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the imperilled capital, and thence to Virginia under the command of General Schenck. On the march, attending the battle of Bull Run, in which his company participated from the opening to the close, he received his first promotion, being made Fourth Corporal. After the battle he was offered, at Washington, by the Representatives in Congress from his district, the Adjutancy of the 36th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and again had it urged upon his acceptance at Columbus, Ohio. On both occasions the offer met with a refusal, as it was his intention to enter a regiment then in course of formation in the Quaker City. While with the Zouave company he was under the tuition of a French drill-master, and one of Ellsworth's best drill-sergeants, then an officer in the guard. He also had the advantage of the instruction given the regiment by Colonel Alexander McCook, and, as he purposed serving until the termination of the contest, he spent every available moment in study and practice, and lost no opportunity to gain information that could be of service in the eventful future. On the day of his discharge from the army, at the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Clark and Major Andrew, he entered the camp of the 36th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to assist in the instruction and organization of this body. At their urgent request, he accompanied those troops to West Virginia, on a sudden call to the field, serving in the double capacity of Acting Adjutant-General to General Slemmer—then in command of an important expedition—and Adjutant to Major Andrew, then in command of the forces. While in that service he received the appointment of First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 63d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Winning the esteem of General Slemmer by his zeal and ability, he was recommended by this officer to the Governor of Ohio for appointment to the Colonelcy of the 36th Regiment. Major Andrew, who had left the regiment in order to bear the recommendation to the Governor, met at Rosecrans' head-quarters Captain George Crook, of the 4th Regulars, the possessor, *in propria persona*, of the commission applied for. He then served through an important period as Crook's Adjutant, and received an appointment as Major, with orders to report to

Colonel Hildebrand, then recruiting the 77th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Camp Putnam, Ohio. There, knowing that the call to the front would be sharp and quick, he worked by night and by day to transform the new men fresh from the country into disciplined soldiers. While Grant was in front of Fort Donelson the expected summons came on a Sunday morning: "Your regiment will move at once to Paducah, Kentucky, and report to General W. T. Sherman. How soon will your command be ready to march?" The superior officer being absent and unattainable by telegraph, he answered: "In an hour." He then departed by the earliest train and boat, and his regiment was the first, out of the nine ordered from Ohio, to report at Paducah, Kentucky, to General W. T. Sherman. Early in April, when Sherman was conducting an expedition for the destruction of the bridges on the railroad near Iuka, Mississippi, sudden and heavy rains caused a rise in the bayous, which, taking effect upon Yellow creek, threatened seriously to cut off the return of his division to the boats. Fearing rode to the front, and, reporting the situation to Sherman, asked permission to build bridges of boats. Granting the request, Sherman gave him orders to the commodore of the fleet for all the yawls and gangway-planks needed from the fleet, and instructions to construct pontoon bridges. So rapidly and well was this order executed, that the General deemed it fitting to notice him in a highly complimentary manner. Afterward, while with Sherman, he was intrusted with a large share of the bridging operations on railroads and over streams, and of the construction of corduroy roads through the great swamp lands. At the battle of Shiloh, Colonel Hildebrand being in command of a brigade, while the Lieutenant-Colonel was at home, the command of the regiment devolved upon him, with the troops posted at Shiloh Church, the line of the regiment traversing the main Corinth road, which was regarded by Sherman as the key-point of his position. Realizing the importance of his post, he retained it with persistent tenacity and gallantly repulsed the desperate charges of the exultant and confident enemy for the capture of Taylor's Battery, A, of Chicago. The General commended the conduct of this regiment in its determined and protracted struggle for the position of the church, and in baffling the enemy in all his attempts to capture the coveted battery. The brigade commander, in his official report, says: "Major Benjamin D. Fearing, who commanded the 77th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was cool and brave, and acquitted himself with as much skill as an old officer of larger experience, and was not excelled by any other field-officer who came under my observation." During the battle of Shiloh he kept his regiment well into the edge of the fight. Its loss tells the story of its part in that engagement: one officer and forty-nine rank and file killed; seven officers and one hundred and seven men wounded, and three officers and fifty-three men missing; total killed, wounded and missing, two hundred and twenty. From Shiloh he commanded the regiment in all the active operations of Sherman's division during the siege of Corinth—constructing field-works, roads and bridges, picketing, skirmishing and fighting, until it rested in Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tennessee, July 21st, 1862. He was then promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and, having been mustered out of the 77th Regiment to secure the promotion, reported to his new command, the 92d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in his native State. Now again came the arduous labor of urging forward the preparation of his men for the approaching conflict. Spending very little time in the camp of instruction, however, they were soon ordered to the front, and, after a stirring period of marching and fighting in Virginia, moved with General Crook's command to East Tennessee, where there was an endless round of exciting soldier-life. Here, Colonel Van Voorhes being compelled by ill health to resign his position, Lieutenant-Colonel Fearing was promoted to the vacated Colonelcy. The command then joined the main Army of the Cumberland, with Crook's 3d Brigade in 4th Division, 14th Army Corps, and led the advance in the grand movement south in the spring. He was at the head of his regiment in the fight at Hoover's Gap, which General Reynolds gave him to hold after a magnificent charge, in which the cavalry of the division had driven the enemy through and beyond the position. The forces at his command to relieve the cavalry were the 18th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, the 92d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Andrew's Battery. The enemy made a splendid effort to plant himself in the gap and repossess it, but this vantage-ground was steadily held until the 14th Army Corps, under General Thomas, moved through the gap and swept everything before them. Soon after this came an important reconnoissance up to the enemy's works at Tullahoma, where he gained information of the greatest moment to the General in command. His regiment then fell under the command of that famous fighter, General John B. Turchin, and under him, with Reynolds' Division, 14th Army Corps, marched to Chickamauga, and was engaged in the very important preliminary skirmishes at Catlett's Gap, in Pigeon Mountain, the Chattanooga and Lafayette Pike, and at Lane's Church. At the opening of the action at Chickamauga he was sent in command of the 18th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and the 92d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry to recover some lost ground and recapture the lost regular battery (the rest of the brigade moving rapidly to a left point of the field where matters were approaching a crisis). After a sharp and stubborn contest the ground was retaken, the enemy falling back under the persistent pressure. In a third attempt to retake the battery he was severely wounded, a ball passing through the front part of his right and the thick portion of his left thigh. (The battery was eventually recaptured by the 9th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the same charge, which body entered into action on the right of the 92d Regiment.) The enemy on the following day captured the hospital in which Fearing, his officers and men had been

placed, but a cavalry dash under Minty recovered the building temporarily, and the greater portion of those installed there were thus enabled to make good their escape. He and four of his officers were saved by the cool and heroic conduct of his colored servant, who carried them to an ambulance, and under a continuous fire drove them a distance of two miles, bringing them finally within the protection of the Federal lines. When sufficiently recovered for partial duty, he was detailed on several courts-martial at Cincinnati and Louisville, where he remained on duty until March, 1864. His regiment made a name and a splendid record at Chickamauga, under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel Putnam, in Turchin's famous charge, where he hewed a way out for Thomas and Reynolds, and formed a part of the illustrious rear-guard that devoted itself heroically to save the main army. Also it gained distinction at the memorable storming of Mission Ridge. Turchin's brigade had been manœuvring in front of the rebel position from the 21st until the 25th of November—now spectators of the stern struggle of Hooker for Lookout Mountain, now on the left watching with eager impatience the mortal combat of the Army of the Tennessee under Sherman. Finally, bracing themselves for the perilous feat of scaling the ridge, the 92d, 36th and 11th Ohio, supported by the 31st, 17th and 89th Ohio Regiments and the 82d Indiana, moved steadily over the plain and through the woods, swept over the works beneath and advanced unvaryingly for those on the crest. No position ever presented more difficulties; the Confederate lines, bending back around the head of a ravine that pierced the assaulting lines, breaking them and destroying their impetus, had their ends terminated in batteries on the advanced knobs. The batteries and supports, as the storming parties rose higher and higher, changed from a front to a flank fire, and as the line struggled, under the crushing storm of grape, canister shot and musketry, through the entanglements at the summit, their guns belched forth terrible havoc. Midway up the steep ascent the regiment's commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Putnam, was struck down; near him Lieutenant Townsend fell dead, and the color-sergeant and guards met with instant death. While rallying the men by the colors, young Captain Whitlesey, a brave and noble officer, was slain. But the men went on; they needed no leader then. Mingling their tattered flags with those of the 36th and 11th Ohio, they swarmed over the works. While leading the storming party Adjutant Turner received his death-wound. . . . Again at Rocky-Faced Ridge the 92d made its mark; charging through a retreating Federal line, they valiantly repulsed a charge of the enemy, thus rescuing the color-bearers and colors of an Indiana regiment cut off and at bay. . . . Fearing returned to his command at Ringgold, Georgia, in March, 1864. In the following May he moved south with Turchin's brigade, and fought with it in that extraordinary campaign which counted one hundred days of continuous fighting, many of the so-called skirmishes swelling into the proportions of grand battles. He took part also in the ensuing campaign north, after Hood's army, also in the march from Atlanta to the sea. At Savannah he received from President Lincoln a commission as Brigadier-General by brevet, a promotion which was awarded him under the most flattering circumstances. The commission bore date of December 2d, 1864, and was conferred "for gallant and meritorious services during the long campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to Savannah." He was assigned to duty in Morgan's division, 2d Division of the 14th Army Corps, and selected the 3d Brigade as his command, a body of troops known familiarly as "Colonel Dan McCook's fighting brigade," and composed of the following regiments: 85th, 86th, 110th and 125th Illinois; the 22d, Jefferson C. Davis, Indiana, and McCook's 52d Ohio. January 20th, 1865, the brigade marched out of the city of Savannah, crossed the Savannah and "followed the eagles into the Carolinas." Carrying with them ponderous trains and artillery, the troops crossed the Edisto, Santee, Broad, Saluda, Waterce, Catawba, Pedee, Lumber, Cape Fear and Neuse rivers, and at Averysborough had "a sharp and beautiful fight at close quarters" with Rhett's brigade of South Carolinians, fresh from their defences of Charleston and Sumter. At Bentonville, North Carolina, when the enemy had broken the Union left and centre and was everywhere victorious, General Jefferson C. Davis snatched Fearing's brigade from its post on the right and hurled it impetuously in on the right as a forlorn hope, explaining, as the brigade took the charge pace, the great stress and need to General Fearing, in a few sharp and inciting orders: "Push your way on to their flank at all hazard; roll it up and cut in as deep as you can; hang on to it, and give them no rest or time to reform. You must check and hold them for a time, if it cost you the entire brigade." Unmasking the main line, and putting it abreast on the right (the enemy's edge) of the heavy line of skirmishers, the charge was made with the front of a division. The charge was glorious; square on the tender and sensitive flank. The advancing lines on the left were compelled to inaugurate a new, confused formation, and the sorely-needed check was administered. But what a hornets' nest the brigade had gotten into in their impetuous onset! So much ground was gained that their right flank was brought into opposition with the enemy's reserves, and down pounced Hake's North Carolina division ere the exposed flank could be turned into a front, and then ensued a desperate struggle in the Trouble-Field Swamps, which resulted ultimately in the defeat of the rebels. During this terrible action Fearing's horse was shot under him, while a Minie ball carried away the thumb, forefinger, and a part of his right hand. This wound proved a dangerous one, and permanently disabled him for active service in the field. Van Horne, in his "History of the Army of the Cumberland," after describing in detail the battle, thus sums it up: "Viewed in relation to the magnitude of the army successfully resisted by eight brigades of infantry and Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, which held posi-

tion on the left and rear, the objects and hopes of the enemy and the character of the fighting by Morgan's division, the engagement takes rank amongst the great decisive battles of the war. The defence under such unequal conditions was triumphantly successful, and General Johnston here failed in the only special aggressive effort against General Sherman in his march from Atlanta to Raleigh. That the issue turned upon the action of the brigades of Mitchell, Vanderveer and Fearing cannot be doubted. The two former did not give an inch of ground to the enemy, though thrown into single lines, cut off from support, surrounded and compelled to fight in front and rear. The action of Fearing's brigade was not less important, as it disturbed and defeated General Johnston's combination to utilize for complete success his first advantage. General Fearing fought in complete isolation for some time, without defences, and when his right flank was struck by the enemy, with such force as to shatter it, he changed front upon his left, rallied his shattered troops, and held the ground essential to the stability of the new line. The later dispositions and resistance by the whole command gave a symmetry and brilliancy to the conflict which have seldom found expression in such urgent improvision." At the close of the war he resigned his position, and was then offered the rank of Major in the regular army, which, however, he declined to accept. Having as a private taken part in the first important battle of the war, and as commander of a brigade in the closing action, he resolved to return to his home, gladdened by the reflection that he had assisted in a measure in the saving of the nation's life. The names of those places where he fought for his country's flag are now historic: Manassas; the battles of West Virginia, Shiloh, Catlon Mountain, Iuka, Corinth, Carthage, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Catlett's Gap, Lane's Church, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Buzzard Roost, Rocky-Faced Ridge, Resaca, Etowah, Allatoona Pass, Pine Knob, Kenesaw (June 27th), Nicojack, Peach Tree Creek, Chattahoochee (July 20th, 22d and 28th), Utoy Creek, Rough and Ready, Jonesborough, Atlanta; the regions traversed in the march to the sea; Savannah; through the Carolinas; Averysborough, Bentonville. As a field-officer he was ever ready, night and day, for active service; was quick to seize upon all the salient points of a position for defence, attack, or picket; was admirably careful in the selection of good camping ground; attended personally to the instruction and comfort of his troops; knew the men of his regiment by name, and also their qualities; possessed the ability which organizes rapidly and effectively in the camp or during action; was strict in discipline, and under all circumstances was extremely wary in his measures to avoid surprises, while incessantly devising new measures to ensure the safety of his command; once engaged, he never hesitated to expose either it or himself, when extremities demanded a sacrifice. Upon his retirement from the service, and before his wounds were entirely healed, he purchased an interest in a manufacturing company, whose business relations extended throughout all the States. The works were at Mansfield, Ohio, Blymyer, Day & Co., and at Cincinnati, Ohio, Blymyer, Horton & Co., with a distributing house in Chicago, Blymyer, Fearing & Co. He settled in Mansfield primarily, then took the field and devoted himself to the task of establishing a complete system of agencies in all the States for the sale of the machinery manufactured by the houses with which he was connected. From 1866 to 1871 he travelled from seven to eight months during each year in the South and West assiduously engaged in prosecuting this business. In 1872 he relinquished his former relations and associated himself with T. J. Cochran, one of his old comrades in the army, in the manufacture and sale of oil, and in a general commission business, under the firm-style of Cochran & Fearing, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The partnership is still in existence, and they are the proprietors of the Anchor Oil Works, Cincinnati.

SMITH, RICHARD, Editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was born in Ireland, January 30th, 1823. In 1841 he came to America. One of his brothers had preceded him and located in Cincinnati, and through this brother's instrumentality the other members of his family were brought to this country after the death of their father. Mr. Smith had received a fair education in the old country, but not at once finding anything to suit his inclination, he spent the first three years of his residence in Cincinnati in learning and working at the carpenter's trade. He was afterwards connected with the *Chronicle* newspaper, which was subsequently merged into the *Gazette*. In 1846 he became Assistant Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, and in the following year was appointed Agent of the Associated Press. This position he held until 1850, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce. This he resigned in 1855 on account of his connection with the *Gazette*, which had been entered into during the preceding year. He soon acquired a small proprietary interest in and is now the largest individual stockholder and the responsible editor of the *Gazette*. In 1867 he received the nomination of his party for Congressional Representative from the Hamilton county district, but was not successful. He has always been a Republican, and through his management the *Gazette* has become one of the most reliable and solid organs of the party principles in the country, as well as the most high-toned and safe among secular journals on all questions of the day. He is a writer of more than ordinary ability, and a fine speaker, and although his body is too short and light, yet his large head and general aspect, with his earnest manners, will always give him weight and mark him favorably before an audience or in a public body. He is one of the noteworthy successful men of the day, and has, in addition to his fine position as a leading journalist and his high standing in the business community, acquired a comfortable for-

tune. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1846 he was married to Mary Quinn, of Kentucky, and has a family of five children.

DENIG, GEORGE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on November 25th, 1785. He received a good English education, and had some knowledge of the classics. His familiarity with drugs, acquired while conducting his father's store, suggested the study of medicine, and he at once entered upon it with all the ardor of his impetuous nature. His preceptor was Dr. S. D. Culbertson, of his native place, a man of brilliant intellect, large experience, and extensive practice. In 1809 he married and commenced the practice of medicine in Strawsburg, a village in the same county in which he was born. During his residence here, a period of three years, he formed the acquaintance of Dr. William Awl, who was also just entering upon the active duties of life in a neighboring town. Between them arose a sincere friendship and mutual esteem, the social intercourse and kindly offices resulting from which were renewed after a lengthy separation, in this city, and continued uninterrupted until his death. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, he was appointed Surgeon's Mate to a regiment from his own county, of which his preceptor, Dr. Culbertson, was Surgeon. Soon after his return home at the expiration of his commission, he removed to McConnellsburg, Bedford county, a beautiful village situated in one of the most fertile and picturesque valleys of the State. Here he spent thirty years in the active and laborious pursuits of a profession to which he was almost idolatrously attached, and of which he was indeed an ornament. During the greater part of the many years the doctor spent there, he was the sole representative of the medical profession within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles. The amount of labor he was compelled to do would be appalling to almost any physician of the present day. Although eminently successful as a practitioner of medicine, his strong bias was toward the department of surgery, and here his mechanical skill was no small element in his success. He had extraordinary constructive powers. He made with his own hands, notwithstanding his extensive business, most of his means and appliances for the treatment of fractures, and they were in those days numerous and complicated. He invented, and had constructed, beds for sick and injured persons; easy chairs admitting of every variety of motion; fine electric apparatuses; and a great many ingenious addenda calculated to amuse and instruct. In this way his mechanical skill was of much service to him, but especially so in the facility with which it enabled him to perform surgical operations. In the social questions of the day he took an active and influential part, especially in the first temperance movement. Always temperate himself, he was an implacable foe to intemperance. He was frequently called out to deliver temperance lectures, many of which found their way into print. He was widely known for his skill in obstetrics, and his aid was sought frequently at distances remote from his own proper theatre of action. He wrote and published a small treatise on this subject. In 1840 Dr. Denig found his health failing, and concluded to go West and engage in some other pursuit. He removed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1841, and established the drug store of Denig & Son. In politics in his young days he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, in maturer life a Whig, and in his declining years an uncompromising Republican. During his whole life he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred in 1875. John M. Denig, his son, was born on November 17th, 1818, in McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania. He went to Illinois in 1837, and resided there four years. Returning to his native place in 1841, he opened a drug store, and remained there until 1849, when he removed to Columbus and continued the drug business in that city. He married, in 1858, Ada S. Buck, daughter of William L. Buck, of Truxton, New York.

BROWN, H. WILSON, was born in Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, November 9th, 1826, and is of Scotch and Irish lineage, a direct descendant of one of the pilgrims of the Mayflower, and a relative of the Wilson who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He first attended the common school of his native town, and then finished his education in Westminster College, of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in April, 1847, and engaged as shipping clerk for Peter A. Sprigman & Son. In 1849 he obtained a position as clerk of the steamer "Hoosier State," one of the Cincinnati and Madison packets. In November, 1852, he became a member of the firm of Sprigman & Brown, and was appointed Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad for Cincinnati, and has been occupied in that department in connection with the "Star Union" and "National" lines to the present time. He was an active member of the old volunteer fire department until the steam fire-engines were adopted. When the Harmonic Society was organized he assisted in the work, and became one of its original members, and has been its Vice-President nearly all of the time to the present day. During the first four years of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition he was one of its most energetic officers, serving in 1871 as First Vice-President. In 1869 he was elected an elder in the Fifth Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and is one of its most indefatigable workers. Mr. Brown was married, October 7th, 1852, to Louisa Whiteman Coffin, of Madison, Indiana, and by her has had four children, three boys and one girl—two boys and one girl now living. The eldest, Willie Brown, was born August 8th, 1853, and was

drowned on the steamer "Pat Rogers," August 5th, 1874, and was buried on his twenty-first birthday, August 8th, 1874. He was possessed of a lovely character, of pleasing personal presence, and eagerly sought for in all social and musical gatherings; his gay and buoyant spirits were tempered with an unfailing courtesy that always made him a welcome and favorite guest. He gave bright promise as a musician, and very few can fill his place in the Harmonic Society.

DELANO, LINCOLN GOODALE, was born at Columbus, Ohio, November 10th, 1828. His father, Harry Delano, was born in Ohio, and was engaged in the mercantile business at Columbus, Ohio, from 1814 until 1841, the time of his death. His mother was Sarah Denny, daughter of General James Denny, of Pickaway county, Ohio. Lincoln Goodale Delano attended schools at Columbus, Ohio, until 1840; he was at that time placed under the instruction of the Rev. E. Washburn, of the Blendon Institute, in Franklin county, Ohio. During the year 1843 he entered the mercantile business and remained in it until 1846, when he adopted the profession of Civil Engineer. He was at Kenyon College during the year 1851, but continued in the business of Civil Engineer until 1855, when he engaged in driving cattle from Texas to the Chicago and New York markets. He has followed the cattle business and agricultural pursuits up to the present time. From 1870 to 1876 he was a member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, and President of the Board for the years 1873 and 1874. Governor Allen appointed him one of the Board of Commissioners for the construction of the Central Ohio Hospital for Insane in 1874, and to the same position in 1875; he resigned the commission in 1876 to accept the office of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, tendered him by Governor Allen. He was married, January 15th, 1861, to Martha Crouse, daughter of Hon. John Crouse, of Ross county, Ohio.

FELLY, WILLIAM CLAY, Lawyer, was born on the 24th of March, 1840, in Liberty township, Hancock county, Ohio, of Irish ancestry. He received his education at Findley High School, in his native county, and on leaving school in March, 1855, he commenced at once to teach. From that time until 1861 the greater part of his time was spent in teaching. In the month of December, 1859, he commenced reading law with Hon. Henry Brown, of Findley, and continued reading with him until the 23d of July, 1862. Then he dropped his professional studies for the time, and in connection with Captain Pope and Lieutenant Hursh, of Findley, he commenced recruiting Company D of the 99th Ohio Infantry. With this company and regiment he entered the service, and remained with them until November, 1862, when he resigned on account of sickness, and returned home. In January, 1863, he entered the Ohio Union Law College at Cleveland, from which institution he graduated in June of the same year. Immediately after his graduation he was admitted as an attorney in the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio. In the month of May of the following year he was admitted on the application of the Hon. Morrison R. Waite, in the District Court of Toledo, to practise law in the State of Ohio. On the 16th of March, 1864, he commenced the practice of his profession at Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio, and from that time to the present he has continued to reside there, in active practice. His success from the first has been very great, and he speedily attained a large and growing practice. His natural abilities and his high professional attainments have won for him the confidence of all, and he now occupies a leading position in his profession, and his services are constantly in demand. In politics he is a Republican, but his constant professional occupation has precluded much active participation on his part in political affairs. He has held no public office except that of Mayor of Wauseon, to which position he was elected in the spring of 1874 over the Prohibition candidate. In person he is of medium height, and has a pleasant and agreeable face. His manner is eminently courteous and prepossessing, and he is as popular socially as he is professionally. He was married on the 2d of November, 1867, to Minnie L. Ayers, of Burlington, Iowa.

MCMILLAN, URIAH G., Physician and Druggist, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, January 29th, 1826, being the son of Enos McMillan, a farmer, who was a native of the same locality. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Wright, was born in the same State. In 1837 he went with his parents to Columbiana county, Ohio, where his father afterwards cultivated a farm and ran a mill. The education of Dr. McMillan was begun in this section. His summers were employed in assisting his father, and his winters in study at school. In 1844 he entered the high school at New Lisbon, defraying the expenses of his support and tuition by working during his leisure hours. In 1846, having obtained a tolerably comprehensive knowledge of those branches of study mainly needed in business life, and of others, the usefulness of which by many at that time was regarded as visionary, he started on a novel undertaking. In company with James W. Marshall, he went about to teach the philosophy of electricity, having obtained an apparatus with which to illustrate his lectures. In this line he was very successful, and was able to meet all the obligations which he incurred while a student. In the fall of the same year he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John P.

Gruell, of Gilford, Ohio, and in 1849 graduated from the Hudson Medical College at Cleveland. While a student in that city he was a pupil of Dr. St. John, now of the New York School of Medicine and Surgery, and became his assistant in the chair of chemistry in the Hudson Medical College. Dr. McMillan graduated as the second in his class, and in the same year commenced practice in Gilford, Ohio. He started on a tour for the purpose of finding some more suitable location, lecturing and practising dentistry while en route; but returned late in the fall of 1849 without having made any satisfactory discovery. During the ensuing winter he visited the Eastern States and lectured in some of the leading colleges. In the fall of 1850 he settled in Clinton, Vermillion county, Indiana, and joined Dr. Isaac B. Hedges in the practice of medicine, and so successfully as a physician and business manager did he conduct the duties of the partnership that he made a practice pay both himself and Dr. Hedges well. On January 1st, 1854, he moved to Bowling Green, Indiana, and in connection with Mr. Pinckley established a drug store and still continued his professional duties. The latter grew in importance very rapidly in this place, and his skill and care made him ample returns. In the ensuing fall he took into partnership Dr. R. H. Culbertson, and in the following year established a fine dry-goods store, taking upon himself the financial management of the house, and placing it immediately under the charge of his brother, J. W. McMillan. In 1857 he opened a bank and issued its paper himself. The public, which had then scarcely any reliable medium, accepted it in confidence, and this confidence was not betrayed, as every dollar was redeemed. Dr. McMillan proved himself a safe and skilful financier, and secured a reputation scarcely less distinguished than that he had achieved as a physician. In 1858 he speculated in Iowa lands, and in 1859 in Kansas and other State lands, and was in all these ventures uniformly successful. When, in 1860, he moved to Cincinnati to make that his future place of residence, he was the owner in fee simple of several thousand acres of rich land in western States. He established himself in the drug business, and became in a short time a member of the firm of R. Macready & Co. He continued his connection with this house until February, 1873, when he retired from active mercantile and professional life. Soon after he visited Europe with his family, and travelled through all of the important continental cities. Dr. McMillan has earned a fine reputation for business ability. While a member of the firm of Macready & Co., its sales aggregated over a million dollars annually. All his business undertakings, in a life that has been one of unusual activity and variety, have been prosperous, and not by adventitious aids, but by the exercise of judgment as to the immediate wants of communities, and of enterprise to supply them, Dr. McMillan amassed a large fortune, which he enjoys in retirement with his family. He is a man of profound scientific learning, and almost as much of a student to-day as when preparing himself for professional life. A part of his time he devotes to books of travel, still hoping to travel round the world, and part to the study of law, especially law pertaining to trade-marks and patents. In the study of law he is carrying out his first thought of a profession in his boyhood. He is scholarly in his tastes, generous in his impulses, and public-spirited in all his relations to the community which surrounds him. He was married in 1851 to Ann B. Gwathmey, daughter of Dr. W. B. Gwathmey, of Bowling Green, Indiana. She died in 1854, and in 1859 he was married to Mrs. Ross, daughter of General M. K. Alexander, of Paris, Illinois

FRAZER, ABNER L., Civil Engineer, was born in Columbus, Ohio, on January 21st, 1821. He was named after his grandfather, Colonel Abner Lord, one of the early settlers of Marietta, who emigrated there with his family from Connecticut in 1794. While he was yet a child, Abner's father died, and his mother married Hon. Benjamin Tappan, then a Representative in the Ohio Legislature, and removed to her husband's home at Steubenville. There the boy grew up, receiving his education at the best schools in the town, and receiving instructions from a private tutor in French and Latin. On reaching his sixteenth year he entered the engineering service of the State of Ohio as rodman, receiving as compensation twelve dollars a month, with an allowance of two dollars a week for board, and was assigned to the construction of the Miami canal, from Dayton to Troy. This work was completed in the fall of 1836, and the corps, under charge of Andrew Young as Principal Engineer, and Samuel Farrer as Engineer-in-Chief of the State, went to work on the location and construction of the Wabash & Erie canal, from Manhattan and Toledo westward to the State line. After the location had been accomplished, he was placed in charge of the division from Maumee to Providence, along the rapids of the Maumee, Daniel B. Taylor acting as Principal Assistant Engineer. The malarial character of the climate told severely upon the constitution of Abner Frazer, and he was eventually compelled to abandon his work in that section of country, and return to Steubenville, his health shattered. A winter trip to New Orleans, as supercargo of a flat boat belonging to his brother, James A. Frazer, was of great benefit to him, and he returned to Steubenville, much improved in health. On his return to Steubenville he acted upon the suggestion of Judge Tappan, then a member of the United States Senate and a prominent politician, and purchased an interest in the Democratic newspaper of Jefferson county, and at once commenced editorial work upon it. His paper, the *American Union*, took a radical and uncompromising attitude regarding banks, the tariff, and other topics that were then prominent political issues. Political work and political study went

together with him, and in his studies he began at the beginning, and gave more and deeper thought to the Declaration of Independence than he had hitherto done. This led him gradually, but irresistibly, to the conviction that slavery was wrong; and under the force of this conviction he became a "Free-Soiler," and identified himself with the Republican party at its earliest organization. In the meantime he bought the only book store in the place, and infused his characteristic energy into the business, in addition to attending to his editorial labors. When the question of latitudinal railroads across Ohio began to be considered, his public spirit became fully aroused. He believed Steubenville was on the direct route between Philadelphia and New York and the West, and in this belief assisted in the reconnoissance between Pittsburgh and Columbus. He found the open-air exercise greatly beneficial to his health, and when the work of locating and constructing the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad—known as the Panhandle Route—came to be done, he assisted in the execution of it. Then he turned his attention to organizing the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company, and for a time he and one or two others in Steubenville bore almost the entire weight of the enterprise upon their own shoulders; and had they not done so, it is doubtful if that now popular road would ever have been built. In 1856 he abandoned the profession of engineering, on account of the necessity which it entailed of being so much away from home, and removed to Cincinnati and entered the wholesale grocery house of his brother James. During six years of his residence in Cincinnati he was a member of the Board of Education, and assisted in organizing the University of Cincinnati under its present laws. He was for a time one of the Board of Officers in the Chamber of Commerce, and while there urged the annual repetition of the textile fabric exhibition, and so promoted what has since become the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. He was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was confirmed, when twenty-four years old, by Bishop McIlwaine. He is, and has always been, a strict temperance man, and is also a member of several beneficial societies. He was married, when twenty-three years old, to Martha J. McDowell, daughter of Alexander J. McDowell, of Steubenville, and granddaughter of Colonel McDowell, who served on General Washington's medical staff in the Revolution.

LITTLE, JAMES, M.D., Physician, was born November 11th, 1818, at Morristown, Lamoille county, Vermont, and is the second of five children, whose parents were James and Anna M. (Shaw) Little, both natives of the same place as their son. His father followed the profession of medicine, and removed to Ohio in 1818, locating at first at Roseville, in Muskingum county, where he resided until 1852, thence went to Zanesville, and afterwards to Colamer, in Cuyahoga county, where he died, in November, 1859. He was of Welsh extraction, and his ancestry active participants in the revolutionary war; his wife was of English descent; she died in June, 1832. James Little, their son, was engaged in farm labor until he was sixteen years old, attending school during the winter months. In 1833 he entered Marietta College, Ohio, and pursued a course of literary study, which he completed in 1837. In this year he began the reading of medicine at Deavertown, Morgan county, which he pursued with energy and assiduity for four years, meanwhile attending the lectures delivered at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati. In 1842 he commenced the practice of his profession at Roseville, Muskingum county, and in the autumn of 1843 located at Oakfield, in Perry county, where he sojourned about eight months. He then removed to Deavertown, where he had commenced his studies, and practised there about three years. In 1847 he settled at Beverly, in Washington county, where he resided for twenty-three years, and controlled an extensive practice. In 1870 he went to Logan, in Hocking county, where he now resides, and likewise enjoys an extended and lucrative practice. He has been remarkable for his successful treatment of chronic diseases. He was formerly an old line Whig, and polled his maiden vote for General Harrison for President; since that party ceased to exist, he has sympathized with the Republicans. He was County Commissioner of Washington county for four years. He has never been connected with any religious society, but entertains liberal views of Christianity. He has always been a temperate man; temperance in language, action and social intercourse has always been with him a rule of conduct. He has been remarkable for quick and generous sensibilities, entirely devoid of selfish motives. He was married, January 1st, 1845, to Lurana S., daughter of Hon. Silas H. Jennison, Governor of Vermont—a native of Addison county in that State. To them were born two children, Silas Jennison, on December 11th, 1849, and Mary, on August 31st, 1851. This biography would be incomplete without some notice of the distinguished son. He early showed evidences of no ordinary ability to learn, and his parents gave him every facility to gratify his great desire to improve his mind. The best of teachers were employed in the schools at home so that he might be well prepared for college. At the age of twenty he entered the sophomore class in Marietta College, and graduated with high honors in 1872, when he commenced the study of medicine with his father in Logan. In the same year he began attending lectures at Starling Medical College, and graduated with first honors in the spring of 1874, being the valedictorian of his class. Returning home, he commenced at once with his father the practice of his profession, and rapidly, through his kind, generous and faultless disposition and medical ability, gained friends and patronage, until he was called far and near to relieve the afflicted. In February,

1874, the small-pox broke out in Logan in its most terrific form, and he was called by the Board of Health to minister to the sufferers and to stop the progress of the contagion. Having no fear of self and an overpowering desire to do good, he, on the 11th day of that month, entered on this terrible mission, working night and day, and assisting at midnight to bury the dead, for so frightened were the citizens that no help would they render. In eleven days the young hero was stricken down with the disease, in its most malignant form, and in four days, on February 26th, he passed away a martyr in the cause of humanity. No event, since the assassination of the martyred Lincoln, had so paralyzed the community as the death of this noble young man. The Board of Health was called at once, and passed suitable resolutions, and urged the Common Council of the village to erect at a suitable time a monument to his many virtues and heroism.

COALE, SAMUEL CHASE, Attorney-at-Law in the city of Cincinnati, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 31st, 1818. He was the eldest of six children, only three of whom are now living, and whose parents were Dr. Skipwith H. Coale and Eliza (Chase) Coale, daughter of Judge Samuel Chase, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland, and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, until June 19th, 1811, when he died. His father, Dr. Coale, died in Harford county, Maryland, which was the place of his nativity, January, 1832, where he was widely and favorably known as a skilful and leading physician. His mother's decease occurred in the same county, March 10th, 1853. The subject of this notice received a liberal college education, though principally reared on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-one years commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Charles F. Mayer, then a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, and an influential citizen of Maryland, he having filled many important public positions. In 1843 Mr. Coale was admitted to the bar of Baltimore, and commenced the practice of law, but in 1848 he removed to Cincinnati. He did not remain long, however, in the latter city, but after making several changes of domicile, finally established himself in Stark county, in the northern part of the State of Ohio. In 1875 he returned to Cincinnati, and has resumed the practice of his profession with a reasonable prospect of success. In politics Mr. Coale was formerly a Whig, having cast his first vote for General William H. Harrison, but he has since been attached to the Democratic party. Religiously, he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and socially he is a genial and intelligent gentleman, one of that class of positive men, who, while they occasionally may make enemies, yet have the faculty of securing and retaining many firm friendships.

STANBERY, HON. HENRY, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in the city of New York, February 20th, 1803. In 1814 he emigrated with his father's family to Zanesville, Ohio. He had already passed through a preparatory course of education in New York, and accordingly, in 1815, at the age of twelve, entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1819 graduated. He immediately began the study of the law in the office of Ebenezer Granger, at Lancaster. Three years afterwards Mr. Granger died. He then continued his studies two years under the direction of General Charles B. Goddard, another distinguished lawyer of Zanesville. He was thus obliged to remain a student of law for five years, as he could not be admitted before the age of twenty-one. In the spring of 1824 he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio at Gallipolis, and at once commenced practice at Lancaster, under the patronage of Hon. Thomas Ewing. Mr. Ewing was practising in the Supreme Court at the time of Mr. Stanbery's examination, and afterwards cordially invited him to locate at Lancaster, proffering his aid and friendship. This offer the young lawyer was glad to accept. In 1846 the Legislature of Ohio created the office of Attorney-General, and elected Mr. Stanbery to the position. He then removed to Columbus, and devoted himself to the duties of his office. This term of office lasted five years. In the summer of 1853 he removed to Cincinnati, where he continued the practice with the unusual success and popularity which had marked his long residence of twenty-two years at Lancaster. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1866 was nominated for the Supreme Bench of the United States; but this nomination was not acted on in Congress, owing to the passage of a law limiting the number of judges to the status of the court at that time. In the same year he was appointed to the Attorney-Generalship of the United States, by President Johnson. This position he resigned in 1868, to become one of the counsel for the President in his impeachment trial. He was subsequently renominated to the same cabinet position, but the Senate refused to confirm him. He then resumed the practice of the law in the United States courts of Southern Ohio and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and since 1857 has resided at Highlands, Campbell county, Kentucky. Mr. Stanbery has been twice married; first to the daughter of General Beecher, of Lancaster, Ohio, who died, leaving several children, three of whom are now living, and, in 1841, to the daughter of W. Key Bond, of Cincinnati. Nearly fifty-two years Mr. Stanbery has been practising law, and has taken a front rank in the profession. He has ever been a hard and far-discerning student of law, and his professional habits have been models of fine deportment. He never undervalues an adversary, or suffers from inattention to his own client; his briefs are rare specimens of logic, perspicacity and force, up to the professional standard of any tribunal, however learned

or exalted. In the court he probably appears to the best advantage, where, at all times, he presents himself to the eye and ear as the finished advocate. His appearance is admirable, his person tall and straight, his voice mild and clear, his gesture and manner courteous and dignified, and his constitutional vigor extraordinary, all giving assurance of his being equal to any occasion. His adroitness in the investigation of facts, and in bringing the points of law to his own aid and to the distress of his adversary, cannot be excelled. And his defence never fails to heighten the marked interest which he has excited. He has ever attributed much of his power and resources to his long contact and strife with the late Mr. Ewing and the able bar of Lancaster. Great lawyers, as great men in other intellectual pursuits, appear in groups, because, like physical athletes, they develop one another. Mr. Stanbery's private life has the same thorough honesty and purity that distinguish his professional career; and consequently he enjoys justly an enviable position among his friends in and out of the profession, and the high estimation of the public. He has never sought offices in the line of his profession nor in any other field. Where he has filled and enjoyed them, he has given them more lustre than he received, by his learning and personal character. Mr. Stanbery has acquired a considerable fortune, which would enable him to retire, but, at more than threescore and ten, he still pursues the practice of his profession; and with the example of many great lawyers, who have kept the harness on to a great age, he will probably, as long as his fine constitution gives him strength, devote himself to his accustomed employment with his exceptional great skill, fidelity and success

HALSTEAD, MURAT, Journalist, was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 2d, 1829. His father, Colonel Griffin Halstead, was a native of North Carolina, being born at Guilford in that State, but as early as 1805 he emigrated to Butler county, with his parents. His mother was Clarissa Willits, of Ohio. Until the age of nineteen Murat passed the summers on his father's farm and the winters in school. In 1851 he graduated at Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, and immediately afterwards took up his residence in that city. At the age of eighteen he became a contributor to the newspapers, and before leaving college had acquired considerable facility as a writer of fiction and light miscellany. After locating in Cincinnati, he abandoned his intention of studying law, and began to write for various papers, first for the *Gazette*, then as local of the *Enquirer*, as news editor of the *Atlas*, and associate editor of the *Columbian*. On March 10th, 1853, he commenced working on the *Commercial*, as its city editor; in May, 1854, bought a small interest in that paper, and in 1866, on the death of M. D. Potter, the principal editor, the entire control of the paper passed into his hands. He has ever since been editor-in-chief and leading stockholder in the *Commercial*. From 1854 to 1866 the good-will of the paper alone, to say nothing of its property, had quadrupled in value, and it had become, chiefly through his efforts, one of the most influential papers in the West. The *Commercial* is independent in politics. Mr. Halstead is an able writer, attacking with acknowledged force a wide range of subjects. For corruption, whether in high or low places, he knows no charity, and seems to take the greatest pleasure in his bold assaults on rings and wrongs everywhere. He is himself incorruptible. He is not only a fine writer, but also a speaker and lecturer of great force and eloquence, appearing to the highest advantage as an extempore speaker. He inherited great constitutional vigor and endurance, and seems to shrink at no amount of labor. His personal appearance is admirable, together with his manners and extensive and ready knowledge of men and things, giving him the assurance of a pleasant and favorable reception in any company. He does not always take the right side of a question, nor does he always advocate his side in the wisest manner, but his integrity and public spirit are always patent. He has travelled extensively, and acquired much foreign information. All in all, Mr. Halstead is a man of many marked and distinguished traits, and is admittedly one of the first journalists of the country. In March, 1857, he was married, and has a family of sons and daughters.

BLOCKSON, AUGUSTUS P., Lawyer, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 14th, 1820. His father was born at Milton, Delaware, and his mother at Paris, Virginia, and both went to Zanesville before their marriage, which occurred in 1810. For many years his father was engaged in the iron-foundry business, from which he retired at the age of fifty-five. Augustus P. was educated at what was then called a select private school, which he attended until he reached the age of eighteen, when he passed two years in his father's foundry. In the meantime, from 1834 to 1840, during which period his father was postmaster of Zanesville, he acted as clerk in the post-office. At the age of twenty he commenced to read law, under Judge Stillwell. He applied himself to study with great diligence, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Since then he has practised his profession in Zanesville. In 1853 he was elected to the office of City Solicitor, to which he was twice re-elected, vacating that office in 1859, when he became a member of the Board of Public Education. This position he held for six years. In 1849 he was appointed Master Commissioner of the Court of Common Pleas, for a term of three years. He discharged the duties of this position so faithfully that he was reappointed at the expiration of his first term, and again in 1855, vacating the office in 1858, having held it

for nine consecutive years. Mr. Blockson has built a large and lucrative practice in the civil and in the criminal courts, and has been engaged in most of the important cases before the Zanesville courts. His fees in a single case amounted to eleven hundred dollars. Mr. Blockson and his family have been largely interested in the growth and improvement of Zanesville, still owning Blockson's Row, built by his father. Mr. Blockson stands high in Zanesville as a citizen and as a member of the bar. August 28th, 1846, he married Mary P. Hewitt, whose grandfather was one of the pioneers who landed at Marietta, on the 7th of April, 1788.

WALDEN, JOHN M., Doctor of Divinity, was born, on the 11th of February, 1831, at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. He comes of Anglo-Saxon ancestry, and his forefathers were among the early settlers of Virginia. Soon after the settlement of Kentucky, his great-grandfather settled near Boone's Station, and in the year 1800 his grandfather, Benjamin Walden, removed to Ohio and located in Hamilton county. When John was two years old he was left motherless, and after his grandfather's death, in 1841, homeless; for although his father married again when the boy was thirteen, it did not prove a happy event for him, and at the age of fourteen years, estranged from his father, and an exile from his father's house, he became entirely dependent upon his own resources. The next four years of his life were crowded with varied experiences, growing out of his efforts to live "from hand to mouth." He had been trained to farm work, and this kind of labor formed, during a portion of the time mentioned, his means of support—not his sole means, however. He varied his occupations by peddling, his stock at first being notions, then pictures, and then books. He had a taste for mechanics, and readily acquired "the use of tools." After working for a time with an ingenious artisan, the handy-man of the neighborhood to make and repair pumps, harvesting cradles, etc., he went to Cincinnati and turned his hand successively to casting type, roofing flat-boats, plumbing, putting up patent medicines, working in a provision store, and finally to carpentering, which he selected as a trade. His apprenticeship at this was sufficiently long for him to acquire a fair measure of skill, and then he returned to the country and worked as a journeyman, obtaining journeyman's wages, although under age. The day he was eighteen years old he entered a store as a clerk, calling into requisition knowledge he had gained. On that day he was the possessor of one plain suit of clothes and a silver half-dollar. He had not been at school for seven years, and for the same length of time he had read but little save some of the novels which had at one time formed his stock in trade. He remained in the store some nine months, and during that time borrowed and read several standard works, tried his hand at a little literary work and failed; tried again and measurably succeeded. The result of his reading and writing was to make him more ambitious than heretofore, and to confirm in him a purpose to secure an education. To this purpose he determined to devote the earnings of his clerkship, and in the month of November, 1849, he entered "Farmer's College," in Ohio. He had money enough to carry him through one session. That ended, he left the college and went to teaching common school, to earn the means with which to help himself forward still further in his collegiate course. He continued teaching a year, during which time he kept even pace with his class in all the studies. At the end of the year, in the spring of 1851, he again entered the college, and, by hard study, graduated in June, 1852. Immediately after graduating he was appointed Tutor in the Preparatory Department of his *Alma Mater*, and labored in that capacity for two years, receiving, in return, more than enough to pay off all the debts he had contracted during his college course, and have a small sum (it seemed large) left. All this time he had been nursing the purpose of being a journalist. While in college he had written a good deal for newspapers, and to some extent successfully. In 1854 he resigned his position in Farmer's College, to go into newspaper work in earnest. He revived the *Independent Press*, a paper that had been published at Fairfield, Illinois, and pushed it with energy and ability. The course of the paper, however, was unpopular. Its editor was opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska policy that then prevailed, and was an earnest advocate of temperance. The principles he supported did not win very hearty patronage in "Egypt," and his journalistic enterprise failed. He closed it out in the spring of 1855. In May of the same year he commenced reporting for the Cincinnati *Daily Commercial*, and continued his connection with that paper as reporter and correspondent, until November, 1856. During the campaign of that year he travelled over Ohio and Indiana, reporting meetings for the *Commercial*, and occasionally, in both those States, was called to the stump in support of Fremont; and even in Kentucky he made two Fremont speeches. In the spring of 1857 he went to Kansas, to devote himself more fully and directly to the promotion of Free-State principles, and in April of that year, at Quindaro, on the Missouri river, ten miles above Kansas City, he, in company with Edmund Babb, started a paper called the *Chindowan*, which word is the Wyandotte for "Leader." The paper, in national politics, was Republican, and in local politics was an ardent advocate of the radical Free-State doctrines. It was ably conducted, and exercised no small degree of influence. Its editor was soon assigned a place in the Free-State ranks, and was earnestly active in every way in the promotion of the principles he espoused, and in March, 1858, he was elected a delegate to the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, and as Chairman of the Committee on Address was the author of the "Address of the Convention to the American People." He

was already a member of the Topeka Legislature, and in May, 1858, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, under the Leavenworth Constitution. On the 12th of June following, his connection with the *Chimdowan* ceased, and during July he canvassed the territory, under the direction of the State Central Committee, in opposition to the Lecompton (pro-slavery) Constitution. The defeat of that instrument practically settled the question of freedom in Kansas, and he felt at liberty to turn his efforts in another direction. He had been active and earnest in political work, but it was because political work was, for the time being, the work of duty. Now he turned away from promises of rapid and brilliant political promotion, and went back to Ohio. There he made application to the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in September, 1858, he was admitted as a minister on trial, and appointed to North Bend Circuit. After two years of circuit work he was appointed to a charge in Cincinnati. For four years he did pastoral work there. While pastor of the Ladies' Home Mission, he also became Corresponding Secretary of the Western Freedmen's Aid Society, to which he was exclusively assigned in 1864. He was the chief mover in the organization of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1866, and was its first Corresponding Secretary. In 1867 he was elected to the General Conference, and was the youngest delegate ever chosen by the Cincinnati Conference. In the same year he was appointed Presiding Elder of the East Cincinnati District, and in May, 1868, was elected by the General Conference Assistant Agent of the Western Methodist Book Concern, the duties of which position he performed in the earnest and indefatigable way by which he achieved success in other work. So satisfactory was his performance of his duties here that he was re-elected to the position in 1872, when the agents were made co-equal; and at the General Conference of that year he received the highest number of votes (160) for the Episcopacy of any one not elected. His Conference has placed him at the head of its delegation for the General Conference of 1876. He took a prominent part in the temperence movement in Ohio in 1874. For the past ten years he has been prominently active in the Sunday-school work in Cincinnati and southwestern Ohio; and for more than fifteen years he has been closely identified with the moral and religious history of Cincinnati. During the years of his residence there, he has been honorably prominent in the work of education. He was a member of the Board of Education in the city, and as Chairman of the Library Committee he was prominent in securing to the Free Public Library the legal provisions through which it now receives annually $17,000, to be expended in the purchase of books. Although he has had a prominent part in the stirring events of the last twenty years, and holds positions of honor and responsibility, which the Methodist Episcopal Church has usually only intrusted to men of ripe years, he is not yet forty five, with physical powers unimpaired, and capable of an amount of labor that few can endure. To sum up his character and career, it may be said that he is a representative example of the energy and success of the best class of Western men.

HORTON, HENRY VICTOR, Grand Scribe of the Sons of Temperance of Ohio, was born, August 22d, 1804, in Union Village, Washington county, New York, and is a lineal descendant of Barnabus Horton, who was born in Mourley, Leicestershire, England, in 1591, and died at Southampton, Long Island, July 13th, 1686. Of the second generation there is no account, but of the third generation it is recorded that Jonathan Horton, grandson of Barnabus, was born December 1st, 1683, and married Mary Tuthill, who was born April 3d, 1683. They were the parents of eight children. In the fourth generation Jonathan Horton was born April 24th, 1713, and married Eunice Forster, who was born December 23d, 1721. They were the parents of seven children. In the fifth generation Jonathan Horton was born May 5th, 1745, was married February 29th, 1768, at eleven o'clock P. M., and died May 24th, 1777. His wife, Elizabeth King, was born July, 1749, and died October 5th, 1823. Their children consisted of four girls and one boy, Jonathan K. In the sixth generation Jonathan K. Horton was born June 11th, 1777, and married Elizabeth Tice, November 13th, 1803; three boys and one girl were born of this union, viz.: Henry Victor, George, Eliza, and Lewis. In the seventh generation Henry Victor Horton was born August 22d, 1804, married in Oswego, New York, December 25th, 1829, and died January 3d, 1871. His wife, Sophia Matilda Dougherty, was born, March 7th, 1812, in Manlius, New York. Of the children born of this union, eight are now living, as follows: Lewis V., born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 11th, 1834. Elizabeth T., born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 10th, 1836. Alonzo C., born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 1st, 1838. Angeline G., born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14th, 1841. Harry K., born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10th, 1842. Thomas C., born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 3d, 1848. Maria J., born in Union Village, New York, August 3d, 1850. Samuel C., born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 30th, 1855. Jonathan K. Horton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of respectable attainments. During several years he was a representative in the New York Legislature, and to the close of his life enjoyed the fullest confidence and respect of the community in which he resided. The mother, Elizabeth Tice, was a daughter of Katrum Van Tassel, made illustrious in Washington Irving's legend of "The Sleepy Hollow." She was a woman of sterling character, and from her Dutch ancestors inherited principles of industry, thrift, perseverance, piety, and uprightness, which she so strongly stamped

upon the impressible mind of her eldest son, Henry Victor, that they became prominent and permanent traits of his character. He was ever noted for his honesty and inflexible will. Notwithstanding his stern and severe judgment, concerning himself as well as others, at the slightest variance from a rectitude whose standard would admit of no deviation, he had a heart full of kindness, and gathered friends around him wherever he went. After his marriage he removed, in November, 1834, to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the largest part of his life was spent. About this time the Washingtonians were storming the strongholds of Bacchus, tearing his victims from the clutches of death, and returning them to their homes and families, washed, clothed, and in their right minds. Mr. Horton at once united with that band of temperance reformers, and did not cease to work so long as he lived, for the despised and degraded drunkard. Possessed of an ardent temperament he threw his whole soul into the labor of reclaiming the fallen. With him it was a work of love, and his zeal was unbounded. Though others failed he never grew weary, and often said, "This cause is a righteous one, the handmaid of religion;" and he carried that standard while his right hand gave him strength. He made it a duty to look up the poor slaves to intoxicating drinks, and to endeavor to place them on their feet again. The church at this time had not seen the importance of this great reform; and a minister rebuked him upon a certain occasion, for going out on the Sabbath day to visit drunkards, instead of devoting it to worship in the house of God. He replied, "My good brother, I go to clothe them in their right mind, that they may receive the words of your preaching." To save the drunkard and overthrow the rumseller was his great idea: he was full of sympathy for the former, but on meeting the latter could not restrain his scorn and indignation, and would not listen to an apology for the dealer in the "accursed stuff." He regarded the rumseller as a criminal against the laws of God and man, and ranked him with the thief and assassin. There are thousands to-day in all parts of the State of Ohio, who are ready to bear testimony of the tenderness and love he ever cherished for the deluded victim of drink; but no person ever found him merciful toward the man who dealt out the poison behind the screen; such an one was to him a polluter of society, a blot upon our civilization. He never spared his time or money in saving a brother man from that lowest depth of degradation—a drunkard's grave. When the Order of the Sons of Temperance was first organized in New York city, Mr. Horton at once made arrangements to have the order transplanted to Ohio; and after securing the required number of applicants, succeeded in obtaining the charter of Ohio Division, No. 1, which bears date of August 1st, 1844. By his untiring energy, assisted by many noble men, the Grand Division of Ohio was, on the 12th day of May, 1845, instituted, and he was elected Grand Conductor. On the 11th of October of that year the first session was held, and Mr. Horton was elected Grand Scribe, which position he occupied for nearly seventeen years. The following extracts are from the report of his death, prepared by the efficient and life-long temperance reformer, Evan J. Morris, the present Grand Scribe of Ohio: "When I removed to Cincinnati in 1867, and called upon him first, it was a pleasant meeting, for, some time before I saw him personally, I had learned to respect and love him. We continued devoted friends until his death. I know of no person, in the whole list of our membership, for whom I had a higher regard. For many years Brother Horton occupied a seat in the National Division, and was highly esteemed by the entire membership. He was looked upon as the head and life of the whole order in Ohio; and for many years was counselled by all in prosperity and adversity. When difficulties arose in divisions, a letter from Brother Horton was considered sufficient to settle all disputes. During the last year of Brother Horton's life, his sufferings were very great, so much so that he was not able to attend to the duties of his office with that promptitude which had hitherto characterized his business life. He was, however, always found at his post when he was able to walk. His strong will, energy, high sense of responsibility, and devotion to the order, would not allow him to be idle. Those who were present at the annual session of the Grand Division of Ohio, in 1870, will never forget the feeble condition of our departed brother. Though weak and emaciated, he appeared before that grand body and presented the business of the session in an able manner. His voice was weak but firm, and his conduct commanded the attention, sympathy and respect of his fellow-members, who felt that it would be the last time he would meet them in annual convocation. Later, the Executive Committee often gathered around his bed to receive words of direction and advice. We could scarcely think him a dying man, he was so cheerful, so full of hope and energy. His attachment to the great cause of his life was so great, that almost his last words were 'The Order,' 'The Sons of Temperance.' Before he died he said to me (E. J. Morris), 'I have lived to a good old age; I have been called for a purpose; my days are numbered; I know that my Redeemer liveth.' The look he gave me into his heart, the frank expressions of his deep convictions, so firm, but earnestly spoken, rested like a beacon star upon my sorrowing heart. A few days before his death, his wife requested him to dismiss all cares and anxieties from his mind, but it was impossible, and up to his last hour he was actively interested in the great reform so dear to his heart." He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 3d, 1871. His funeral was one of the largest and most impressive ever attended by the Sons of Temperance. The services were held in the Fifth Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. The members of the Grand and subordinate Divisions, in full regalia, were under the command of the Grand Marshal, E. J. Morris, and escorted the remains to the church, and thence to Spring Grove Cemetery. At the grave the ceremonies in behalf of the order

were conducted by Rev. J. F. Forbus. After which General Samuel F. Cary delivered a brief and eloquent eulogy upon the character of the deceased. Day after day for nearly forty years had he carried within his breast a heart full of the tenderest pity for the fallen drunkard, and an inflexible hostility to the traffic in all kinds of intoxicating drinks. Now it had ceased to beat; and as we laid him to rest we felt that we consigned to the grave a warrior who had fought a good fight. The Grand Division of Ohio adopted, April 29th, 1875, a resolution, an extract of which is: "For the erection of a suitable order monument in Spring Grove Cemetery, Hamilton county, Ohio, to the memory of our late Grand Scribe, H. V. HORTON, in token of our respect for him as a man and Son of Temperance, and our appreciation of the services which he rendered this Grand Division as Grand Scribe, during a period of some seventeen consecutive years."

GROSSIUS, JOHN, Inventor, Patentee, and Manufacturer of the School-house Ventilating Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces, and Stove Dealer, was born in Speyer, Rheinpfalz, Germany, in 1833. After passing eight years at school, according to the laws of that country, and acquiring a fair education, he went into his father's shop, where he learned the trade of a tinner and stove manufacturer. Like many of the youth of his country, he had determined to make the United States his home, and having become a thorough master of his trade, he left home and landed at New York when seventeen years of age, and in the following year (1851) arrived in Cincinnati, where he has ever since resided. For four years he worked as a journeyman at his trade; but following the true German type of thrift, and having laid by a few hundred dollars during these four years, he started in business for himself in 1855. With some changes in location, demanded by the exigencies of his trade, he has steadily moved onward, his business rapidly increasing every year. His success had been so great, and the demand upon his resources so pressing, that in 1871 he was obliged to erect his present large establishment on Main street opposite the Court House. Departing somewhat from the ordinary routine of the tin and stove trade, he has for many years made a specialty of warm air furnaces and school-house ventilating stoves, and on these he has received several letters patent from the United States government. These improvements combine those essentials that are mostly requisite for both heating and ventilating houses of assembly, and thus securing and maintaining the best possible condition of health of mind and body. After having tested these thoroughly for ten years in the public schools, the Board of Education in Cincinnati has recently, in a most flattering manner, pronounced these furnaces and stoves to be the best now in use for the purposes for which they are designed. He has also received from various parts of the United States numerous emphatic indorsements of the value of these heating appliances. In all of the Cincinnati Industrial Expositions his wares in this line have taken the first premium; and at the great Vienna Exhibition of 1873, where his laudable enterprise had led him to make a fine display at a great outlay, he was awarded the gold medal. From the smallest of beginnings twenty years ago, he has risen to be one of the most successful and substantial tradesmen and manufacturers of the kind in the country. His reputation and success are certainly the result of hard labor, careful study, long-continued experiment, and straightforward dealing. In this latter connection it may be remarked that throughout his entire career in business he has never given his note or purchased more material than he could pay for on demand; nor has he ever appeared in court as defendant in any suit. He is one of those men who take time during their business successes to devote themselves largely to the public and social affairs of the community. He is President of the Workhouse Board of Directors; is a member of the Board of Trade, and of a very large number of the social and business organizations of the city. He has been concerned in all the expositions held in the city, and has been prominent in most of the enterprises which have been instrumental in promoting the welfare and prosperity of Cincinnati. During the late civil war he served for a few months in the field, in the 6th Cincinnati Volunteer Militia, and in various ways displayed his attachment to his adopted country. Some while after his successful business life commenced his father joined him with the rest of the family, and was connected with him in business. During his absence at the Vienna Exposition of 1873, his father died. Personally Mr. Grossius is a man of fine appearance, in the very prime of life, and is certainly one of Cincinnati's most noteworthy and successful self-made men. He was married in 1856 to Paulina Keschner, formerly of Prussia.

COMLEY, JAMES M., Journalist and Postmaster of Columbus, son of Bezaleel and Margaret (Stewart) Comley, was born in Perry county, Ohio, March 6th, 1832. His parents were Pennsylvanians—his father of English, his mother of Scotch-Irish descent—and came to Ohio in 1804. He was educated in the public schools of Columbus, and studied law with Attorney-General Wolcutt. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised law until the breaking out of the war. He entered the United States service in June, 1861, and on the 12th of August was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 43d Ohio Infantry. After some time spent at Camp Chase, he gave up the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 43d for the appointment of Major of the 23d Ohio Infantry, then in the field, for the sake of getting more speedily into active service. He was

Galaxy Pub. Co. Phila.ª

John Grossinger

mustered as Major on the 31st of October, 1861, and commanded the regiment in every action in which it was subsequently engaged, except for a short time in the morning at the battle of South Mountain. He was eventually made Colonel of the regiment and Brevet Brigadier General, to date from March 13th, 1865—the latter position having been earned by gallant and faithful service in the field. His history in the field may best be read in the history of the regiment he commanded so long and led to so much honor. General Comley, after the war, became editor and part owner of the *Ohio State Journal*, in which position he has displayed marked ability as a writer and politician, making that paper one of the most able and popular journals in the State. During the war he married Elizabeth Marion Smith, daughter of Surgeon-General Smith, of Columbus. He was appointed Postmaster of Columbus by General Grant in 1870, and reappointed in 1874. He still holds the position

HEIDELBACH, PHILIP, Merchant and Banker of Cincinnati, was born at Pfarrweisach, Bavaria, June 25th, 1814. He is the son of David and Heffe Heidelbach. His parents were unable to give him a school education, and he was early inured to a life of toil. At thirteen he was apprenticed to a butcher for two years, then worked as a journeyman until he came of age, in 1835. During this time he had, besides assisting in the support of his parents, saved enough to purchase a passage ticket to New York, where he landed in 1836. He was now without money or friends; but finding a person who was willing to vouch for his honesty, he bought eight dollars' worth of goods on credit, and commenced peddling on the street. He was, of course, totally ignorant of the English language and the customs of the country, but in three months he had discharged his indebtedness and had a capital of $150. One-third of this he sent to his parents, and invested the rest in a stock of goods, with which he started to what he thought a more profitable field in the West. He made this trip on foot, carrying his goods on his back, staying of nights at farm-houses, where his fare for supper, bed, and breakfast was pretty generally "a quarter," and finally, in the spring of 1837, arrived in Cincinnati, having had a very prosperous business season. He now engaged with great energy in his wandering business over parts of Ohio and Indiana adjacent to Cincinnati, and by the following autumn had accumulated a capital of nearly $2000. He then met Jacob Seasongood, who was engaged in the same business, and they united their capitals under the name of Heidelbach & Seasongood, and pushed forward with great energy, until their accumulations became so large that in March, 1840, they abandoned peddling and established their clothing house in Cincinnati. Their business grew beyond their expectation, and in 1842 they were compelled to open another house on Main and Pearl streets, where they carried on a jobbing and retail dry-goods trade. Max and Simon, his brothers, now arrived from Germany, and were admitted as partners in the house, under the firm-name of Heidelbach, Seasongood & Co. In 1849 Simon died of cholera. They soon removed their Main street house to 18 Pearl street, and built a wholesale clothing establishment and warehouse on Front street. They afterwards united their two houses in one at Third and Main streets, where they remained with their usual success until in 1860, when they took possession of the elegant block of buildings which they had erected on Third and Vine streets. In 1862 he became associated in the banking house of Espy, Heidelbach & Co., in which he still continues, and which is known as one of the leading private banking firms of the West. After a rarely successful and harmonious partnership extending over thirty years, the firm of Heidelbach, Seasongood & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Heidelbach retiring. His life presents one of the exceptional instances of thrift and money-getting. He is now one of the wealthiest men of Cincinnati. He has, moreover, acquired a good education, and a reputation for business shrewdness, integrity, and strong practical common sense of which he may well be proud. He is not behind other wealthy men in a liberal display of public spirit and benevolence, and will always stand prominent as one of the noteworthy self-made men of the century. January 1st, 1840, he was married to Hannah Sweser, whose acquaintance he had enjoyed in Germany. They had six children. Two died in infancy; Henrietta is now the wife of Louis Rindskopf, of New York; Louis is in the bank with his father; Jennie was the wife of Isaac Ickleheimer, of New York; and Ida was recently married at their residence on Fourth street.

LOOMIS, BENNET J., Lawyer and Journalist, son of Jonathan and Cynthia (Spencer) Loomis, was born on June 8th, 1831, in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio. He received a good public school education, and commenced preparatory studies for college in Kingsville Academy, and afterward in Grand River Institute, Austinburg. His health failing here, his studies were discontinued and never resumed. So well had he improved his advantages that when but a boy of seventeen he took charge of a district school, filling the position with entire satisfaction to the people. He cast his first vote in 1852 for Franklin Pierce, and in 1853 he established a Democratic journal in his native town, but was induced by the liberality of the citizens of Geneva to remove his office to their village during the following fall. He came into public life during the political storm that swept over the country, occasioned by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill by Congress in 1854. Having from strong convictions of duty opposed the act, and his course not

meeting with the approbation of either of the parties of that day, he sold his press, and in 1855 removed to Cleveland. He acted as City Editor of the *Leader* for nearly a year, and subsequently for a short time occupied a similar position on the *Plaindealer*. He was elected Enrolling Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1858. Having read law under the tutorship of Hons. D. K. Cartter and J. J. Elwell, of Cleveland, he was admitted to the bar in 1859, and followed the profession in Cleveland until 1863, during which time (January, 1862,) he was chosen Journal Clerk of the Senate. In 1864-65 he occupied the same position in the House. In 1866, and again in 1872, he was chosen to the Chief Clerkship of the House. He married, October 17th, 1854, Julia E. Slater, of Geneva, Ohio, and she dying in November, 1868, he married, in 1873, Hallie C. Yoeman (Graham) of Chicago. The *Wyandotte Democrat*, edited by Hon. L. A. Brunner, thus spoke of his public services: "Mr. Loomis was an efficient public officer, as is indicated by the frequency with which he received the party's indorsement for the different clerkships in the Senate and House. The readiness and facility with which he despatched business, his extraordinary industry and fidelity, and the untiring vigilance with which he watched over the details of the department over which he had supervision, was without doubt the reason he was so often called to such responsible positions in the Legislature." When the *Chronicle* was established in Cincinnati, in March, 1868, he was connected with it as one of its editors, and afterwards for some months, in the year 1869, held the position of Washington Correspondent for that paper and the Cleveland *Herald* and Chicago *Post*. With only an interval of about sixteen months, above indicated, he has been the Columbus Correspondent on the staff of the Cincinnati *Commercial* since 1865, and has served in like capacity for the Cleveland *Herald* since January, 1863. Mr. Loomis is an industrious, active, energetic man, and from long acquaintance with public men, and a knowledge of the political measures that have agitated the public for the last twenty years, is entirely competent to discharge the intricate and laborious duties of Correspondent for two of the leading journals in the State. In politics he is a Republican of the strictest sort. He is a resident of Columbus, a man of family, and a gentleman of standing and integrity. Also a prominent member of the First Baptist Church.

LILIENTHAL, REV. DR. MAX, Rabbi, was born in 1815 in Munich, the capital of Bavaria, and was from boyhood educated for the Jewish ministry. After completing a course in the high schools, he entered the university of that city, passed with eminence the examinations of the philosophical and theological faculties, and graduated in 1837 as Doctor of Philosophy. Having contributed several scientific articles to the Jewish periodicals of that time, he received in 1839 a call as Director of the Hebrew School to be opened in Riga, Russia. The Russian Embassy of Munich recommended him highly to the Secretaries of the Interior and of Public Instruction in St. Petersburg, and he was received by them in the most encouraging manner. For his inaugural address at the opening of the new school he was rewarded by the Emperor Nicholas with a costly diamond ring. The school under his direction made such rapid progress that the imperial government ordered him to travel through the seventeen western provinces of the empire, to encourage his co-religionists in opening schools, and to prepare them for the plans inaugurated by the government for their better secular instruction. He performed this arduous and important mission in 1842, to the entire satisfaction of the Minister of Public Instruction, and was summoned to St. Petersburg as Councillor in this department. There he stayed until 1845, preparing the plans for primary, intermediate, and Hebrew high schools, and would have remained in the Russian service if Nicholas had not issued some orders tending to the conversion of the Jews to the Greek-Russian Church. To such an undertaking he would not lend a helping hand, as he is an uncompromising advocate of civil and religious liberty. He at once resigned his office, left the empire, and sailed with his wife for America. He arrived in New York, and was immediately elected Rabbi of three congregations—an office which he resigned for the purpose of opening a Jewish boarding-school. He continued at this with great success until the health of his wife failed, and he accepted, in 1855, a unanimous call as Rabbi of one of the flourishing congregations of Cincinnati, a position which he now occupies. Soon after his arrival in that city he was elected a member of the Public Board of Education. He held that office for fourteen years; introduced in the public schools instruction in object lessons, published a manual for that purpose, and introduced other important improvements both in the intermediate and high schools. In 1872 he was elected Director of the Board of the Cincinnati University, in whose future success he takes the liveliest interest. He has been Director of the City Relief Union since 1861. He is widely known as an orator and lecturer, and as such is highly appreciated. Since 1874 he assumed the editorship of the *Hebrew Sabbath-School Visitor*, the only organ of this kind in this country. He is at present engaged in preparing for publication several volumes on Jewish theology, besides sermons, poems, and lessons on morals for the public schools. Though a classical scholar, Rabbi Lilienthal sides with those who advocate the scientific courses of instruction. Progress, liberty, the common Fatherhood of God, and the common brotherhood of men are the leading principles of his life and his writings. Though advanced in years, he is of vigorous health and constitution, and much good may yet be expected of this liberal theologian.

DRAKE, DANIEL, Physician, Professor, and Author, was born at Plainfield, Essex county, New Jersey, October 20th, 1785. Three years later Ohio was settled, and his parents at this time emigrated to Kentucky, settling at Mayslick. Until the age of fifteen he underwent the rudest experiences of backwoods life. At this period he moved to Cincinnati and became a medical student under Dr. William Goforth, who was the first to introduce vaccination in the West. Here his good manners and easy address admitted him into the best society, but he never allowed the conviviality of the times to interfere with the ambition of his life. He was the first student of medicine in Cincinnati. In 1804 he became a partner in the business of his preceptor, which was that of apothecary as well as physician. But the business was not successful from a pecuniary view, and after experiencing many hardships, in 1805 the pupil moved to Philadelphia to attend a course of lectures in the leading university there. He had just sufficient means to gain admission, being left with a single cent after paying his expenses. In the spring of 1806 he returned to Cincinnati, and a year later he succeeded to the business of his old preceptor, who had gone to Louisiana. He at once entered upon successful practice, and in the autumn of 1807 was married to Harriet Sisson, niece of Colonel Jared Mansfield, then Surveyor-General of the United States for the Northwest Territory. This union lasted eighteen years, and was an eminently happy one. At this time he began those researches which made him a writer and a savant. With an ardent enthusiasm he entered into the investigation of the trace of an ancient civilization in the Ohio valley. His researches into the botany of the Miami valley were also very valuable. In 1810 he published a pamphlet entitled "Notices of Cincinnati; its Topography, Climate, and Diseases." The success of this work, though but a small edition was issued, led to his more elaborate and complete "Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country," in 1815. This work is now very rare and highly valued. In 1814 he associated his brother Benjamin with him as a partner, and added the business of grocer to that of druggist. He was also much interested in the Lancaster Seminary, which was the original foundation of the Cincinnati College. After his "Picture of Cincinnati" was published he again visited Philadelphia to attend a course of lectures, accompanied by his wife. In May, 1816, he returned to his home, being the first resident of Cincinnati to receive a diploma from the East. He now increased his business, his father becoming a member of the firm. In 1817 he accepted a professorship in the medical college at Lexington, Kentucky, and soon after entered upon his long and distinguished career as a public teacher of medicine. In 1818 he devised the plan of the Cincinnati College, the Medical College, and the Commercial Hospital. The Medical College of Ohio became an established fact in 1820. In the next two years he met with reverses in business, and his affairs had to be wound up. In the summer of 1823 he was appointed to a professorship in the Transylvania University, at Lexington. In the winter of 1823–24 he wrote a series of political articles for the Cincinnati *Gazette*, warmly advocating the nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency. He was a very active politician, but not of the office-seeking class. He was a great admirer of Clay and Adams. In 1825 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. He soon after returned to the college at Lexington, but resigned in the spring of 1826. In 1827 he established the *Western Journal of Medical Sciences* and the Cincinnati Eye Infirmary. In a very short time he was a well-known writer on medical subjects—a journalist and author of high reputation. After three years in this field he was elected a Professor in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and arrived there for the third time. When the cholera epidemic had broken out he had returned to the West, and he was an incessant laborer among its victims. He wrote a work about this time entitled "A Practical Treatise on the History, Prevention, and Treatment of Epidemic Cholera." In 1835 he became interested in the construction of the Cincinnati & Charleston Railway. He originated the scheme. He also took steps to reorganize the Medical College of Ohio. A few years later he removed to Louisville, and in 1849 was called again to a chair in the Medical College of Ohio. He was cut off in the midst of his labors here, dying November 5th, 1852, after an illness of about a fortnight. His last appearance in public was at a meeting to honor the memory of Daniel Webster. His life had been one of varied labor and much hardship, but he ever maintained an attachment for the purest of principles, and his intimates say that he was never possessed of a single vice. Although he was long poor, he paid his debts to the uttermost farthing, and "pay what thou owest" was with him a golden maxim.

WITT, STILLMAN, Railroad President and Capitalist, was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, January 4th, 1808. His father being poor, he received only a common school education. When thirteen years of age he was taken to Troy, New York, where he was employed to run a skiff ferry at ten dollars per month. Canvoss White, of the United States Engineer Corps, crossed the ferry often, and, surprised by the interest he manifested in construction, obtained permission from the boy's father to educate him in his own profession. He was soon able to master the principles of engineering and to apply them. He was then sent by his friend and employer to take charge of the Cohoes Manufacturing Company. He surveyed and laid out the village and arranged the water power. This work accomplished, he was despatched to construct the bridge across the Susquehanna at the mouth of the Juniata river.

He then went to Louisville, where he spent a year and a half in building the Louisville & Portland Canal. Still retaining his connection with Mr. White, he removed to Albany, where he became Agent of the Hudson River Steamboat Association. Subsequently he was appointed Manager of the Albany & Boston Railroad Company, and retained the position eight years. He then visited Cleveland, where efforts were being put forth to construct a railroad to Columbus. There were difficulties in the way of finding experienced builders who would contract to build the road and take the greater part of their pay in stock. Finally the firm of Harbach, Stone & Witt was formed for building the road. The road was completed and opened in 1851. A contract for the construction of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula was then made, and the road finished by Stone & Witt after the death of Mr. Harbach. The same firm next constructed the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, and operated it some time after its completion. He was at different times chosen Director in the Michigan Southern; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula; Chicago & Milwaukee, and Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad Companies. He had large investments in the last-named road, but for a long time it was unremunerative, and it was only by his great efforts that it did not go into bankruptcy. The stock was unsalable at any price; but he had faith in its final success, and his faith and works were finally rewarded, as the stock rose considerably above par. Subsequently it was consolidated with the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. John Brough had been made President of the company, and was his trusted aid in carrying out his measures. In 1863 the political situation in Ohio was very grave, the sympathizers with the secession war having become numerous and defiant. He urged Mr. Brough—who had been a very prominent Democrat, but had abandoned politics in disgust—to accept the nomination for Governor of the Union party, and offered to perform his duties in the railroad company and transfer the salary to Mr. Brough, who was too poor to sacrifice his position for the inadequately paid office of Governor. The promise to Mr. Brough was kept, and in every way possible he manifested his regard for him. On the death of Governor Brough, in 1865, which occurred in Cleveland, he took charge of his deceased friend's affairs, and the $20,000 which he had originally given to Governor Brough became, by careful management for his family, upwards of $66,000. The affection of these two men for each other was strong and lasting. Not less so was the regard in which he held, and was held by, the late Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton. He was active in aiding Stanton and giving him moral and material encouragement when he greatly needed both in his onerous position. When Stanton retired from office, broken down in health and spirits, and poor in purse, he forced upon him a gift of $5000, that he might find much-needed rest and recuperation in travel. On the death of Governor Brough he was elected President of the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad, and retained that position until the consolidation. Besides his position on the directory of the different railroads in which he was interested, he was Director of the Second National and Commercial National Banks of Cleveland, and President of the Sun Insurance Company, Union Steel Screw Company, and Cleveland Box Machine Company. He was justly ranked among benevolent, public-spirited citizens of Cleveland, and deservedly enjoyed the esteem and gratitude of the community at large. Integrity and industry were leading traits in his character. He died at sea, April 29th, 1875, while on his way to Europe for the benefit of his health. He was married in June, 1834, to Eliza A. Douglass, of Albany. Of his two surviving daughters, Mary was married to Daniel P. Eells, of Cleveland, and Emma to Colonel W. H. Harris, of the United States army.

HOYT, FRANCIS SOUTHACK, A. M., D. D., Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and one of the most scholarly, enthusiastic, and successful business ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born November 5th, 1822, in Lindon, Vermont. His father, Benjamin R. Hoyt, who died at the age of eighty-four, was one of the pioneer preachers of Methodism in the New England States, was at one time Presiding Elder over the greater part of those States, and one of the Trustees of Wesleyan University at the time his sons were students in that institution. Dr. Hoyt is brother to Benjamin Thomas Hoyt, A. M., deceased, late Professor of Latin, Belles Lettres, and History in Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana; also brother of Colonel Albert Harrison Hoyt, editor of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." These brothers are graduates of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, the subject of this sketch graduating in the class of 1844. In 1847 he received the degree of Master of Arts from that college. Dr. Hoyt's early years were spent on his father's farm. Here he worked and prepared for college. At the age of seventeen he commenced his college career. Two years after his graduation Dr. Hoyt entered the ministry, preaching and continuing to teach until 1850, when, under the auspices of the mission society of the church, he was sent to Oregon to take charge of the school at Salem. After the Indians passed away the old mission school was converted into a select institution for the incoming civilized tide. This was soon known as the Oregon Institute, and during Dr. Hoyt's connection with it it developed into the Willamette University. It now has a medical and law department, and is the most successful educational institution on the Pacific. Here Dr. Hoyt remained until 1860, being elected President in 1854, and filling this office until he was called to represent the Oregon Conference in the General Conference

at Buffalo, New York, in 1860, at which time he was chosen Professor of Chemistry in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. This position he accepted and removed to Delaware. For nearly twelve years Dr. Hoyt's connection with this institution remained uninterrupted. In 1865 he was transferred to the department of Biblical Theology in the University. In 1872 he was again sent as delegate to the General Conference. At this time he was made Editor-in-Chief of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and consequently removed to Cincinnati. This position he still occupies. The *Advocate*, of which Dr. Hoyt is editor, is one of the most popular and ably conducted papers under the auspices and patronage of the Methodist Church. Few denominational papers in the country have a larger circulation. After Dr. Hoyt's retirement from Wesleyan University he received the degree of D. D. from Baldwin University. Although Dr. Hoyt is fifty-two years of age, he seems to be in the very prime of life. He is a man of great and true powers of mind, full of the milk of human kindness, incapable of a mean sentiment, and still full of enthusiasm in his life of well-doing.

DRESEL, HON. OTTO, Lawyer, of Columbus, Ohio, has a peculiar history, marked with a variety of striking events. In the ordinary intercourses of life a man of his marked ability, with positive convictions, and great moral and physical courage, will necessarily encounter sharp conflicts with those of opposite views. Though a man of great firmness, he is courteous and gentlemanly, recognizing in all the full right of personal independence in the maintenance of their opinions. But aside from the ordinary conflicts of opinion, Mr. Dresel has encountered some trying ordeals in the advocacy of his principles, as will appear in the following sketch. He was born in the year 1824, in Detmold, the capital of Lippe, only two miles from the battle-field, where, about the time of the Saviour's birth, Arminius delivered Germany from the Roman yoke by a most signal defeat of the invading foe. This fact may have been to him an inspiration in the cause of civil liberty. After closing a thorough collegiate course, in which he made great proficiency in scholarly attainments, he studied law, and in due time entered upon the practice of the profession with the most flattering prospects. About this time the revolutionary movement of 1848 was inaugurated, in which Mr. Dresel very naturally became an active participant, and in the furtherance of the cause of Republicanism took the editorial management of a political journal in which certain features of the government were violently assailed, and the tocsin of war was sounded. As Mr. Dresel was prominent in the movement, efforts were made for his arrest and punishment. Had his enemies succeeded, it would have subjected him to a long and humiliating imprisonment, from which he barely escaped by a precipitate flight and the use of various disguises. He finally took refuge in the first vessel he reached, not knowing its destination. His pursuers were close on his track and searched the vessel with all diligence, but by the kindness of the captain he was effectually concealed. Fortunately the ship was bound for the United States, and thus by what would seem to be a mere accident, he reached a country that recognized the great principles for the maintenance of which he had become a fugitive from his native land. In November, 1849, Mr. Dresel reached Baltimore, a stranger, poor, and friendless, but he had talent and education and energy, and was equal to the emergency. He went West. Prior to his naturalization he was, by special act of the Ohio Legislature, allowed an examination before the Supreme Court of this State and admitted to the practice of the law. In 1853 he moved to the city of Columbus, where in due time he attained a prominent position at the bar, and secured a remunerative practice. In 1855 he was married to Louise M. Silbernagel, a daughter of an influential citizen of Columbus, by whom he has had five children, the eldest of them being at this date a promising student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Ohio. In the troublous times of 1861 Mr. Dresel was elected a member of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, from Franklin county. The late war of the rebellion had culminated in an open conflict. Very rigid measures were adopted to fill up the ranks and supply material aid to the government, some of these being regarded by many as usurpations of power, endangering the liberties of the people. These are among the things of the past, and are only alluded to as bearing on an important portion of Mr. Dresel's history, for, following out his convictions, he introduced into the Legislature a series of resolutions denouncing some of these measures as usurpations of power. After a most animated and bitter discussion a resolution to expel him from the body was defeated, and a mere vote of censure was passed. At the ensuing election Mr. Dresel was renominated by acclamation, and elected by an overwhelming majority, indicative of his full vindication in the hearts of the people he represented. Being a zealous advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Dresel took an active part in many Presidential and State campaigns, and was one of the most popular and successful German "stump" orators in the West. On the 14th of December, 1864, he resigned his seat in the Legislature, that he might be enabled to more fully devote himself to the practice of the law. Although he has been fully occupied in professional and private duties, few have manifested greater public spirit or accomplished more in the advancement of the educational and other important enterprises of the city. For many years he served as a member of the Board of Education, and as chairman of the Committee on Rules and Regulations drafted the first manual of the Board, and of the Public Schools, which is still in force and forms the basis for the action of the former, and the government of the latter. He has also been an active member of the Board of Trustees

of the Public Library and Reading Room of the city of Columbus, and has served as the Secretary from the time of its first organization to the present. He has exercised a thoughtful oversight of the institution generally, and especially of the German department, making selections of the books, classifying and registering them with his own hand, and providing the reading room with the choicest papers and magazines. In these as well as all other positions he has shown himself capable and faithful. Besides being a fine general scholar and a man of very unusual literary culture, Mr. Dresel is a great admirer of the fine arts, and possesses a natural and highly cultivated taste for music, and is an amateur performer on several instruments. For some years he occupied the position of Musical Director of the Mœnnerchor, the leading German glee club of Columbus. Under his leadership the society gave in 1867 and 1868, during two successive winter seasons at Naughton Hall, a series of what may be called fashionable concerts, attended by crowded and appreciative audiences, consisting of the elite of the city. Since August, 1875, Mr. Dresel has taken charge of the Ohio State Agency for the Protection Life Insurance Company of Chicago. Mr. Dresel is so well-preserved that he would not be taken for a semi-centenarian. He is active in his movements, stands or walks erect, is at least six feet high, and though slender is well-proportioned. His expressive countenance and blue eyes, when in repose, indicate a gentle nature and a kind heart, but when aroused, his contracted brows and flashing eyes reveal that hidden energy and enthusiasm which have characterized and sustained his eventful and checkered career throughout.

MOXLEY, NATHANIEL K., M. D., was born in Tunbridge, Orange county, Vermont, February 8th, 1818, and was the ninth child in a family of ten children, whose parents were Thomas Moxley and Asenath (Flint) Moxley. His father, a native of Stonington, Connecticut, followed through life the profession of medicine, and died in 1846 at Tunbridge, Vermont, where he had been for many years engaged in professional labors. His mother, also a native of Stonington, Connecticut, died in Tunbridge, Vermont, in 1869, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. On the paternal side he is of English extraction, and related to various active participants in the revolutionary conflict, notably four uncles. On his mother's side he is of Danish origin, and also finds there several ancestors who took an active part in the stirring events preceding and following the year 1776. Until his fifteenth year was attained, his days were passed alternately in attending school during the winter months, and in laboring on a farm through the summer seasons. In 1834 he commenced an academical course of study at Royalton, Vermont, and remained there as a student for about four years. He then returned to Tunbridge, Vermont, and began the reading of medicine under the supervision of C. B. Chandler, a prominent physician of his new location. At the expiration of two years consumed in diligent research, he moved to Randolph, Vermont, where he continued the study of medicine until the fall of 1841, and after attending medical lectures at Dartmouth College, and at Woodstock, Vermont, graduated at the Vermont University, in Burlington. In the course of the same year he removed to Ohio, and practised about eighteen months in Wheelersburg, Scioto county. In July, 1843, he settled at Pine Grove Furnace, Lawrence county, where he remained until 1847, when, on account of impaired health, he returned to Scioto county, and there continued employed in professional labors until January, 1852, when he moved to Ironton, Lawrence county, where, while sustaining unabatedly the practice of medicine, he opened also a commodious store for the sale and dispensing of drugs. At the present time he is recognized as one of the leading physicians of Ironton, and in addition is known as the reliable and successful head of a large drug business. In February, 1873, the Miami University of Ohio conferred upon him the honorary degree of *ad eundem*, and in 1868 the Ohio Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. For seven years he has been a member of the City Council of Ironton; for twenty-five years has been a member of the Board of Education of the Ironton schools; and since 1859 has served efficiently on the County Board of School Examiners. Also for many years he has been a valued and prominent member of the Lawrence County Medical Society, and of the Ohio Valley Medical Association. During the progress of the rebellion, he officiated as County Surgeon of Lawrence county. For many years also he has been a prominent member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities; for six years has served as Master of Lawrence Lodge, F. and A. M., and is the present King of the Chapter; and Noble Grand of Ironton Lodge, I. O. O. F. His initial vote was cast in favor of General Harrison. Religiously he is a Congregationalist, and is a deacon of his church. His integrity of character, entirely unassailable, is admirably paralleled by his tireless and well-directed energy and industry. He was married in November, 1848, to Sophia McConnell, a native of Scioto county, Ohio, and has four children—three daughters and one son.

GARY, DANIEL B., Lawyer, Zanesville, Ohio, was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 12th, 1823, his parents being natives of New Hampshire, to which they returned when he was ten years old, settling at Keene, where he attended school until eighteen years of age. He then commenced to learn the trade of cabinet-maker under Abel Wilder, with whom he served not quite three years, and then as a journeyman worked at his trade for about five years. In 1847

Truly Your friend
J. M. Ashley

HON. JAMES M. ASHLEY.

he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, and worked at car-building in the factory of Bradley & Rice, where he remained until 1850, when he went to Columbus, Ohio, and continued his trade in the car-shops of Ridgway & Kimble until May 13th, 1851, when he went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he has since resided. At first he found employment in the car-shops of Douglas Smith & Co., and there stayed four years. In the latter part of 1855 he commenced the study of law with James Harper, and under Colonel William H. Ball he finished reading, March 30th, 1857, at which date he was admitted to the bar as a practising lawyer. He has been engaged in active pursuit of his profession ever since, with the exception of the period of his service in the army. He joined and was mustered into service October 22d, 1862, as Captain of Company I, 122d Ohio Volunteers, and held the position for seventeen months, when he was honorably discharged on account of sickness which rendered him unfit for duty. In 1843 he was married to Sophronia C. Thatcher, who died February 2d, 1851. On October 16th, 1851, he was married to Mary Little, who was killed by the falling of the market-house, January 24th, 1863. He was married a third time, on November 16th, 1865, to Roxanna M. Helmick. He has held the position of Prosecuting Attorney for the county. At present he is engaged in a large and lucrative practice, and is highly esteemed for his many good qualities.

BIGELOW, ASA, Physician, was born, May 2d, 1820, in Peru, Bennington county, Vermont. His parents, Reuben Bigelow and Abigail Brooks, were Americans of Welsh ancestry. His father settled in Peru about the year 1798, purchasing two farms for fifty cents. One of these farms he afterwards sold, and on the other raised twelve children. Reuben Bigelow was a man of force and prominence, and served several years in the Legislature of Vermont. In 1822 a family meeting was held, at which eleven children were present. Fifty years later the family had a second reunion, but three had passed away. Seven of the children were girls and five boys, of whom Asa is the youngest. Their ages average sixty-four years and their weight one hundred and eighty-four pounds. Eight of the children are still living. Asa laid the foundation of his education at the academies in Chester and Brattleborough, Vermont. Leaving school, he read medicine with Dr. L. G. Whiting, at Londonderry, Vermont, graduating at Woodstock, in that State, March 10th, 1840. For three years and a half after leaving college he practised medicine in Windham, and then joined his old preceptor in Londonderry. In the spring of 1845 he went to Attica, Fountain county, Indiana, where he pursued his profession with gratifying success for twenty-six years. His skilful surgical operations gave him wide fame. In January, 1862, he was commissioned Surgeon of the 3d Illinois Cavalry; was at the battle of Pea Ridge, and left the army in October of the same year to settle in Toledo, Ohio, where he has since resided. His large practice in medicine and surgery has come as the result of a mind fitted for the work, added to a zealous love for his profession. His medical brethren have not been slow to recognize and acknowledge his ability and skill. Dr. Bigelow is an active and useful member of the Medical Association of Toledo. February 14th, 1848, he married Mary E. Lamont, at Attica, Indiana, who died December 2d, 1850, leaving an infant boy, who soon followed his mother. October 4th, 1853, Dr. Bigelow married Martha A. Scott, of Fountain county, Indiana; of this union four children were born, three of whom, one girl and two boys, are now living.

ASHLEY, JAMES M., Editor and Lawyer, ex-member of Congress and ex-Governor of Montana, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 14th, 1824. His parents were natives of America, of English and Scotch extraction. His early education was acquired at home, under the guidance of his father and mother. In 1841 he entered the printing office of the *Sciola Valley Republican*, edited by William P. Camden, and subsequently was employed in various printing offices until he became in 1848 editor and proprietor of the *Democrat*, in Portsmouth, Ohio. During his experience as an editor he studied law with Charles Oscar Tracy, under whom he prosecuted his studies until he was admitted to the bar in 1849, shortly after which he relinquished his connection with the *Democrat*. The ensuing two years were passed in Portsmouth in the office of his former preceptor in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1851 he moved to Toledo, Ohio, and there, with the exception of temporary absences on official business, he has permanently resided. In 1858 he was elected as a radical anti-slavery man to the Thirty-sixth Congress from the then Fifth District of Ohio. To this honorable position he was consecutively re-elected in 1860, 1862, 1864 and 1866. While in Congress, during Buchanan's administration, he delivered two speeches which dealt ably with the momentous questions of the hour. In the second speech, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, he anticipated the great events of the approaching war, and drew attention to the vital issues presented. It stands recorded as a masterly, an eloquent oration in the interest of unity and peace, and was recognized as a statesmanlike view of a political situation. In 1863 and 1864 he had charge in the House of Representatives of the Constitutional amendment for the abolishment of slavery in the United States, which was, as history tells, carried in the House of Representatives by the aid of Democratic votes and became part of the Constitution. While that amendment was under consideration he delivered a speech in its favor, which added in no small degree to his reputation for

ability and broad, liberal views. March 12th, 1863, he reported from his committee the first reconstruction bill introduced in either House of Congress, and subsequently delivered several speeches in favor of the plan of reconstruction which he provided for in his first bill. In 1866 he introduced the original resolution for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The evidence presented to the committee was reported upon, and finally a resolution was passed by the House impeaching the President. In 1869 he was appointed by General Ulysses S. Grant Governor of Montana, but in 1871 was removed by him for alleged unfriendly criticism of his administration. At the present time he is engaged in the practice of law in Toledo, Ohio. In 1872 he voted for Horace Greeley, and has acted since with the Democrats and liberal Republicans. He was married, in November, 1851, to Emma J. Smith, of Kentucky.

MORRIS, REV. ROBERT DESHA, D. D., Clergyman, was born in Washington, Mason county, Kentucky, August 22d, 1814. He is the eldest son of Colonel Joseph Morris, who removed from New Jersey to Kentucky in 1794. The Morris family—Maur-rwyce: literally, "warlike, powerful"—trace their descent from a chieftain primogenitor in Wales in 933. In later times, they had important commands, and fought in the battles of the Parliament against Charles I.; but after the death of Cromwell they were obliged to flee from Monmouthshire to escape the vengeance of Charles II., and took refuge in the Island of Barbadoes. From this island his fourth grandfather, Lewis Morris, soon after sailed for New Jersey, and settled in that part now termed Monmouth county, where he was one of the Judges of the first Monmouth court. Another branch of the family, about the same time, settled at and gave the name to Morrisania, New York, and have become famous in the history of the country. His paternal grandfather was in the revolutionary war, and having been taken prisoner, was confined with many other patriots in the "Old Sugar House," in Liberty street, New York, where they endured untold sufferings, pounded glass being sometimes mingled with their miserable food. His maternal ancestors, the Deshas, fled from La Rochelle on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. in 1685, and came to New Rochelle, New York. They subsequently settled on the Delaware, above the Water Gap, where they lived many years. In 1784 the Deshas and the Overfields emigrated to Kentucky. They were with the Kentons, Simon and John, in their stations, and shared in their struggles with frontier life and the merciless Indian. His mother being descended from the Huguenot stock, held tenaciously to the Reformed or Calvinistic faith. Her only son early imbibed these tenets, to which he has steadfastly adhered. Having been prepared at Bracken Academy, Augusta, Kentucky, he entered Augusta College in the same place, and after a four years' course graduated August 7th, 1834. He then went to the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey, where he completed another four-years' course, September 24th, 1838. During vacations he attended lectures at the theological department of Yale College, and travelled extensively over the country. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in that city, April 18th, 1838. His first sermon was preached in the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 22d, 1838, and his second discourse was delivered on the afternoon of the same day in the old Ben Salem Presbyterian Church, near the Philadelphia line. Having been called to Newtown, in August following he was ordained and installed pastor of that church by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, October 23d, 1838, and sustained that relation for eighteen years. He removed thence to Oxford, Ohio, where he has been for over sixteen years President of Oxford Female College. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Centre College, Kentucky, June, 1870. He was married, May 3d, 1842, to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Matthew L. Bevan, an eminent merchant and Christian gentleman of Philadelphia. The old Newtown Church was built before the Revolution, and had many historic associations. Washington's head-quarters were near by, and when the Hessians were captured over at Trenton, almost in sight, many of them were lodged within the solid stone walls of the old church. A British officer, annoyed at the curious crowds, took a piece of charcoal and wrote on the wall opposite the pulpit:

> In times of war, and not before,
> God and the soldier men adore;
> When the war is o'er, and all things righted,
> The Lord's forgot and the soldier slighted.

These memories aided not a little to increase the zeal of the young pastor; and the old church was renovated and enlarged, and continues to flourish. Besides diligent attention to his pastoral duties, he was abundant in labors and in preaching and planting churches in other places. Several important churches in Bucks county owe their formation to his persistent efforts. He was uniformly prompt and active in his attendance upon the judicatories of his denomination, and was several times elected by his Presbytery to represent them in the highest court of the Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1844; at Cincinnati in 1850; at New Orleans in 1858, and at Philadelphia in 1870. In general improvement, in temperance and educational movements, he was very active, having been President of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention at Harrisburg in 1846. He served as Director in the common schools, and established a superior Parochial School and Classical Academy, now in successful operation at Newtown. He

Robt. H. Morris.

was for years an energetic and laborious Trustee for Lafayette College, helping to raise her endowment and sending her many promising young men. In Ohio his educational efforts have continued with unabated interest. The Oxford Female College, over which he presides, has the well deserved honor of being one of the best educational establishments in the country.

GRAFF, JACOB, late Merchant, was born, September 1st, 1802, in Arch street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the schools of that city. He learned the auction business in the house of Pearcell & Gerlon, and when he had attained his majority his father started him in the general produce business, in which he continued prosperously until the great financial crises of 1833 and 1834, and having also engaged largely in coal-land speculations—the excitement in such investments then running high—he suspended payment. Not caring to accept a subordinate position at that time, he remained out of business until 1836, and in the autumn of that year went to Cincinnati and effected an engagement with the Newport Manufacturing Company as Supervisor and confidential clerk, and occupied those positions until their failure in 1839. He then embarked in the auction business on Main street, under the firm-name of Hutchinson & Graff, and on the death of his partner, which occurred shortly after they commenced, he formed a copartnership with J. J. Wright, and carried on the auction, commission and real-estate business, opening a house on Third street, where they continued until the death of his partner. He next associated himself with Thomas Johnson, their place of business being on Main street, he being chief salesman. This firm continued to exist until 1858, when he engaged on his own account on East Fourth street, the firm-name being Jacob Graff & Co., and there he continued until his death. During his long business career in Cincinnati he was regarded by his competitors as an upright and honorable business man, and one in whose word implicit confidence could be placed. The high appreciation in which he was held by the representative citizens of Cincinnati may be understood by the perusal of the subjoined testimonial from the Chamber of Commerce, which was reported by a committee and spread upon the minutes of that association. It is as follows:

Your committee, appointed to draft a minute upon the death of Jacob Graff, respectfully submit the following as their report: Jacob Graff, Esq., whose recent death we are called upon to mourn, was one of the oldest and most highly respectible members of this body, and in his earlier days one of its most active and influential members. Years ago, when the Chamber of Commerce was comparatively weak in numbers, he was always present, taking an active part in promoting its growth and usefulness in the business community; but of late years he was seldom seen upon the floor of the Chamber, but retained his membership and his interest in the association. No man in this community was more generally known, and wherever known more highly respected than Mr. Graff. His uprightness and strict integrity, his unassuming and consistent Christian character, secured him the confidence of all who knew him. He was frank and genial in manner, affable and courteous to all, and fair and honorable in all his dealings; and in his death the Chamber loses one of its most estimable and worthy members, and the city of Cincinnati one of its most useful citizens. To the wife of the deceased, who mourns the loss of her companion of nearly fifty years, to the children and grandchildren, we tender our most sincere sympathy.

Signed, JACOB BURNET, JR.,
HUGH MCBIRNEY,
RICHARD SMITH.

He was initiated into the Masonic order in 1840 in Lafayette Lodge, Cincinnati; was exalted to Cincinnati Chapter, April 5th, 1843; was elected Scribe in 1845; King in 1846, holding the latter office two years; in 1848 he was chosen High Priest, and during the same year was elected by the Chapter Grand High Priest, serving in each capacity four years. He received all the degrees in Masonry to the thirty-second degree, and he served for two years as President of the Masonic Octroi Association of Ohio. He also served one year in the commandery as Prelate; one year as Generalissimo, and one year as Captain-General. He was a consistent Christian, having been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church for many years. His conversion was no doubt attributable to the influence of his wife, who has been almost a life-long Christian, and now rejoices in the hope of being reunited with him in an eternal home. He was married, April 17th, 1827, to Mary A., daughter of John McKnight, of Reading, Pennsylvania. He died November 30th, 1875; he was the father of seven children, of whom three are now living, two sons and one daughter. His son, Dr. M. B. Graff, and a grandson, John McKnight Sears, have succeeded him in his business, which they continue in the same place where he passed so many years of his life.

MOORE, WILLIAM E., D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 1st, 1823. At the completion of his course of studies in Yale College, he graduated from that institution in 1847. Later he entered upon the study of theology, and taught in the academy at Fairfield, Connecticut, and in April, 1850, was licensed by the Presbytery of Wilmington. In the following October he was ordained and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, West Chester, Pennsylvania, by the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In this field of Christian labors he was engaged until 1872, when he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Ohio, where he is still in charge. His grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary war. His father, Dr. Jacob

Moore, was a captain of cavalry in the war of 1812–15. He himself served as Lieutenant of Artillery in the Pennsylvania militia during the Gettysburg campaign, in 1863. He was married, September 19th, 1850, to Harriet F. Foot, daughter of Rev. George Foot, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newark, Delaware.

MEIGS, HON. RETURN JONATHAN, was born in Middlebury, Connecticut, in 1765. He graduated at Yale, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in his native town. Not long after he departed for the wilderness of the West, becoming one of the pioneers of the old town of Marietta. In 1802 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, but resigned the next year to accept a military appointment from President Jefferson. He was given the command of the United States troops and militia in the northern district of Louisiana. Soon after he was appointed a Judge in the Territory named above. In 1807 he was appointed a Judge for the then Territory of Michigan, but resigned the same year, and became a candidate for Governor of Ohio. He was elected by a decided vote, but was debarred from taking his seat through not having resided in the State continuously for four years previous to his candidacy. The Legislature of 1807–8 sent him to the United States Senate, where he served with credit. In 1810 he was again elected Governor, and during the second war with Great Britain was prompt and active in all measures pertaining to the public safety. In 1814 he resigned the Governorship to become Postmaster-General of the United States, in which position he served with distinguished ability under Presidents Madison and Monroe. He retired from the office in 1823, and died at Marietta, March 29th, 1825. In mind and personal appearance he was a statesman of the old school. He was tall and erect in figure, with a shapely head and aquiline nose, and had altogether a very fine presence.

SHERWOOD, ISAAC R., ex-Secretary of State, ex-Member of Congress, Journalist, and Lawyer, was born, August 15th, 1835. He received his preliminary education at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, New York, subsequently entering Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. From Antioch he went to the Western Law School, at Cleveland, where he applied himself assiduously to the study of law. Having a taste for journalism, he located at Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, in 1857, where he established the *Williams County Gazette*, a Radical Republican newspaper. He soon showed himself a writer of force, and was brought into prominent notice. In 1859 he was elected Probate Judge of Williams county, which office he filled creditably until he resigned to defend his country. He was one of the first to respond to the call to arms. On the 18th of April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in 14th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In this capacity he served four months in West Virginia, taking part in the fights of Laurel Mountain, Cheat River, and Carrick's Ford. He then received a Lieutenant's commission in the 111th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed Adjutant of his regiment, and served in that position through the Buell campaign of 1862, in Kentucky. On the 1st of February, at the unanimous request of the field and line officers, he was commissioned Major of his regiment. He fought against John Morgan and bore a brave part in the East Tennessee campaign. He led the skirmishers of Burnside's army in the retreat from Huff's Ferry to Lenore. He commanded his regiment at Huff's Ferry, siege of Knoxville, Campbell's Station, Blane's Cross Roads, Dandridge, Strawberry Plains, Mossy Creek, and Loudon. On February 12th, 1864, he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel, and from that time until the close of the war he was in command of his regiment. After his promotion he was in the engagements at Rocky Face, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie, Decatur, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Atlanta, Lovejoy, Columbia, and Franklin. For gallantry in the latter engagement he was made a Brevet Brigadier-General. He was then transferred to the East, in time to go through the North Carolina campaign. He was in the two days' fighting at Nashville, and in the last charge, on the 16th of December, 1864, captured three stands of colors and a large number of prisoners. In the North Catolina campaign he did good service at Fort Anderson, Tom Creek, and Raleigh, being present at the final surrender at Durham's Station. At the close of the war, General Sherwood was assigned to duty as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Florida, but he immediately resigned. He returned to Ohio, published the Toledo *Commercial*, sold out to Clark Waggoner in 1866, and accepted a position on the Cleveland *Leader*, remaining there until 1868, when he was elected Secretary of State, and filled the office for two successive terms. In 1872 he was sent to Congress from the Sixth Ohio District. While in Congress he was a member of the Committee on Railroads and Canals. At the end of his term he returned to practise law at Bryan, Ohio.

SEARING, HON. PAUL, was born in Wareham, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, February 28th, 1762. His parents were farmers, with no pretensions to distinction. He graduated from college in 1785, and entered upon a course of legal study, being admitted to the bar in 1787. At this time the most important topic of conversation in New England was the great Ohio Land Company, just forming, and he

decided to visit the scene of the proposed settlement. He arrived at his destination, June 16th, 1788. He was admitted to the bar of the Northwest Territory the same year. In 1795 he was married to Cynthia Rouse, and had also become at this time one of the leading lawyers of the Territory. In 1797 he was appointed Judge of Probate for Washington county. He was a member of the Legislature in 1800, and was a delegate to Congress the following year. He was among the very first settlers of Ohio to engage in the raising of merino sheep, since become a great industry, and was one of the most successful growers in his section. He held various civil offices after his term in Congress. He died August 21st, 1822, his wife dying the same day.

NEWCOMB, ALEXANDER H., ex-Mayor of Toledo, was born, August 6th, 1824, in Waterloo, New York. In 1835 he removed with his parents to Toledo, Ohio, where he has since made his home. His father, Eleazer Newcomb, was a soldier in the war of 1812, his grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and his great-grandfather, Captain Bayes Newcomb, fought in the French war of 1757. His paternal ancestors came to this country from England, in about 1650, and were among the early settlers of New England. His maternal grandfather, Walter Taylor, was a captain in the revolutionary army. In 1856 Mr. Newcomb lost his right hand by the premature discharge of a cannon, at a Whig mass-meeting. When the Whig party ceased to exist, he naturally found a political home in the Republican party, to which he still belongs. He is a prominent and zealous Free Mason, having been made in Toledo Lodge in March, 1851. In December of 1854 he was elected Worshipful Master of his lodge, in which capacity he served for twelve years. For thirteen years he was Grand Lecturer for the Third Ohio District. In October of 1867 he was elected Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, being re-elected in the following year. In October of 1869 he was elected Grand Master, and served as such for three consecutive terms. During Mr. Newcomb's administration as Grand Master, the Earl De Grey and Ripon, Grand Master of England, visited Washington on business for his government. A banquet of unusual elegance was given by the Masonic fraternity to the Earl De Grey and Ripon, and at this Grand Master Newcomb was present by invitation. Mr. Newcomb is a member of Fort Meigs Chapter, Toledo Council, Royal and Select Masons, and of Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1857 to 1860, when he was elected Mayor of Toledo. Mr. Newcomb has seen Toledo grow from a small village into a busy, thriving city of sixty thousand inhabitants—a growth in which he has borne a creditable part.

GARFIELD, GENERAL JAMES ABRAM, was born, November 19th, 1831, in Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. His father, Abram Garfield, belonged to an old Massachusetts family, while his mother, Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, was a relative of the celebrated Hosea Ballou, and was from the State of New Hampshire. The father died in 1833, leaving a family of four children. He was one of the first settlers of the township of Orange. The widowed mother kept together her fatherless little ones, of whom James A. was the youngest. Hard manual labor fell to his lot at a tender age, for at fourteen he was working at carpentering, and two years later had a few months experience as a boatman on the Ohio canal. But a love for study was inherent in his nature, and, like the lamented Lincoln, the severest physical labor could not restrain his desire to read the thoughts of great authors. The age of seventeen found him in the Geauga Seminary at Chester, Ohio, and a little later in the Eclectic Institute, then but recently established at Hiram. True to the experience of many of our public men, he was a teacher in the common schools long before he had completed his education. He taught for several terms, and was then made an assistant in the institution at Hiram. In 1854 he entered the senior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and took at once high rank as a scholar. His quick discernment and application brought him to the favorable notice of the venerable President Hopkins, and when he was graduated, in 1856, he carried off one of the highest honors of his class. In obtaining his education he was entirely dependent upon his own scanty resources. These, with some small loans (subsequently paid in full), placed him among the ranks of the nation's thinkers. Immediately after graduating, he entered upon the profession of a college tutor, being given the chair of Ancient Languages and Literature in the institution at Hiram. In the following year he was honored by an election as Principal. Thoroughly devoted to his work, he soon raised the already flourishing school to a much higher standard as an institution of learning, and extended its patronage far and wide. Previous to this time he had taken no part in politics. But he was naturally a politician in the broad sense of the term, and an era was dawning upon the country that was bound to claim his attention and the activities of his intellect. The Republican party had entered upon its first campaign with Fremont as its standard bearer. The spirit of its platform enlisted his warmest sympathies, and he followed it and shared in the sorrow of its defeat. In 1859 he was elected by that party a member of the Ohio Senate, and took his seat as the youngest member of that body, but soon earned a reputation as a legislator of ability, industry, and usefulness. Before the close of his legislative labors, the slaveholders' rebellion broke out. He soon entered the service of his country as a champion of the Union. He was chosen, in the autumn of 1861, Colonel of the 42d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, largely

recruited by himself. At its head he entered eastern Kentucky in December of the same year, and was immediately assigned to the command of the 18th Brigade of the Army of the Ohio. As commander of this brigade he conducted a very successful winter campaign against a force of rebels under Humphrey Marshall. His battles were the first signal successes of the Union forces in the West, and their result was the expulsion of the rebel forces from eastern Kentucky. The fame of his achievements spread through the country, and were commented upon in glowing terms by the newspapers of the day. His personal bravery was conspicuous on every field, and his services received prompt recognition by his promotion to the grade of Brigadier-General. He now joined the army of General Buell. At the battle of Shiloh, and in the operations around Corinth, Decatur, and Huntsville, he commanded the 20th Brigade. In November, 1862, he was summoned to Washington, and sat as a member of the court-martial that tried General Fitz John Porter. In January, 1863, he was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under command of Rosecrans, who at once made him Chief of Staff. Here he rendered distinguished services, and was the confidential adviser of the commander-in-chief. He was in all the engagements of that army in middle and southern Tennessee, and took a prominent part in the bloody battle of Chickamauga. For services in that engagement he received a Major-General's commission. His military career now closed, for, on the 5th of December, 1863, he resigned to enter another field of duty. During his brief but eventful career as a soldier, he made a most brilliant record, and won his epaulettes by hard fighting in the saddle. He had been elected to Congress from the Nineteenth Ohio District, and took his seat immediately on leaving the army. The nation lost a soldier, but received a patriot into its councils. He has served in every Congress from that date to this, and with distinguished success. He has served at the head of the most important committees of the House, and his voice has always commanded attention whenever an important measure was under consideration. He introduced and carried through the bill creating the National Bureau of Education, and has since defended it against all assaults. His speeches on the country's finances alone have gained for him a high reputation as a student of national affairs. An exhaustive and able speech on currency and finance, made by him in 1868, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, and sent to our ministers abroad as a means of strengthening the public credit, was so well received that he was elected an honorary member of the Cobden Club of London, Charles Sumner being the only other member of Congress on its list. Congressional and military duties, however, have not claimed all his time and attention since his education was finished. In the spring of 1861, after a full course of study, he was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of Ohio, and five years later he obtained the same standing in the Supreme Court of the United States. Also, in the field of literature, his papers and addresses have a high degree of merit. Prominent among these we cite "The American Census," read before the Social Science Association; his addresses on "College Education," and "The Future of the Republic," and his "Eulogy" on Major General George H. Thomas. As a public speaker, though not in every sense an orator, he is powerful and convincing. While a teacher at Hiram he occasionally filled the pulpit as a lay member of his chosen church, the Disciples, and was always a favorite with his hearers. This, no doubt, led to his being known during the war, more or less, as the "preacher-soldier." In society he is a general favorite, and very popular with both parties in his district. When the Republican party met at Waterloo in 1874, and when the successes of the Democrats were a problem even to themselves, he was one of the comparatively few Republicans re-elected to Congress; and it may be said that his private character had much to do with this, for whatever criticism may be passed upon his public life by political opponents, his social position is spotless and unsullied. Many efforts have been made to throw discredit upon his acts and motives in connection with certain measures before Congress, and these have been to some little extent successful, but only in a party sense. Always enjoying the unbounded confidence of the Republicans, he has succeeded in vindicating himself in the minds of all but the most blindly partisan of his political opponents. He has met investigation and criticism fairly and squarely at every point, and passed the ordeal to the full satisfaction, at least, of his intelligent constituents, the great majority of whom have supported him as a politician, and not a few followed him to victory on the field of battle. In 1872 Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D., as a recognition of his scholarly qualities. He was united in marriage in 1858 with Lucretia Rudolph, of Hiram; and the union has been, in every respect, a happy one.

SCHLEICH, GENERAL NEWTON, Lawyer and Soldier, was born, March 6th, 1828, in Fairfield county, Ohio, and is a son of John D. and Mary (Holderman) Schleich. His father was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, a carpenter by trade, and was also engaged in agricultural pursuits; his mother came from Chester county, Pennsylvania. General Schleich was educated at the Greenfield Academy, and after leaving school commenced the study of law with Governor Medill, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He began the practice of his profession in connection with his preceptor, and continued with him a year. He then formed a legal copartnership with Hon. Charles G. Martin, member of Congress, which terminated in 1861, since which time he has practised alone. He was elected a member of the Ohio Senate in 1858, on the Democratic

ticket, and re-elected in 1860. He has been prominently connected with the State militia for many years prior to 1861, having filled every office and rank from Orderly Sergeant to Brigadier-General. On April 17th, 1861, he responded to President Lincoln's call, and commenced organizing troops for service. At that date he was Brigadier-General of Militia; but on April 29th, 1861, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and proceeded at once to the field. He participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, in West Virginia, and was afterwards transferred to the Army of Virginia, commanded, at various times, by Major-Generals Fremont, Sigel, and Pope. He was present at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Freeman's Ford, and Second Bull Run. He resigned from the service early in 1863, and resumed the practice of his profession, which is a leading and lucrative one. He was married, July 24th, 1851, to Margaret Hay, of Fairfield county—a cousin of John Hay, the poet—and is the father of seven children, one son and six daughters.

STORER, HON. BELLAMY, LL.D., Lawyer, was born at Portland, Maine, March 26th, 1796. He prepared for college under the tutorship of Edward Payson, D. D., and Ebenezer Adams, late Professor at Dartmouth College. He exhibited rare natural ability for learning, and was able to enter Bowdoin College at the age of thirteen, in August, 1809. But without graduating he entered upon the study of the law under the direction of Chief-Justice Parker, in Boston. He was there admitted to the bar in 1817, and shortly afterwards removed to Cincinnati, was readmitted, and at once commenced the practice in that city. In recognition of his literary attainments, Bowdoin College, in 1821, conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. He soon acquired a high rank in his profession, as well as among the active and public-spirited men of the city. He belonged to the Whig party, which had long been in the minority in his Congressional District. In 1834 he was selected as the candidate of his party, made the race, under the most exciting circumstances, against the friend of the administration, General Robert T. Lytle, and was elected by a large majority to represent Cincinnati in Congress. His career in Congress was noted for that same high integrity of purpose which had marked his professional and private life. His vigorous and graceful eloquence won for him a distinguished position among the public men of the time. His effective support of General Harrison, who had long been his warm personal friend, did much toward the election of that gallant chief as President of the United States. After the expiration of his Congressional term he vigorously renewed the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. He continued active in all matters of public interest, and frequently joined in political contests throughout the State. In 1844 he was Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, and cast his vote for Clay. The new Constitution, which for the first time required the election of judges by the people, having taken effect in 1852, he was without his knowledge put in nomination for the Supreme Bench by the Whig party, and although defeated, led his ticket by several thousand votes. In 1854 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, holding the position until 1872—a period of eighteen years—at which time he resigned. The act creating this court provided that the first judges elected should cast lots for their respective terms—three, four, and five years. O. M. Spencer and William Y. Gohlson were the colleagues, but the short term of three years fell to him. He was continually re-elected, and during this long judicial career established a degree of professional and personal popularity rarely attained by a lawyer. In 1855 he accepted a Professorship in the Cincinnati Law College, which position he filled honorably for many years, in addition to his other duties. In 1874 he was elected Emeritus Professor in that institution. Bowdoin and Kenyon Colleges conferred on him the degree of LL. D., and for a time he was member of the Board of Trustees of Bowdoin. On retiring from the Superior Bench he resumed practice with his son, Bellamy Storer, Jr., who had been admitted to the bar in 1869; but in two or three years he retired from active work, and soon after, on June 1st, 1875, died.

CRANE, CHARLES A., was born, January 11th, 1817, in Boardman township, Mahoning county, Ohio. He worked on his father's farm and attended the district school until he was thirteen years of age, when the family removed to Port Laurence, then a new town on the Maumee, and now grown into the city of Toledo. When Charles was fifteen years of age he fancied a sailor's life, and accordingly went on the lakes for two years. In 1834 he entered a store in Toledo, remaining in that situation two years, at the end of which time he entered the warehouse of a transportation company and stayed there until 1839. In this year he joined the late Lyman Wheeler, and formed the firm of Wheeler & Crane, rectifiers and grocers, on Monroe street, Toledo. At the end of two years he sold his interest to Mr. Wheeler, and did business on his own account on the pier. He was again in the transportation business for two years, until 1845, when he accepted a position in the banking house of Prentice, Due & Co. for two years. He was in the office of Thomas Watkins & Co., on the dock, from 1847 to 1853, when he moved on a farm on the East Side. For the next ten years he cultivated his farm and dealt in real estate. He now resides in East Toledo, and still operates in real estate. For fifteen years Mr. Crane has been a Managing Director of the Lucas County Infirmary. He was originally a Democrat, but

since the outbreak of the war has been a Republican. In June of 1840 he was married to Lorain Fassett, daughter of Dr. Fassett, of Toledo. His first wife dying in 1842, he contracted a second marriage, in 1847, with Mary A. Hill, daughter of Ellis Hill, of Jefferson county, New York. No children have been born to him.

TIFFIN, EDWARD, first Governor of Ohio, was born in Carlisle, England, June 19th, 1766. His parents were in moderate circumstances, and his uncle, Edward Parker, assumed the responsibility and expense of his education. Under the direction of this uncle Edward Tiffin was fitted for the study of medicine, upon which he entered at an early age. Before he had finished his medical course, however, and when he was only eighteen years of age, he came to America with his parents, landing in New York. He at once proceeded to Philadelphia, where he finished his course of medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. Having graduated, he rejoined his father's family, who had settled in Charlestown, Berkeley county, Virginia, and there he commenced the practice of his profession when he was only twenty years old. He had been thoroughly trained for his calling, and he speedily became a very successful practitioner, with a fine reputation and a large and lucrative practice. His social graces appear to have been equal to his professional attainments, and he became the favorite in the gay and fashionable circles of Berkeley. He married, in 1789, Mary, daughter of Robert Worthington and sister of Governor Worthington, a woman of high intelligence and fine culture, with whom he lived happily for nearly twenty years. In 1796 he removed to Ohio with his family, and in company with Messrs. Lucas, Worthington, and others, settled at Chillicothe, then but recently laid out by General Massie. The whole surrounding country was a vast forest, but the settlements, though few and far between, were rapidly increasing. The doctor selected a four-acre lot at the upper end of the settlement, and thereon built the first house in that region that was covered by a shingle roof. He continued his professional practice and rapidly found abundant patronage. As a physician and surgeon he stood in the front rank of the men of his time. Absorbed as he was in his professional duties, however, he still found time to give keen and broad attention to affairs at large. The people recognized his abilities and elected him to the Territorial Legislature, and so his political life began. The Legislature met in Cincinnati on September 18th, 1799, when Cincinnati was but a straggling collection of frame houses and log cabins, lying under the protection of Fort Washington. Dr. Tiffin was unanimously elected Speaker of the House, a position which he retained to the end of the Territorial government. He frequently took part in the debates, and is described as an eloquent and impassioned debater. In the autumn of 1802 he was elected one of the Delegates from Ross county to a Convention to form a State Constitution. The Convention met in Chillicothe in the November following, and he was chosen its President. His eminent qualities in this position so impressed the members of the Convention that at the conclusion of its labors they brought him forward as candidate for Governor of the new State. He was elected to that office in January, 1803, without opposition, receiving 4565 votes. In October, 1805, he was unanimously re-elected Governor, receiving 4783 votes. At the expiration of his second term he was urgently called upon to accept the office for a third term, but he persistently declined. The most notable event of his career as Governor was the arrest of the Burr-Blennerhassett expedition, in 1806. In the latter part of that year Burr collected numerous boats and quantities of stores in the neighborhood of Blennerhassett's Island, below Marietta. Governor Tiffin learning that the expedition was ready to sail, despatched a courier to the commandant at Marietta, directing him to occupy a position below the island, where, with a field battery, he could command the channel. Burr, seeing that his plans were discovered and that he could not run the blockade, abandoned the expedition and fled. For his prompt and effective action on this occasion Governor Tiffin was warmly praised by the press of the Eastern States, and President Jefferson, in his letter to the Ohio Legislature, February 2d, 1807, highly commends the Governor for his promptness and energy in destroying the expedition. When his term of office as Governor expired, in 1807, he was elected United States Senator, and took his seat in December, John Adams presenting his credentials. While in the Senate he procured the passage of many acts of great importance to Ohio. His wife died in 1808, and he was so overwhelmed by his bereavement he determined to abandon public life, and therefore, at the close of the session, in March, 1809, he resigned his position. Returning home he settled on his farm and devoted himself to agriculture, resuming, also, his medical practice. He was not allowed to remain long out of public life, and at the fall election he was chosen to the Legislature, and was unanimously elected Speaker of the House, a position which he continued to hold for several successive sessions. In the meantime he married again, uniting himself to Mary Porter, from Delaware, a woman of exceeding personal beauty, pleasing manners, and the most exemplary piety. During the first term of President Madison's administration Congress passed the act creating the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to this newly-created position Mr. Madison appointed Governor Tiffin. He accepted the position and administered its duties with the highest ability. His desire to be at his home in Ohio induced President Madison eventually to consent to his transfer from the office of General Land Commissioner to that of Surveyor-General of the West, with the privilege of locating his office at Chillicothe. This position he continued to

hold through successive administrations for nearly fifteen years, and until within a few weeks of his death. Indeed, he was on his death bed when he made over his office to his successor. He was reared in the Church of England, but in 1790 he and his wife united with the Methodist Church. He was consecrated a lay preacher in that church, and he continued, on occasion, to perform the functions of that office. He retired from the practice of his profession as physician in 1812, but subsequently gave frequent gratuitous advice to the poor and to many of his old patients who insisted on consulting him. His own health began to fail in 1820, and from that time he suffered from a most painful disease until the time of his death, which occurred on Sunday evening, August 9th, 1829. His wife followed him in 1832. They left four daughters and one son. Three of the daughters still live.

VATTIER, JOHN LORING, M. D., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 31st, 1808, of French and English ancestry, his parents being amongst the earliest pioneers of the Miami valley. He received his early education in Cincinnati in the best schools of that day, and was also instructed by the most competent private preceptors to be had at that early period. After leaving school he entered the service of an apothecary, with the view of eventually becoming a physician; commencing the study of medicine in 1827, under the tutorship of Professors Whitman and Cobb, of the Medical College of Ohio. He graduated at that institution in 1830, and in April of that year commenced practising medicine in Indiana; but within twelve months returned to Cincinnati and embarked in the drug business, in which he continued until 1836, when he resumed the practice of his profession, which he has faithfully prosecuted to the present time, except during seven years in which he held a position under the government. He was elected to the State Senate in 1851, serving in that body until 1853, when he was appointed by President Pierce Postmaster at Cincinnati, which position he held under Pierce and his successor until May, 1858, when he was superseded, but was reappointed in October, 1859, by President Buchanan; holding the position until Mr. Lincoln became President, when he was removed. He was elected to the State Board of Equalization in 1859, but resigned the position to accept that of Postmaster tendered him by President Buchanan. He was the first to move in the enterprise of establishing street railroads in Cincinnati, having organized a company as early as 1853; but they failed to receive the needful franchises from the city. In 1858 he again organized a company, and after spending much time and money, finally secured a grant which was loaded with such damaging restrictions as to make the enterprise a failure. Dr. Vattier is a gentleman of stately appearance, a fine practitioner, a man of large heart and liberal views, and is greatly esteemed by the community in which he resides.

LANGDON, OLIVER MONROE, M. D., was born, February 2d, 1817, near Columbia, one of the suburbs of Cincinnati. Oliver Langdon, his father, was a physician and a clergyman in the Methodist Church. About 1800 he emigrated to Hamilton county and bought a section of land embracing Mount Lookout, and extending beyond the city limits. Oliver Langdon was one of the most esteemed and valued of the early settlers of the county. Dr. Langdon's mother was a daughter of Colonel William Brown, a soldier of the Revolution, and with her parents settled near Cincinnati as early as 1789. The first twelve years of Dr. Langdon's life were passed in school and at home with his parents. At that age, his parents both being dead, he came to Cincinnati and made his home with his cousin. Here, from choice, he worked to support himself, at the same time attending one of the best schools of the city, there being then no public schools or educational institutions in Cincinnati. In 1831 he entered the now famous Woodward High School, and remained until in 1832, when, the cholera making its appearance, he went to the old homestead and remained until the scourge had subsided. He then returned to Cincinnati and entered the Athenæum, now St. Xavier's College, at the same time working as before to pay his way. After finishing a course of two years' study in the Athenæum, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Professor Cobb, of the Medical College of Ohio. In due time he entered that college and graduated in 1838, at the age of twenty-one. Immediately after graduating, in the spring of 1838, he went to Madison, Indiana, then thought to be the prospective great city, it having the first railroad in the West. He remained in association with one of the first physicians of the place until 1842, when he returned to Cincinnati and opened his office. Soon afterwards he was appointed Physician for one of the four districts or townships into which the city was then divided. This position he held until the commencement of the war with Mexico. He was then appointed Surgeon in the 4th Ohio Regiment, under Colonel Brough. He followed the fortunes of his regiment, and returned home with it at the close of the war, in 1848. He was present at the memorable trial of General Scott in the City of Mexico. After returning home he formed a partnership with Dr. Jesse Judkins and renewed his private practice. This connection continued unbroken until 1859. Soon after his return from Mexico he was appointed Physician to the House of Refuge, and afterwards Physician to the lunatic asylum at Lick Run. Both of these positions he held until 1856. In 1859 Dr. Langdon was appointed Superintendent and Physician

of Longview Asylum, the new institution for the insane just completed. He then, of course, removed to the asylum, leaving off all private practice. This important trust he held until 1870, when he resigned on account of long confinement and failing health. About this time, during a trip made to California, he was made honorary member of the California State Medical Society. He has since almost retired from business, being one of the most wealthy physicians of Cincinnati. Dr. Langdon was one of the originators of the Miami Medical College, and one of the instigators of the humane movement which took the lunatics from the Old Commercial Hospital to Lick Run, and finally resulted in the building of Longview. He was the first Superintendent of Longview, and to him is due the credit of organizing and putting that institution in the condition it now occupies as one of the first asylums for the insane in America. He organized and put in operation the first American asylum for the colored insane. This was established in 1866, and made a separate department at Longview. All the colored insane of Ohio are now sent into this institution. Before this they were accommodated in the prisons over the State. As the trustees of Longview could not buy and own this negro institution, it was purchased in the name of Dr. Langdon, and is still held in trust for the county by him. The Legislature passed an act enabling the trustees of the asylum to relieve Dr. Langdon of his trust; but for some cause this has not been done. He has been one of the movers and active workers in nearly all the medical reforms of his time. His conduct of Longview was eminently successful and of invaluable service to the State and country. This position threw him more into relations with the philanthropic and best men of the age, and their testimonials from Europe and our own country show the value they put on the work he himself was doing. This institution was originally styled "The Southwestern Lunatic Asylum;" but in 1861, in a bill passed by the Legislature for the government of the asylum, drawn up by Dr. Langdon, this name was changed to Longview. Dr. Langdon has been one of the Trustees of the Miami Medical College since its foundation. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Ohio State Medical Society, of the Cincinnati Medical Society, of the Cincinnati Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the American Medical and Psychological Associations.

O'BRIEN, REV. PATRICK, was born in Pilltown, county Wexford, Ireland, February 14th, 1845. His parents belonged to the peasant class. He emigrated with his family to this country at the age of thirteen. They landed in Quebec, June 2d, 1857, and immediately proceeded to Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio. He attended school at the latter place for three years, and on completing his sixteenth year was apprenticed to a tailor. At the age of twenty-one he entered the preparatory seminary at Louisville, Stark county, Ohio, where he remained for a period of four years. During his collegiate course he worked at the tailoring business part of the time for the purpose of raising funds to pay his expenses. In 1869 he was admitted into the Catholic Theological Seminary, at Cleveland, Ohio, and was ordained to the Catholic priesthood by Right Rev. Richard Gilmour, July 21st, 1872. Since his ordination he has officiated in the Diocese of Cleveland, first at Youngstown, Mahoning county, where he remained one year, and then at Rockport, Cuyahoga county, where he spent two years. Now (March, 1876) he is Pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Toledo, Ohio. Since his arrival in Toledo, which was in August, 1875, he has made many friends, and as a preacher and orator he is very popular among all classes of its citizens. Though a young man, he is placed by competent critics in the front ranks of pulpit orators and lyceum lecturers. He is fairly idolized in Toledo by the people belonging to his own denomination, and especially by the Irish Catholics. He has never taken an active part in politics, but he was an abolitionist before the emancipation of the slaves. The first vote he ever cast, after declaring his allegiance to the United States government, was for an abolition candidate, nominated, of course, by the Republican party. He voted with the latter party during the war because he honestly believed its policy towards the South was the best and most practicable for the preservation of the Union. Born in a land that was subject to the grinding laws of England, and imbibing in his very childhood a hatred of oppression and oppressors, he naturally sympathized with the poor oppressed negro slaves of the United States, hence his union with the Republican party. Since his ordination he has not voted; but he possesses the right, as a naturalized citizen, to vote whenever and for whomsoever he pleases. Though born in Ireland, and loving the land of his nativity, he is nevertheless proud of his American citizenship, and is grateful to the noble land that gave him and his downtrodden countrymen an asylum, and not only that, but conferred on them the grand title of American citizenship, a title which he considers superior to that of lord or duke. He is ardently devoted to the duties of his profession, and looks upon his church as the grandest institution in the world; and in the course of a lecture delivered in Toledo, February 6th, 1876, on the "American Centennial," before a crowded house of Protestants and Catholics, including the mayor and a number of the most prominent men of the city, in referring to the Catholic Church in the United States, he rose to one of the grandest flights of eloquence it was ever the pleasure of the writer to listen to, recalling to the minds of his hearers the historic orators of olden time. The foregoing sketch may not be as minute in its details as the admirers of the subject would desire; but as the gentleman would only give the bare facts of his his-

Patrick O' Brien

tory, the work had to be completed by a friend, who, though differing with him in religious matters, admires him as a patriotic and eloquent clergyman.

LEET, DANIEL W., Lawyer and Politician, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on September 8th, 1835. His parents were natives of that State, his father being a farmer and a man of prominence therein. He is a cousin of Jonathan Leet and of Hon. Isaac Leet, a member of the Twenty-fourth Congress, and is a descendant on his mother's side of Robert Fullerton, who fought in the war of 1812, as did also his grand-uncle, Daniel Leet, who served as a major in that war. Daniel W. first attended the country school, in the summer season assisting on the farm, until he reached the age of sixteen, when he started to Buffalo Academy, at Buffalo, near Washington, Pennsylvania. He remained here for two years, and then attended Washington College, where, at the expiration of three years, he graduated in 1856. From college he returned to the farm, and for the next four years was engaged in farming, raising and dealing in sheep and cattle. In 1860 he removed to Wellsburg, West Virginia, and commenced the study of law with O. W. Langfitt, and after three years' diligent application, was admitted to the bar in September, 1863. In the campaign of 1863 he took an active part, doing much service to the party by his eloquence. During the spring of 1864 he removed to Barnesville, Ohio, where he engaged in the practice of law with success until the fall of 1865, when he was taken sick and was unfitted for business for one year. In the spring of 1867 he moved to New Martinsville, West Virginia, and formed a partnership with Hon. L. S. Hall, which lasted until the early portion of 1868, when he removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and remained until the latter portion of 1869, when he came to Bellaire, where he has since resided. Shortly after his removal to Bellaire he commenced the publication of the Bellaire *Standard*, in connection with J. R. Nuzum, which he conducted very successfully, both from a monetary point of view and as to ability, until the spring of 1872, when he sold out. About that time he invented and patented a slate washer, but as yet has not put it upon the market. After selling out his paper he was engaged in codifying and arranging the laws of the city, which occupied him till the spring of 1873, since which time he has been connected with the Wheeling *Register*. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature of West Virginia, but was ineligible owing to not having resided in the State for a year. In 1874 he was appointed Gas Inspector of Belmont county. On August 6th, 1864, he was married to Jennie E., daughter of James Nuzum, a large tobacco dealer of Barnesville, Ohio. Mr. Leet is the most prominent Democratic politician of Bellaire, is a fluent and able speaker, eloquent in his speeches, and seems to hold his audience at his pleasure. By his eloquence he has given great aid to his party, not only in Ohio, but especially in the campaign prior to the formation of West Virginia, when he traversed that section of the then old Virginia, working against the separation. He has the credit of being one of the best party organizers in the State of Ohio. Personally he is a pleasant, sociable gentleman, and one eminently calculated to make friends.

APE, EDWARD W., Manufacturer, was born in 1829, in the Principality of Lippe-Detmold, Germany. He went to school until he was fourteen years of age, in accordance with the legal requirements of the fatherland, and was afterwards apprenticed to a dry-goods merchant. He was early imbued with the idea of making his home and fortune in the New World, and in 1850 emigrated to the United States, landing in New York city. He there entered one of the oldest established gilt-moulding factories in the country for the purpose of learning the trade. He remained in the establishment five years, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details. Being joined by his brother Theodore, they went to Cincinnati in 1855, and commenced what was truly the first establishment for the exclusive manufacture of gilt mouldings west of the Allegheny mountains. It should be observed that mouldings of every description then used were imported, and of course the new enterprise met with decided opposition from those who had hitherto controlled the trade. The growth of their business was necessarily slow, but nevertheless it gradually increased. They soon enlarged their line of products by manufacturing walnut, veneered, and all descriptions of domestic wood mouldings. Being without machinery during the first years of their adventure, they were obliged to have their material cut in the rough—from patterns made in their own shop—by establishments which were engaged in an entirely different line of business. This difficulty was obviated in 1863 by their having introduced into their own factory the necessary machinery, operated by steam power. As the demand for their products increased they correspondingly augmented their business facilities, and they have recently erected and finished their extensive factory building on West Canal street, which is one of the largest of its kind in the Union. The material used in their works was formerly obtained in the city yards; but they now procure the rough lumber from the mills of Lake Superior and other northern points, and from this stock every variety of mouldings used in buildings is now manufactured by the brothers. These mouldings include the cornice, wall, window, and house ornamentations of gilt and fine woods so extensively employed at the present day. They also are engaged in the

manufacture of frames for pictures, glasses, etc. Thus from the humble beginning, with a capital of a few hundred dollars, the business of the house has increased to a vast extent, and their goods are shipped to all points of the East and West, literally from Maine to California, and the establishment is one of the most prosperous in the country. Since the inauguration of this industry, Edward W. Pape has made four visits to Germany, revisiting his home and kindred; on one of these occasions he was shipwrecked in the English Channel. He has taken but little interest in political matters, or any of the excitements of public life. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati. He is now in the prime of life, with an enviable business reputation. He has many friends and no enemies, and ranks as one of the wealthy manufacturers of the West. He was married, 1865, in Germany, to Sophia Keysser.

LEAVITT, REV. SAMUEL K., son of Thomas C. Leavitt, was born in Levant, Maine, June 23d, 1830. His early life was spent on a farm in hard labor, with no educational advantages except those of the district school a few weeks each year, until he was fourteen years of age; after which time, for several years, there was added a part of the spring and fall terms at the East Corinth Academy, five miles distant. There all the children of the family, four in number, would rent rooms and keep house by themselves, to save expense during the few weeks they could be spared from the farm. With these limited advantages he made good proficiency in the natural sciences, the higher mathematics, and the classics, so that he commenced teaching school at sixteen years of age, and followed this employment every winter thereafter during his minority, working on the farm in the summer. At home he spent all his spare hours in hard study, often working till late in the night, and sometimes going a few miles twice each week to recite. Having a little money, saved from teaching and other kinds of labor occasionally performed, he entered Colby University in 1851, where he graduated in 1855, having completed the regular college course of study. Employing his winter vacations, and occasionally a college term, in teaching at a good salary, and practising rigid economy, he managed to support himself, and nearly meet the expenses of his education, leaving only a small debt to pay afterwards. During the first year of college life he was converted, and became deeply interested in the study of the Bible. After a long and hard struggle to find the truth, with strong prejudices to overcome, his mind settled upon the views and practices of the Baptist denomination, and in the early part of 1855 he was baptized in the Connecticut river, and united with the Second Baptist Church in Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he was then teaching. Leaving college, he commenced studying law with the Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, at Waterville, Maine, but after a few months left the law office to teach the high school at Hallowell. In the summer of 1857 he went to Evansville, Indiana, where for several years he taught and studied law at the same time, in the office of H. Q. Wheeler. There he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law under very favorable circumstances, holding at the same time an important office in connection with the public schools, and soon after forming a law partnership with S. R. Hornbrook. In 1862 they assisted in recruiting the 65th Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, in which they both received commissions as officers, and served to the end of the war. During this service Mr. Leavitt was several times appointed Judge Advocate, to conduct important trials at courts-martial, and was detached as Post-Quartermaster and Commissary at Smithland, Kentucky, and afterwards as Division Commissary in the cavalry command under General Israel Garrard. In the Georgia and North Carolina campaigns, under General Sherman, he commanded his company, and was mustered out of service with the regiment as Captain in July, 1865. Returning to Evansville, he resumed the practice of law, holding also for a while the office of City Treasurer, to which he was twice elected; and the law partnership between him and S. R. Hornbrook was afterwards renewed. In the spring of 1870, feeling called to the ministry, he closed up his law business, sold his possessions, and was ordained to preach by the First Baptist Church in Evansville, where he had long been a member, and for several years an ordained deacon. He was immediately called to the charge of the First Baptist Church in Keokuk, Iowa, where he enjoyed a pleasant and successful pastorate, till December, 1872, when he became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Cincinnati, where he has since labored. He has been twice married: in August, 1859, to Mary E. Armstrong, of Niagara Falls, New York, who died in a month afterwards, and in September, 1866, to Abbie A. Fisher, of Bangor, Maine, who is still living.

BOWEN, WILLIAM MEADE, member of the Legislature, was born in Logan, Ohio, April 13th, 1830. His father was a mechanic, from Maryland; his mother a Virginian and a descendant of Sir Thomas Drake. William Meade attended the district school at Logan until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered a dry-goods store as clerk, remaining there for five years. He pursued this vocation until 1854, when he graduated from the Commercial College at Columbus, where he took charge of the Five-Mile Furnace. There he remained until the furnace suspended operations, in the financial crash of 1857. For the next year he conducted a drug store in Logan, closing out that business to accept the position of Cashier of the Citizens' Bank. He remained in the bank until July of 1861, when he recruited

Company B, 31st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Captain. In 1862 he was obliged to resign his commission, on account of failing health. He next went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he operated with success. He was Cashier of the Venango Bank of Franklin, Pennsylvania, until the fall of 1864, after which he held a like position in the First National Bank of Corry, Pennsylvania, until the summer of 1865. He then bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Logan, Ohio, of which he was President until 1867, when he turned his whole attention to a hardware store which he had opened a short time previous. This he conducted until 1872, when he engaged in agriculture on a large farm which he owned, near Logan, and which he sold in December, 1874. In 1874 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Ohio House of Representatives, caused by the death of Mr. Case, being re-elected in 1875. In that year Mr. Bowen organized a stock company, under the name of the Logan Fire-Brick and Hollow-Ware Manufacturing Company, of which he is President. He is a public-spirited man, of varied practical experience and safe business habits. He is extensively engaged in building operations. He was one of the original projectors of Venango City, now part of Oil City, Pennsylvania. December 25th, 1851, Mr. Bowen married E. Crook, of Logan, Ohio.

HUTT, SPENCE ATWELL, M. D., was born, September 19th, 1824, in Ross county, Ohio. He was one of seven children of Nimrod Hutt and Fanny B. Atwell. His father was a Virginian who followed mercantile pursuits for the greater part of life, and in his latter days was proprietor of a hotel in Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio. About 1805 the senior Hutt left his Virginia home, and settled in Circleville, Ohio. From there he moved to Chillicothe, and thence to Bainbridge, where he died in 1849. S. Hutt's mother died June 3d, 1875, at Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio. He worked as a farmer's boy, and while so employed, thought of a trade, and accordingly went to work at blacksmithing, in Bainbridge, Ross county, where he worked at the forge for about two years and a half. From here he went to New Petersburg, Highland county, where he was engaged as a clerk until about 1845, when he took a position in a Chillicothe store. Returning to New Petersburg, he was again employed as clerk in a store. He now began to read medicine with Dr. James D. Miller, devoting his days to business and his nights to study. In the fall of 1848 he matriculated at the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and in the spring of 1849 he began the practice of medicine at Sharonville, Pike county, Ohio. In the following fall he took up his residence in Waverly, in the same county, where he has since lived in the enjoyment of the fruits of industry applied to the practice of his profession. Although a Democrat of pronounced views his modest and retiring nature has kept him out of political strife. He is a genial, companionable, energetic, and irreproachable character. On the 13th of July, 1852, he married Kezia Hinson, of Waverly, Pike county, Ohio.

BAILEY, EZRA, Retired Lumber-Merchant and Builder, was born, August 18th, 1802, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Emmor Bailey, a member of the Society of Friends, and of English descent, his mother being of Welsh ancestry. His father was originally a clock and watch maker, but afterwards became a farmer in Maryland, having removed thither in 1808, and settled near Baltimore. Ezra attended first a country school, and afterwards one in the city. In 1814 his parents removed to Ohio, and settled near Mount Pleasant, in Jefferson county. He soon commenced learning the carpenter's trade, and also mill-wrighting, attending school during the winter months. About the year 1820 he left his father's residence and proceeded to Baltimore with a view of perfecting himself in the avocation he had chosen. He contented himself with receiving low wages for the work he performed, for while so occupied he was a learner, and attended a school where architecture was taught. He remained at Baltimore altogether about three years, and believing himself a proficient in his calling, returned to his father's house, first making a trip to Old Point Comfort, Virginia. He remained at home about a year looking after his father's interests. In the spring of 1828 he commenced the builder's business at Steubenville, Ohio, being a master builder, and remained there three years, steadily pursuing his calling. Early in 1831 he removed to Cincinnati, where he rented a house and shop and resumed his business with a view to permanency and a successful career. At that time cornfields were cultivated where lordly mansions now rear their lofty walls, or more unpretentious homes give shelter to a motley crew. This was prior to the railroad era, and the Miami canal was the only great internal highway. At that date architecture was in a most primitive and incipient condition. He soon made the acquaintance of the late Nicholas Longworth, the great real-estate monarch, who was generous to a fault, and useful beyond estimate in the early history of Cincinnati. He purchased from him a lot on Smith street, to be paid for in ten regular annual payments. He also was furnished with lumber by Mr. Longworth, or with the necessary security to obtain it, as he was anxious to possess a home of his own. He was enabled to discharge his debt in seven years time, paying no money whatever, but giving the equivalent in work and designs. He resided in that house, so erected, for thirty years, up to the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, when he disposed of the same and purchased the property where he now resides. In 1842, owing partly to failing health, he engaged in the lumber and saw mill business in

copartnership with James Langstaff, the mill then occupying the site of the present depot of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. This partnership terminated in 1854, when he removed his business to the foot of Main street in Covington, Kentucky, but the enterprise did not equal his expectations, and owing to unforeseen circumstances did not prosper. He soon after returned to the Ohio side of the river, where he resumed the lumber and saw mill business, and continued the same prosperously until about 1871, when he in a great measure retired from business. He has always been most successful in all operations, and was constantly accumulating. Having realized a handsome competence, he retired from active pursuits. He was a member of the City Councils in 1836, and was opposed to the license system. One of his colleagues was the late Chief-Justice Chase, who finally voted with him on this subject, he at the first being the sole opponent of the traffic. He was for many years a member of the old volunteer fire department of the city. In religious belief he follows in the footsteps of his parents, never failing to be found in the meeting-house on the first day of the week, or at the week-day gatherings. He was married, December 27th, 1827, to Elizabeth Bye, of Columbiana county, Ohio.

BUSHNELL, REV. EBENEZER, D. D., was born in Granville, Licking county, Ohio, November 18th, 1822. He is the son of Thomas H. and Charlotte S. Bushnell, natives of Norwichtown, Connecticut, who emigrated to Ohio in 1816, making the trip through Pennsylvania in wagons, in company with a party of friends, being seven weeks on the road. The paternal grandfather of our subject graduated from Yale in the class of 1777, with Noah Webster. Richard and Mary Bushnell, married October 11th, 1648, at Saybrook, Connecticut, were ancestors on the paternal side. When the subject of this sketch was fifteen years old, his father died, leaving him on his own resources. He had laid the foundation of a good education, but he desired a collegiate course. He went to learn carpentering, at which trade he remained two years and nine months, until, to use his own homely but happy expression, he had "planed and sawed his way through college." He graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1846, receiving his second degree in 1849. After graduating he taught Greek for two years in the preparatory department at Hudson. The next year he had charge of this department, and the following year he taught mathematics in the college. He then went to Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, where he supplied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church for one year. In June, 1851, he was ordained and installed as pastor of this church. He remained at Burton until April 1st, 1857, when he assumed pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church at Fremont, Ohio, remaining there till now, firmly fixed in the affections of his flock. In 1871 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Marietta College. From 1860 to 1863 Dr. Bushnell was Superintendent of Public Schools in Fremont. In 1865 he joined the army, at Petersburg, Virginia, in the interests of the Christian Commission. He has been a Trustee of the Western Reserve College since 1861. At Hudson, in April, 1850, he married Julia E. Baldwin, who died in September, 1856. In April, 1858, he married Cornelia K. Woodruff, in Sandusky.

HILL, PHILIP W., M. D., Physican and Druggist, was born, February 27th, 1824, in Warren county, Ohio, and is the fifth of ten children, whose parents were James and Amelia (Harris) Hill. His father was a native of North Carolina, and through life was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1804 he removed to Ohio and settled in Hamilton township, Warren county, where he opened a farm and resided on it until his death, which occurred in July, 1863. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, attached to General Harrison's command, and participated in a number of sorties and skirmishes with both the British and Indians during the campaign. He married Amelia, daughter of Isaiah Harris, a native of Campbell county, Virginia, who was one of the first settlers of Warren county, Ohio. Dr. Hill's early education was a limited one, but he supplemented the rudiments he acquired at the village school by study at home during his leisure hours, laboring on his father's farm until he attained the age of seventeen years, when he again attended school, devoting two years for that purpose. In 1844, having acquired a liberal education, he commenced teaching school, and was thus engaged for three years, devoting his unoccupied time to the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. Alfred Noble, of Goshen, Ohio, completing the same in 1849, having during the two preceding years attended the usual course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College. Having received his diploma, he commenced the practice of medicine in the spring of 1849 at Middleborough and Osceola in Warren county, where he continued for seven years. In 1856 he went to Kansas, where he passed two years in prospecting and travelling, and during his sojourn in that region was a voluminous correspondent of Eastern papers, giving full particulars of the resources and condition of the then Territory, which was passing through the troublous times familiarly known as the "border ruffian" difficulties. He returned to Ohio in 1858, and located at Madisonville, Hamilton county, where he has since resided, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1873 he opened a drug store, since which time he has not been actively engaged in professional calls, but gives advice in connection with the dispensing of drugs and medicines, and the carrying on of an extensive apothecary store. He has also given considerable attention to building, and has designed and erected some of the finest residences

in the town of Madisonville. He is a devoted and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been for the past twenty years a prominent member of the Masonic order. In political feeling he is identified with the Republican party, but although solicited to accept a nomination has never consented to allow his name to be presented before a political convention. He has been thrice married. His first wife was Amelia Conover, of Hamilton county, Ohio, who died in 1854, leaving two children. He was subsequently married to Mary Myers, also a native of Hamilton county, who died in 1866. He has since been united to Nancy Freeman, who was born in Pennsylvania, and widow of the late John W. Langdon, by whom he is the father of five children.

BILLINGS, JOHN K., Lawyer, was born, January 12th, 1815, in Saratoga county, New York. He is the second of three children born to Ezra Billings and Elizabeth Slocum, *née* Himpland. His father, a native of Connecticut, was an agriculturist all his life; he settled in Michigan in 1831, and died there in the fall of that year. Mrs. Billings, a native of Vermont, died in May of 1861. On the paternal side the family is of English, and on the maternal side of Irish origin. On both sides they were patriots in the great struggle for colonial independence. The subject of this notice was taught lessons of morality and industry from his early days. He worked on a farm continuously until his sixteenth year, with the exception of one summer spent in a confectionery store at Saratoga Springs. His early education was received in the ordinary county school and was quite limited. At the age of sixteen his aggregate attendance at school amounted to about one year. At this time he was sick in Michigan, suffering a whole year from fever and ague. But he did not allow the time to be wasted. He addressed himself to study with great profit. He not only stored his mind with valuable knowledge, but he created an appetite for study which he has not yet satisfied. Recovering from his illness he worked on a farm for about six months at eighteen dollars a month, which would indicate that he was a good farm hand. He next went to a common school for about four months, working morning and night to pay his way. The following summer he went to Detroit, Michigan, and did general work in a hotel for about three months. The next winter he cut and chopped wood at five dollars an acre. During the next year he was again employed at farm work. Still dissatisfied with the education he had been able to get, he determined to have a better one, and he could only hope to secure it by hard work. He therefore went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1833, and was the first to enter the Manual Labor Seminary at that place, an institution organized under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Having worked and studied here for about eight months, he began teaching school about seven miles from Ann Arbor. At the close of the school term he went to Ashland, Ohio, and there attended the academy for about three months, after which he resumed teaching. In 1843 he moved to Adams county, Ohio. In 1851, after an extensive course of legal reading, and some general experience and practice, he was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the practice of his profession at West Union, where he has since resided. Close attention to business and unswerving integrity have drawn to him a large clientage and a paying practice. In 1851, shortly after his admission to the bar, Mr. Billings was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Adams county, holding the office for two years. He was afterwards elected to the same office in 1861, 1873, and 1875. Mr. Billings is a Democrat. In religion he is a member of the Christian Church. He is a man of sterling character, pleasing and affable in his social relations. His success in life under circumstances far from favorable at the outset bespeaks for him strong resolution and industry that does not tire. He may well be regarded as a self-made man. In June, 1844, he married Elizabeth H. Burly, a native of Adams county, by whom ten children have been born to him.

COOKE, HON. ELEUTHEROS, Lawyer, was born, 1780, in Granville, Washington county, New York. His ancestry on the paternal side were among the first settlers of Massachusetts, Francis Cooke being one of the original Pilgrim fathers, and who erected the third house in Plymouth. He received a liberal education at the academy in his native town of Granville, and some time after leaving school commenced the study of law. He pursued his readings with such diligence and earnestness, that he was enabled to pass his examination before Chancellor Kent, with great credit to himself. He was admitted to the bar in 1813, and commenced the practice of his profession early in the same year in western New York, where he remained for about two years, and thence removed to Madison, Indiana. He continued his professional duties in that place, occasionally appearing in the courts of the adjoining State of Kentucky. While passing through Ohio in his removal to his new home from New York State, he traversed that portion of the State where the present city of Sandusky is situated, and also its vicinage, and was so charmed with its general appearance that he removed in 1818 to Bloomingville, Ohio, a short distance from Sandusky, and remained there in the practice of his profession until the latter place was laid out, when he at once commenced the erection of a residence and became one of its residents in 1819, and so continued until his death. He was prominently identified with all the early enterprises of Sandusky and especially of that portion of the State, taking a particular interest in the first railroad projected in the State which connected the

Ohio river with Lake Erie, from Cincinnati to Sandusky. He was for many years a member of the Ohio Legislature, and was elected to the Twenty-third Congress, 1833, from the Sandusky District. He was successively a member of the Federal, Anti Jackson and Whig parties, and towards the close of his life was affiliated with the Republicans. In 1840, during the Harrison campaign, he was the orator of the day in the great celebration of the Battle of Fort Meigs. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and was for many years Grand Orator of that fraternity in the State of Ohio. As an advocate he was eminently successful, whether in his appeal to the jury or in his argument before the bench. He was married to Martha Caswell, of Salem, Washington county, New York. He died in Sandusky, December 24th, 1864, leaving three sons, Pitt, Jay, and Henry D. Cooke, born respectively in 1819, 1821, and 1825. They were members of the well-known firm of Jay Cooke & Co., so favorably and prominently identified with the negotiations of the national loans from 1861, and during and after the termination of the civil war; having their main house in Philadelphia, under the control of the founder of the firm, Jay Cooke; the branch house in New York city, with Pitt Cooke as the resident partner, while the Washington city office was under the direction of Henry D. Cooke, who was also the first Governor of the District of Columbia, and who still resides in Georgetown. Pitt Cooke is now a resident of Sandusky, and Jay Cooke continues in Philadelphia.

EWING, HON. THOMAS, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Ohio county, in what is now West Virginia, December 28th, 1789. His father, Lieutenant Thomas Ewing, was a native of New Jersey, and served in the patriot army during the war which resulted in the independence of the colonies. Soon after the treaty of peace was concluded he removed to the frontier, where Thomas was born, and from there, in 1798, to Ames township, Athens county, Ohio, of which section he was the first white settler. During his residence here he was a man of local prominence, and held several positions of trust. In 1818 he removed to Perry county, Indiana, where he died in 1830, at a green old age. Thomas was raised amid the rude experiences of pioneer life, and had but few educational advantages in early life, but these he absorbed with a precocious avidity. He was very fond of reading, but had few books to select from, and so read everything that came in his way. His constitution and intellect were alike vigorous, and he soon became known as a youth of uncommon hardihood and intelligence. It was his pleasure to read to the field hands employed by his father, and they, no doubt, returned the favor by flattering the smartness of the lad. In 1800 the little settlement raised a fund—about one hundred dollars—to purchase the nucleus of a library, and Thomas contributed his share in the shape of ten coon-skins. Sixty books were purchased, and, to quote his own words, "The library of the Vatican was nothing to it, and there never was a library better read." Through this library and the primitive schools of the neighborhood he obtained a sufficient knowledge to warrant the prediction of his elders that he would become a scholar and a man of learning. But his appetite for knowledge was far from being appeased, and at the age of nineteen he was somewhat discouraged at the prospect of further advancement. He now resolved to make a bold effort to obtain a collegiate education, and accordingly engaged himself as a boatman on the Ohio river, and after a time saved enough money to attend the academy at Athens for three months. His novitiate over, he returned to work in the salines of Kanawha. At the end of the third year he had saved enough money to enter upon a regular course of study at Athens, where he remained until the spring of 1815, when he considered himself a "pretty good though an irregular scholar." During his term at the academy he taught school for a short time at Gallipolis, and was also occasionally employed as a surveyor in Athens county. In July, 1815, he went to Lancaster to study law under General Beech, and after a self-imposed discipline of most laborious application, was admitted to practise in August, 1816. His first speech as a counsellor was made at Circleville soon after, and his next attempt was at Lancaster, where he was asked to undertake a case by Mr. Sherman, whose distinguished son, the general, afterwards became a member of his family, and eventually his son-in-law. Some time after this his pecuniary resources were much reduced, and he was anxiously canvassing his prospects. At this juncture he was offered a small fee to go to Marietta and become counsel for the defendant in a case of larceny. He says of this episode: "I have had several fees since of $10,000 and upwards, but never one of which I felt the value, or one, in truth, as valuable to me as this." Successful in the case, he at once found his time fully employed in criminal practice. This was the starting point from which he rapidly gained prominence as a lawyer, and was soon one of the leaders of the Ohio bar. Presently he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Athens county, which office he held for several years. His fame had now grown so wide that he became the Whig candidate for the United States Senate, to which position he was elected in 1830. He served one term, and during that time his reputation as a legal reasoner became national. In 1840 he took the stump for Harrison, and when the old soldier was elected President, Thomas Ewing entered his cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. In the campaign of 1844 he was a strong Clay Whig, and in that of 1848 warmly advocated the election of Taylor. When the latter was elected, he was again appointed to the cabinet, this time having charge of the portfolio of the Interior. But complications arising, he resigned, and was soon after appointed to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Thomas Corwin, who had been called to a

T. Ewing

place in the cabinet. He resigned office again after serving one session, and resumed the practice of the law. In the crisis of 1861 he was a staunch patriot and supporter of the administration, and was appointed by Governor Dennison a member of the Peace Commission which sat in Washington. Throughout the war he was unwavering in his loyalty, and President Lincoln had an admiration for him almost akin to reverence. During the greater part of the war era he practised law in Washington, but when peace came he gave up most of his practice. During the latter years of his life his conservatism alienated him from the administration, and he acted with the Democratic party. His intellect was vigorous to the last. He died at Lancaster, Ohio, October 26th, 1871, surrounded by his children and their families.

WORTHINGTON, HON. VACHEL, Lawyer and State Senator, was born, February 2d, 1802, near Stanford, Lincoln county, Kentucky. His father, James T. Worthington, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, and his mother, Margaret P. (Stade) Worthington, was a native of North Carolina. He remained with his parents until he was eight years old, when he went to live with his uncle near Danville, attending the academy in the latter town about two years, and then became a student in the academy at Stanford, where he commenced a classical course. When he was sixteen years old, his father purchased Boone Station, but Vachel remained at Stanford, afterwards returning to his uncle and resumed his studies at Danville. At the age of seventeen years he entered the Transylvania University at Lexington, where he remained but a short time, having determined to allow a year to lapse, and returned to Danville, where he passed through a more thorough preparatory course of study. He then re-entered the university as a member of the junior class, and remained there until July, 1822, when he graduated, taking the third honor in his class, being ranked as the best mathematician, and also as first in moral science and philosophy. In 1825 his *Alma Mater* conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. Shortly after his graduation he went to Maryland, where he passed about a year with his relatives, returning to Kentucky in 1823, when he commenced the study of law with Hon. C. J. Boyle, who was then on the bench, and who examined him monthly as to his proficiency in his readings. He was never in a law office until he established his own, which he did after passing his final examination at Cincinnati, in which he gained for himself and for his preceptor also great credit for his thorough acquirements in his profession. At the commencement of his practice, as well as through his long career of over half a century, he has confined his attention entirely to the civil courts. After a period of five years, being eminently successful in the difficult and intricate cases committed to his charge, he became associated with the late Nicholas Longworth, and the nephew of the latter, Thomas Longworth, as a partner in the firm of Longworths & Worthington, attorneys and counsellors at law. On the retirement of Nicholas Longworth from the firm, after a long and highly prosperous course of practice, he attended to all the law business of the senior member until his death, and then took charge of the estate, which he managed until 1866. He has been one of the most indefatigable workers ever known to the bar of Cincinnati; and his hand is seen on all the court records, as also in the establishing of wholesome municipal and State laws. During this long period of over half a century, having been admitted to the bar in 1825, he has been constantly occupied in the practice of his profession, and the great amount of labor that he has performed can hardly be estimated. His writings have been and are very voluminous; and all his manuscripts are neatly and legibly executed. Although better on paper than in oral argument, he has made many long and excellent speeches, in which his line of argument and his deep and abstruse reasoning has not been appreciated by the jury or even by the court, perhaps from their inability to grasp it. He was for several years of counsel for the Ohio Life and Trust Company, although not at the time of its failure in August, 1857; but he has also represented other leading banks and incorporated institutions. In real estate law he has always held the highest ground, and in these has won his best trophies; and is perfectly at home in that highest department of jurisprudence, and has realized an ample fortune from that practice. His legal learning is undoubtedly his best distinction, and he has ever taken a high rank as a counsellor; but he finds time to inquire into philosophy and all the problems connected with man's present and future existence. To these studies, and especially to the views of the ablest modern thinkers, he has, for several years past, given a large share of attention, probably even more than the average professional man allows to reading the daily press and other ephemeral literature. He delights in grappling with large interests and difficult questions, and is a most safe, enlightened and conscientious adviser and counsellor; and has been of great assistance to those who placed reliance upon his judicious advice in regard to business enterprises and speculative undertakings. In all his intercourse with men and their affairs, he is earnest, honest, zealous, and courageous. He neither courts nor fears any one, and is utterly above dissimulation, hypocrisy, or any kind of deception. No means could be employed to coerce him from the position he takes, and while he respects those who honestly differ from him in sentiment, he maintains his own views at all hazards. For two years past he has been a member of the State Senate, having been elected on the Democratic ticket in 1873, and his career so far has been of great service to the State. In the committees on the Judiciary and on Finance, and in open session, he has been heard often and with edification. The members were wise enough to

know that he could instruct them more than they could acquire without him, that he told them the truth, and advocated nothing but justice and equity; and there was no danger in following one so faithful and intelligent. He has rendered a great service to his adopted city of Cincinnati, and which is daily appreciated more and more. This is the result of what is known as the "Worthington Bill," which requires cash payment in all city dealings; he would even have effected more, but his colleagues required to be educated to the task, and perhaps might not have supported him. The Southern Railroad scheme, to the building of which into Kentucky and Tennessee, Cincinnati has been committed by an evasion of the Ohio State Constitution, had a sleepless and most formidable opponent in him. He is a thorough master of the principles involved, and has elaborately considered the facts and consequences of that heavy expenditure. The first appropriation of ten millions of dollars provided for by the Act of 4th May, 1869, he terms the entering wedge for at least as much more, and a consequent heavy if not fatal indebtedness of the city. He struggled for an act of the Legislature to amend or repeal the law of 1869, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and because the so-called ancillary legislation of Kentucky and Tennessee was a heinous contradiction of the Ohio statute, by divesting the city of its road, and vesting it in the trustees under the statutes of both the other States. His arguments were able, exhaustive, vehement, overwhelming, and unanswerable. No one was prepared to reply to them, and they have created a profound impression on all thoughtful men throughout the State, leading them to oppose the scheme for the construction of this road; in fact, so perfect and consistent has his reasoning been, that public opinion in Cincinnati has been reversed. Of all the old Hamilton county bar, he is the last survivor yet in practice, except Charles Fox, who is some years his senior in age, and of the same upright character and laborious professional habits. Personally, he presents the figure of a student, thin face, blue eyes, and head slightly bald. He is about five feet ten inches in height, but not robust. He has been twice married; first, in 1825, to Mary, the eldest daughter of Judge Burnet; and in 1839 to Julia Wiggins, both of Cincinnati. He has had three sons, and William is his law partner, and worthy of his position.

DELAMATER, JOHN, M. D., LL. D., was born, April 18th, 1787, in Chatham, New York, and died, March, 1867, in Cleveland, Ohio. As his name indicates, his family were of French origin, his ancestors having been Huguenot exiles who found a refuge in Holland. They were intermarried with the people of the country, and traces of that Dutch descent were seen in the features of his face. He was originally destined to follow the occupation of his father, that of farming. But a slight injury from over labor, when a lad, rendered him unfit for farm work, and so it was decided to fit him for the ministry. The family removed to Duanesburg, Schenectady county, where he was taught by a finely educated clergyman, who had himself been educated abroad. His own inclination was for the law, but to please his father he gave it up and began the study of medicine. When nineteen years of age the Medical Society of Otsego licensed him to practise, and he at once entered into partnership with his uncle, Dr. Dorr, a physician in Chatham. Three years later he removed to Florida, a town in Montgomery county; later, after a year spent in Albany, in 1815, he established himself in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. At the expiration of eight years in that place, in 1823, he was invited to a professorship in the Berkshire Medical Institute at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1827, when a new medical college was opened by the Regents of the State of New York, for the benefit of the Western District, at Fairfield, Herkimer county, he was invited to a leading position in the faculty. He remained at Fairfield eight years, and had acquired a reputation as a physician of the first rank. At that time Dr. Jackson, of Boston, considered one of the ablest physicians in the United States, said, in reply to a gentleman in Utica, who had sought his advice in a peculiarly grave and obscure malady: "You have no need to write to me. You have Dr. Delamater near at hand, than whom there is no abler practitioner in the country." At this time he was forty years of age. From Fairfield he removed to Willoughby, Ohio, having previously visited that State, and delivered a course of lectures in Cincinnati, where he was urgently invited to remain as a permanent instructor. He however preferred the Medical Institute at Willoughby, and remained at that place six years. In 1842 he removed to Cleveland, and with able coadjutors organized and established the Cleveland Medical College, the medical department of the Western Reserve College. Notwithstanding the professorship in his college, he found time to deliver full courses of lectures at Bowdoin College, Dartmouth, Geneva, and at Cincinnati. His manuscript notes show that he had delivered not less than seventy courses of lectures, treating almost every subject which belongs to medical science. At seventy-five years of age, in 1860, he closed his labors, having aided in the instruction of more young men, in the science of medicine, than any other man at that time. On resigning his active duties at this period, he received the title of Doctor of Laws and was made Professor Emeritus. Subsequently he practised all that his infirmities would permit, and in doubtful and obscure cases his opinion was sought. One of the professors being temporarily absent on duties relating to the war of the rebellion, he consented to take the chair thus temporarily vacant, and delivered fifty lectures, which proved to be his last public instructions. He was a man of rare refinement and of high cultivation; and had few if any indulgences. While he was speaking, few appreciated how well and how thoroughly he was speaking; but when he

had concluded it was clear that the subject was exhausted; nothing of importance omitted. In every condition of life —as a teacher, as a colleague, as a friend, as a citizen, as an office bearer in the church—the only question with him was of simple justice. He once said: "Through my most active years I never went to bed without the consciousness that I had done that day all that any man could require of me, professionally or otherwise." He was one of the most generous men, both with his professional services and with his money, who has ever lived in this country. An early and decided advocate of temperance, he often lectured on that subject with great force and eloquence. He made a public profession of religion at the age of twenty-five, and, like everything else about him, it was genuine. He never entered on any critical operation in surgery without first making it a subject of prayer; and his family devotions never were omitted, whatever might be the pressure of his professional calls. In politics he was always interested; first as a Jefferson Republican, then an Adams Federalist, then a strong supporter of the rising Democrat party. While Jackson was President he changed his views, becoming a Whig, and later a Republican. He was from the first an opponent of slavery; yet the treatment he received at the hands of colored men in Sheffield, in repayment for voluntary services as a physician, and his liberal gifts of what money he had, with base ingratitude, formed in him the deeply-rooted conviction that the negro is by nature unfit for citizenship. This opinion he maintained until his death.

CONKLING, WILLIAM M., was born, March 11th, 1815, in Butler county, Ohio, near the village of Reily. He is the first of nine children of Isaac Conkling and Rebecca (Marsh) Conkling, both natives of New Jersey. Isaac Conkling was a blacksmith and farmer, who moved to Ohio in 1805, in company with his father, Joseph Conkling, and his uncle, Stephen Conkling. They settled in Hamilton county, at the point now known as East Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati. The Conklings were among the best as well as earliest settlers of Hamilton county. William M.'s mother was a daughter of John Marsh, who settled in Hamilton county in 1794. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the schools of Cincinnati, under the instruction of John L. Tolbert, a prominent educator of that city. He was bred a farmer, working with his father until his twenty-fourth year, when he rented a farm from his father in Sycamore township. At the end of ten years, in 1849, by industry and frugality he had accumulated enough to enable him to buy a home. He purchased the farm upon which he now resides, in Sycamore township. He has always taken great interest in the affairs of his township, especially in its educational interests. For fifteen years he has been a Supervisor. He has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. Politically he is a Republican. He is held in high esteem in his locality, where he has lived the life of an honest, public-spirited citizen. In 1839 Mr. Conkling married Elizabeth D. Glenn, daughter of Isaac Glenn, a prominent farmer of Hamilton county. Six children have been born of this union.

EVANS, HON. NATHAN, Lawyer, was born, June 24th, 1804, in Belmont county, Ohio. His parents emigrated to Ohio in 1803, from Loudon county, Virginia, where his father was a farmer. Until 1830 Nathan attended the county school in winter and worked on the farm in summer, acting as County Clerk in 1827 and the following year. After teaching school for a short time, in 1830 he read law with General James Weir, at St. Clairsville. At the end of one year he was admitted to the bar and opened his office at Hillsborough. Here he remained one year; but being attacked by typhoid fever, he left for Cambridge. Here he recovered his health and was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Guernsey county, holding the office for four years. In 1846 Mr. Evans was elected to represent the district composed of Guernsey and Belmont counties. He served a second term with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, and then resumed practice in Cambridge. In 1858 he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a term of five years. He continued the practice of law until 1873. April 15th, 1834, he married Elizabeth Jane Way. January 9th, 1855, he married Susan M. Lapland; and January 9th, 1865, he was joined to Tirseh Duvall.

HAMBLIN, EMMETT, Coal Operator, was born in Madison county, New York, August 31st, 1826. His father and mother were both natives of New York. His parents moved to Pennsylvania in 1829; thence to Steuben county, New York, in 1834; and finally settled in Hocking county, Ohio, in 1838. Emmett received his education in the schools of Hocking county. His father dying January 20th, 1839, the support of his mother and sister devolved upon young Emmett. He assumed the charge willingly and with stout heart, determined to make the best of his opportunities. He secured work as a laborer on the Hocking Canal, and was so employed for six years. From 1845 until 1847 he was engaged on a farm. In the latter year he rented a farm, which he tilled until 1860, when he purchased a farm in Hocking county. In this year he was elected Treasurer of Hocking county, being re-elected at the expiration of his term, in 1862. He vacated this office in 1865. In the meantime he continued farming and stock raising until 1869, when he sold his land to the county for

an infirmary, and resigned the County Commissionership to which he had been elected in 1807. Since then he has been engaged in operating and speculating in coal lands in Hocking and Perry counties. He was the first in his section to turn his attention to the valuable deposits of coal which had lain there awaiting the energy and enterprise that should develop them. A life of thrift and industry has enabled him to become possessed of some of the best coal lands in Ohio. Mr. Hamblin now makes his home in Logan county. May 16th, 1847, Mr. Hamblin married Calistia Cook, of Hocking county, who has borne him four boys, all living.

ESHELMAN, HON. EPHRAIM B., was born, December 8th, 1830, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Peter Eshelman and Mary (Carlysle) Eshelman. He began his education in the common schools of his native State, and finished at a select boarding-school. He learned his trade as a printer in the office of *The Intelligencer*, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Shortly after reaching his majority he went to Ohio and worked a few years at his trade in Trumbull county. In 1853 he purchased the Chillicothe *Advertiser*, which he edited and published until January 1st, 1865, when he became connected with the daily *Ohio Statesman*, as part owner and editor-in-chief. He retained this connection until February, 1869, since which time he has been editor and half owner of the *Wayne County Democrat*, published at Wooster. Mr. Eshelman was Postmaster at Chillicothe under Buchanan's administration. In 1873 he was elected from Wayne county, as a Democrat, to the Ohio House of Representatives. He was Chairman of the Committee on Finance and a member of the Committees on Federal Relations and Public Printing. Mr. Eshelman is a forcible writer and an effective speaker.

MARSHALL, JOHN G., Soldier and Lawyer, was born, May 3d, 1823, in Trumbull county, Ohio, and is the fourth of six children, whose parents were John and Margaret M. (Grant) Marshall; the latter being a sister of Jesse Grant, an early pioneer of Clermont county, and father of General Ulysses S. Grant, now President of the United States. She was born in Pennsylvania. John Marshall, her husband, was a native of Virginia who settled in Trumbull county at an early day, and who followed through life both agricultural and trading pursuits. John G. Marshall was early trained to industry. From the age of nine until he was fourteen years old he worked in the tannery of his uncle, Jesse Grant, and then entered a printing office, where he learned the mysteries of that art, and worked at this occupation in various parts of Ohio and Kentucky until 1845. In the latter year he commenced the study of law in Georgetown, Brown county, under the supervision of Grafton B. White and Hamon L. Penn, prominent attorneys of that place. He pursued his studies with great industry and application, and having passed the requisite examination, was admitted to the bar April 1st, 1846. During his first year his receipts were actually less than one dollar; but his practice began to increase, and he has continued to reside in Georgetown until the present time, and has been constantly occupied with professional duties, except when in the service of his country as a soldier in the field. In June, 1847, he joined the 4th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and accompanied that command to Mexico. He was an active participant in numerous skirmishes and minor engagements in that country. Shortly after his enlistment he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in Company G. His term of service was about thirteen months, until the close of the war. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the 89th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command about three months in Kentucky, when he resigned, and returning to Georgetown, resumed the duties of his profession. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Brown county for two years, and a member of the lower branch of the Legislature for a like period. He has, in general, neither sought nor accepted public offices of a political or partisan nature. He was a Whig until the disintegration of that party, and has since co-operated with the Democrats. He was enthusiastic in his admiration of, and in his friendship for, the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas. Religiously his views are not circumscribed by the doctrines of any particular church. He is agreeable, affable, and courteous in manner, and of unimpeachable honesty and integrity. He was married in 1849 to Ann B., sister of Hon. Chilton White, of Cincinnati. She died in 1863. During the following year he was united in marriage to Amanda Jenkins, a native of Brown county, Ohio.

FERRIE, WILLIAM, Physician, was born, March 15th, 1817, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He is the youngest of six children of John Ferrie and Catherine (Friel) Ferrie. His father was a native of France and a civil engineer by profession, who settled in Lancaster county and lived there until his death, about 1820. His mother, Catherine Friel, was a native of Ireland, and died in 1835. William's early education was liberal, being received in the common schools and at the Moravian Academy in his native county. In the meantime he labored industriously to support himself and his widowed mother, as well as to accumulate something for his start in life. At the age of twenty-five he had secured a liberal general education, and was ready to begin a professional course. In 1843 he commenced to read medicine under Dr. P. W. Melone, of Cornwall,

Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. He read with Dr. Melone for three years, in the meantime attending lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. Having received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine, he located at Farmersville, Montgomery county, Ohio, where he practised for about five months. In the fall of 1846 Dr. Ferrie removed to Mount Pleasant, Hamilton county, where he has since remained. By the same industry and energy as enabled him to acquire his profession, he has worked himself into an extensive and profitable practice. After thirty years of active professional labor Dr. Ferrie is blessed with the full enjoyment of his physical and mental faculties. His first wife was Mary Ginley, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who died in the spring of 1847. He married, in 1850, for his second wife, Mary Martin, of Hamilton county, daughter of Samuel Martin, a pioneer and for several years Treasurer of Hamilton county.

COOPER, SPENCER, M. D., Physician and Contractor, was born, October 8th, 1816, in Millcreek township, Hamilton county, Ohio, and is the third of ten children, whose parents were Thomas and Hannah (Steward) Cooper. His father was a native of Greenbrier county, Virginia, who was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Ohio as early as 1792, locating first at Fort Washington—now Cincinnati—and subsequently removing to Millcreek township, where he settled temporarily on a farm, and finally purchased a plantation near Reading, where he resided until his death, which took place on June 5th, 1851. During his long life he was identified with the public interests in various capacities, and served as County Commissioner of Hamilton county for sixteen years. He was also a Captain in the army during the war of 1812. Dr. Cooper's early education was obtained in the common schools; but he has, however, been through life a close reader and a keen observer. He was early taught to labor, and at the age of twenty years began life on his own resources as a farmer. He had already entered upon a course of reading in order to qualify himself for the profession of medicine, but subsequently had renounced the idea of prosecuting his studies, at least for a time. From 1836 to 1840 he was assiduously engaged in farming, and was also a contractor on various public works. He next resumed his medical studies, and in 1844 graduated from the Ohio Eclectic Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He commenced the practice of his profession in the State of Missouri, and thence removed to New Orleans. Having his health much impaired, he abandoned medicine and returned home, having been absent about five years. He recommenced his old occupation of farmer and contractor near Reading, Hamilton county, where he has ever since resided. He is now principally engaged as a contractor on the Southern Railroad, running from Cincinnati to Knoxville and Chattanooga. He adheres to the measures of the Republican party, although he is no politician, nor has he ever held any office whatever. He is a Baptist in religious faith. Socially he is pleasant and courteous, has a firm demeanor, and is a man whose life has been one of rugged and varied experience.

BEACH, HON. ALLEN J., representative from Knox county in the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio, was born, September 23d, 1830, in Livingston county, New York, and is a son of Allen and Amanda (Root) Beach. He received his education in the common schools of Knox county, Ohio, and was early trained in habits of industry. When twenty years of age he began business on his own account as a butcher and victualler, and carried it on very successfully for twenty years. He has taken a great interest in political matters, and has ever been an unwavering and consistent Democrat, serving as a member of the County Democratic Committee for a number of years, and has repeatedly been a delegate to various conventions of that party. In 1862 he was elected Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, and was renominated in 1864, but failed of an election. In 1868 he was again nominated, and received a majority of the votes cast, and was re-elected in 1870, thus serving in that office for a period of six years in all. In 1873 he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature, and during the sessions of that body served on the Committee on Federal Relations, and also on that of the Penitentiary, being Chairman of the latter. His earnest manner and sterling honesty have gained him many friends, and he has a decided influence in the house of which he is a member. He was married, January 1st, 1850, to Matilda Buckland, of Knox county, by whom he has had five children, all of whom have died.

CHIPLEY, WILLIAM S., M. D., Physician and Superintendent of the Cincinnati Sanitarium, located at College Hill, was born, October 18th, 1810, at Lexington, Kentucky. He is the third of seven children, whose parents were Rev. Stephen and Amelia (Stout) Chipley. His father was a native of Maryland, who was but seven years old when he removed to Kentucky, and where he resided until his death, in 1852. He was a zealous Methodist clergyman. Dr. Chipley's mother was a native of Lexington, Kentucky, where she was born in 1788, and is yet living with her son at the Sanitarium. He received a liberal education at the Transylvania University, and in 1829 commenced the study of medicine under the supervision of that eminent surgeon, Dr. B. W. Dudley, of Lexington. He

graduated in 1832 from the medical department of the Transylvania University, and in the same year located at Columbus, Georgia, where he practised his profession until 1844, when he returned to Lexington, and was there engaged in the general practice of medicine until 1855, and from 1853 to 1855 was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the university. In the latter year he was elected Superintendent of the Kentucky Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, which he accepted, and these duties engaged his attention for fifteen years. He resigned this position in 1870, and founded a private institution for the cure of mental and nervous disorders, which was situated near Lexington. He continued there two years, when the building was destroyed by fire. He then opened a similar establishment within the city limits, which he operated for another period of two years. In July, 1875, he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Sanitarium, at College Hill, near Cincinnati. This institution is the only one of its kind in the West, and its character is dwelt upon sufficiently in the biographical sketches of Dr. S. R. Beckwith and Professor Peck in another part of this volume. Dr. Chipley has the exclusive management of the Sanitarium, both in its entire medical and moral methods of treatment.

WHEELER, BENJAMIN D., D. D. S., Surgeon-Dentist, was born, July, 1815, in the town of Orange, Massachusetts. His parents were of English descent; his mother was a member of the Dexter family. His education was only that afforded by the winter schools of those days. He left home when but fourteen years old, and engaged in such pursuits as suited his boyish fancy, and were followed in various localities from Massachusetts to Missouri. Previous to 1839 he returned home, and early in that year his uncle, Jonathan Wheeler, shipped a cargo of wooden buckets to Cincinnati via the Atlantic ocean to New Orleans, and despatched him across the country to take charge of the stock when it should reach its destination. On this trip he travelled by railway to Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania, thence by canal to Pittsburgh, and by the river to Cincinnati. The Ohio river being very low, the buckets were delayed, and being out of employment, he began to look for something wherewith to occupy his time. Strolling about one day he chanced to enter a book auction store, somewhere on Fourth street, and there discovered a copy of "Bell on the Teeth." The thought immediately arose as to the feasibility of his becoming a dentist; whereupon he left the book and the store at once and started to put the thought into effect. At that time there were but five dental offices in Cincinnati. In his tour of investigation he called on Dr. John Allen, and soon made a contract whereby the latter was to teach him the mysteries of the lancet, key and forceps for the sum of two hundred dollars, that amount to be paid Dr. Allen for the privilege of working in his office and learning what the doctor could teach him in two years. He passed that period with his preceptor, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship opened an office at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. He did a very successful business while he sojourned there, and formed many acquaintances, but he soon returned to Cincinnati and joined Dr. Allen. He established offices, at various times, at Xenia, Springfield and other towns; for dentists in those days were in the habit of travelling from town to town, a custom which yet obtains in some parts of the Union. In 1848 he permanently located in his own office in Cincinnati, where he still continues in the practice of his profession. However, he has visited other towns, among them Urbana, where he made no inconsiderable practice. He was present when the Mississippi Valley Association originated. This is the oldest dental organization west of the mountains, if not in the world. It was first designed purely as a "social" for Cincinnati dentists, but was really the germ of the valley organization into which it soon developed. In this not very social group also the Ohio College of Dental Surgery was conceived, of which he has been for many years a member of its Board of Trustees. Several years after its establishment he received a diploma from the college, which had conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He keeps pace with all the advances in his profession, and has made a specialty of the beautiful continuous gum-work, first introduced and perfected by his old preceptor, Dr. Allen, now of New York. Although no politician, he has served a three-years' term as a Republican member of the School Board. He is a prominent Mason, having been a member of one lodge for over thirty years, and is also a Sir Knight of the Templars. Socially he is courteous and affable, and in his office contracts many friendships; liberal and generous everywhere, he enjoys the esteem of all who know him. He was married, March, 1843, to Eliza Allen, a sister of Dr. John Allen, his old preceptor.

WALLACE, HON. WILLIAM PITT, Merchant and Senator from the First District, Hamilton county, was born, September 25th, 1831, in the county of Down, Ireland, and is a son of Hugh and Matilda (Gibson) Wallace, formerly innkeepers in said county. The family is of Scotch origin. He was educated in the public schools of Belfast, and accompanied his parents in their emigration to the United States in 1846. The family at first located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he finished his education at a night-school. In 1850 the family removed to Cincinnati, and his father engaged in the wholesale grocery business, but only carried it on for a year, when he abandoned it and commenced the wholesale hat and cap trade. William himself embarked in the same trade on his own account in 1858, and in which he has ever since continued, the present firm

being Wallace & Ringel. He has been a most successful merchant, which is due to his business tact, untiring energy and industry. He has ever taken a great interest in the cause of public education, and has served as a member of the School Board in the village of Avondale, where he resides. His political creed is that of the Democratic party, but he is no politician and never sought a public office. He accepted, however, the nomination by the Democratic party in 1873 as Senator from the Hamilton District, which was tendered him without solicitation for that honor on his part, and was elected in the autumn of that year. On taking his seat in that body he was named to and has served on several of its most important committees, including Manufactures and Commerce, of which he was made Chairman; on Municipal Corporations, Railroads and Turnpikes, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Insurance and on Sanitary Laws. He was married, June, 1859, to Mary Emma Morgan, of Philadelphia, with whom he has had ten children, eight of whom survive.

TEMPLE, JOHN, Inventor and Manufacturer, was born, February 3d, 1821, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and is a son of Robert and Christina (Allen) Temple, people in moderate circumstances who followed the quiet occupation of farming. His father was a captain in the militia, and his mother was the daughter of Captain Robert Allen, of the royal navy. John enjoyed the educational advantages of the parochial schools of his native county until he was seventeen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist and mechanical engineer at the town of Cubadona. He served five years at his trade, and after attaining his majority was employed for one year as a journeyman in Scotland. In April, 1843, he left home to seek his fortune in America, and having a natural proclivity for general mechanics he soon became familiar with the details of mill-building, which he carried on in Canada until the year 1848, when he entered the States, first at Buffalo, and afterwards resided at Sandusky. In July, 1851, he arrived at Dayton, where he followed mill-building along the valley of the Miami, and in 1854 became associated with two partners, under the firm-name of Stout, Mills & Temple, in the manufacture of mill-machinery, which firm has long been widely known as among the most extensive and enterprising manufacturers of mill-machinery in the West. In 1859 he obtained a patent for the American turbine wheel, an invention whose importance may be inferred from the fact that although it was followed by a great number of imitations as close as the law would permit, continued for more than a decade to almost monopolize the market, and of which over three thousand have been manufactured at the shops of the firm. The case as well as the wheel is his invention and the subject of a patent. In 1873 both these patents were renewed by the government for seven years. He is also the author or projector of several other inventions of importance, but on which he has neglected to secure patents. Prominent among these are the universal feed for boring-mills and drill-presses, also an engine for cutting and automatic-counting the teeth of wheels. The drill feed has come into general use, and would have been the source of a handsome revenue if he had not neglected to secure a patent. From the above recital of the principal events of his career, it is scarcely needless to observe that he is emphatically a self-made man. The success of his life affords a very encouraging example to the young mechanic who is desirous and ambitious of rising above the sphere and position of a mere journeyman. Although he is a man of established business and large means, the unblemished integrity of his character will be the best portion of his children's inheritance. He was married, April 6th, 1853, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Henry Reddick, of Preble county, Ohio; they have two sons living, two daughters and one son having died in infancy.

O'NEIL, WILLIAM J., Merchant and President of the Board of Education of Cincinnati, was born, October 23d, 1841, in Milford, Clermont county, Ohio. He is of Irish descent, his parents having left the old country in 1832 and located originally at Cincinnati. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier College in that city, whither his parents removed from Milford in 1845, and where he has ever since resided. He entered Applegate & Co.'s book store in 1855, and remained with them until the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, when he enlisted in the militia, and was for three months engaged in guarding bridges on the line of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, at the expiration of which time he enlisted in the 10th Ohio Regiment for three years' service. He was connected with that command in various capacities until September, 1863, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Cincinnati. He engaged in the stationery trade with James Yates, with whom he remained until that gentleman retired from business, when he effected an engagement with Stone & Stewart, and finally in 1867 became a clerk in the store of J. R. Mills, continuing in that capacity until January, 1872, when he was admitted to a partnership, under the firm-name of J. R. Mills & Co. His political creed is that of the Democratic party. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Board of Education from the First Ward, in which he has served with distinction, having been from time to time re-elected, and now represents the Fourth Ward in that body; he was elected to the office of President of the Board in April, 1875. He has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Public Library since 1873, and President since July, 1874. He has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from the First District since 1871. He is no office-seeker, and has three times declined nominations to office tendered him by the citizens of

his ward. He is a public-spirited citizen and an earnest and vigorous promoter of building societies and other institutions for the advancement of workingmen. He has been President of the St. Francis Xavier Society for a number of years, and is prominent in all the benevolent work of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is a devoted and faithful member.

PAGE, WILLIAM H., Shirt Manufacturer, was born, July 29th, 1830, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of New Jersey, while his mother was born in Pennsylvania. He received but a limited education in the public schools of his native city, and then learned the trade of brush-making, continuing in that avocation for seven years. He subsequently removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he embarked in the hat, cap, fur and furnishing goods business. He eventually relinquished this enterprise and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, which he reached in January, 1860, and became interested in a shirt manufactory which he established, and which is now the oldest of its kind in that city, its business having progressed most favorably. His political faith is that of the Republican, but he has neither sought nor held any public office. He was married, October, 1857, to Lizzie B., daughter of R. T. McCarter, flour inspector, of Philadelphia.

HARROUN, CHESTER HANNUM, D. D. S., was born at Corfu, Genesee county, New York, July 17th, 1829, of Scotch-Irish and Italian extraction. He received his preliminary education at an academic school in Sylvania, Lucas county, Ohio. In youth he evinced a decided taste for the study of medicine, which profession he determined to adopt. He began to read with Dr. F. E. Bailey, Sylvania, Ohio, in 1849 (now in Santa Cruz, California), but failing health soon obliged him to choose another vocation. He applied himself to dentistry, and began to practise in Sylvania in 1851. After remaining here for two years he moved to Toledo, forming a partnership with Dr. John Estele, now deceased. At the end of a year he dissolved his connection with Dr. Estele, and has since practised in Toledo, with the exception of two years, when he travelled in the West, locating in Elkhart, Indiana, one year. Upon his return to Toledo he pursued his profession alone until 1857, when he was joined by Mr. R. L. Evans. This partnership continued until September of 1864, conducting business by himself until March, 1875, when he was joined by Dr. J. M. Porter, forming the present firm of Harroun & Porter. Dr. Harroun has been eminently successful through all these years, and bears the reputation of being one of the first dentists in Toledo. He is a member of several dental associations, and a charter-member of the Ohio State Dental Society. Originally a Whig, Dr. Harroun's affiliation is now with the Republican party. He was married, September 20th, 1854, to Emily J. Cadwell, of Sylvania, Lucas county, Ohio.

HIGGINS, THOMAS W., Lawyer, was born, June 18th, 1825. He is the second son of four children, the issue of John Higgins and Parnelle Ashley. His father was a native of Vermont, an agriculturist and lawyer, who settled in Knox county, Ohio, in 1810. Here he accumulated considerable property, was prominently identified with public enterprises, and died March 1st, 1874. The mother of our subject was born in New Hampshire, and died in 1831, while Thomas was but six years of age. Deprived so early in life of a mother's tender care, it would not have been surprising if he had grown up with a less vigorous moral constitution. Happily the wise guidance of his father gave bent and force to his good inclinations and fitted him for a useful part in life. Until his seventeenth year he alternated between the farm in the summer and the district school in the winter. He did not confine himself to the restricted curriculum of the country school, but extended his course of reading to works of a higher order. In 1845 he entered Oberlin College, where for several years he applied himself industriously to the classics and general literature. During his collegiate course he taught school for one term. In 1850 he went to the law school at Balston Spa, New York, and was subsequently admitted to the bar at Albany, New York. He next located at Buffalo, pursuing his profession for about one year, when he went to New York city, remaining there for three years. In 1855 Mr. Higgins went abroad and spent one year in travelling through Great Britain. In Dublin he met Miss Isabella Wade, daughter of Mr. Samuel Wade, a prominent wool merchant of that city. Shortly before leaving for home in 1856 he was united in marriage with Miss Wade. Returning to this country, he wrote and published "The Crooked Elm, or Life by the Wayside," a book which was well received and met with a large sale. In 1858 Mr. Higgins took up his residence at Toledo, Ohio, where he practised law until 1860, when he removed to Waverly, Pike county, his present home. In 1861 he recruited Company B, 73d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front with a captain's commission. He bore a creditable part in the memorable battles of Cross Keys, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Raccoon Ridge, Missionary Ridge, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and marched with Sherman to the sea. At Resaca he was wounded in the left side by a Minie ball, and in the head in the last battle in North Carolina. His gallantry on the field secured him first a Major's and then a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission. During part of his service he com-

manded his regiment. He was mustered out in 1865, and returned to his home in Waverly. He has achieved an enviable reputation as a lawyer and literateur. He takes great interest in popular education, and has been more or less identified with the schools of Pike county. Whether as a lawyer, writer, or soldier, Colonel Higgins has displayed a character remarkable for industry and integrity. Frank and affable of manner, he has gained the respect of all who know him. In politics he is a Democrat. In religious feeling he is bound by no particular church limitations. He is one of Pike county's most prominent citizens.

HUBBARD, WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Lawyer, Bank President, Railroad President and Statesman, was born at Utica, New York, August 26th, 1795, and after receiving an academical education studied law with Silas Storr, a maternal uncle; and, having completed his studies according to the then custom prevalent in the profession, removed to St. Clairsville, Ohio, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1816. His location and rapidly increasing business soon brought him into contact and competition with some of the best minds of his profession then west of the Allegheny mountains. It was not long until, by his talents, industry and energy, he placed himself abreast with and became the rival and compeer of such distinguished lawyers as Charles Hammond, of St. Clairsville, Benjamin Tappan, John C. Wright and John M. Goodenough, of Steubenville, and Philip Dodridge, of Wheeling, Virginia. His ability and success at the bar were so marked as to commend him to popular favor, and he was repeatedly chosen to represent the people of his county and district in the House of Representatives and Senate of the State, and was one time chosen to preside over the House of Representatives, in which position his readiness, industry, skill and impartiality in the discharge of his duties secured for him the unanimous approval of that distinguished body of representative men. In 1817 he married the beautiful and interesting daughter of Sterling Johnston, Esq., of St. Clairsville, who proved to be a judicious and faithful companion, and by whom he had eight children, five of whom survived at the time of his decease. Mr. Hubbard was an ardent and enthusiastic Free Mason; he was Master of a lodge at St. Clairsville and at Columbus, representing each at various times in the Grand Lodge of the State, in which he was elevated to the Oriental chair, and served with distinction for many years. Previous to his election as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge its affairs had fallen into a state of demoralization and disorder, but during his administration it was resuscitated, and order, activity and prosperity assumed the places of confusion, lethargy and embarrassment. His eminent success as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio designated him as a suitable person for the highest office in Templar Masonry in the United States. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States in 1847, in which capacity he served with great distinction for twelve years. When he was elected to preside over the Grand Encampment it was weak in numbers and its influence insignificant. By his talent, knowledge and industry he soon raised it to the highest state of organization, prosperity and influence. He was eminently qualified for financial pursuits, to which he gave much attention and in which he met with great success. He was President of a local bank in St. Clairsville; President of the Exchange Bank of Columbus, under what was known as Kelly's banking law; President of the First National Bank of Columbus (the first national bank organized in the capital of Ohio), and died in the occupancy of that position. The Hon. S. P. Chase, while Governor of Ohio, and afterwards as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, consulted Mr. Hubbard upon financial questions, and held his opinions in high estimation. In science, literature, philosophy and the arts he was as well versed as any man of his time. He was a close student, and there were few subjects of interest that he did not make himself thoroughly master of. His memory was remarkable and retained everything he read; his fund of information was, therefore, large, varied and ready at command; his conversational powers were of a superior order, and in his hours of relaxation from study and business he was a most genial and interesting companion. He was a Trustee of the Ohio University, from which he received the degree of LL. D.; was President of the Columbus & Xenia Railroad Company; founder and first President of Green Lawn Cemetery; and was appointed on the committee that visited Washington City in the interests of Columbus, to procure the location of the United States Arsenal at the capital of Ohio. Of large public spirit, he was connected with and fostered all the railroads entering at Columbus and all the local improvements of his day. He died January 5th, 1866.

JANNEY, JOHN JAY, was born near Goose Creek Meeting House, Loudon county, Virginia, on April 25th, 1812. His parents were members of the religious Society of Friends. The founder of the family emigrated to this country with William Penn, in 1683, and his descendants have constituted a large and influential portion of the Society of Friends since that time. It is believed that the immediate line of descent of the subject of this sketch has been an unbroken one of farmers from its beginning in this country. His father dying when he was but one month old, both mother and child returned to her father's

house, in whose family he lived until his twentieth year. He commenced attending the Friends' school at Goose Creek Meeting House when about six years old, and continued in said school until his fifteenth year, and during the winter until his nineteenth, working on the farm during the summers of the last four years. In his twentieth year he attended a day school in Alexandria six months, devoting his time to "Euclid's Elements," beyond which and algebraic equations of the third degree his school studies never went. In his twentieth year, becoming dissatisfied with slavery and its influences, he left his native State and removed to Warren county, Ohio, where he spent fifteen years, from 1833 to 1848, being engaged in teaching a country and village school and land surveying, with a short experiment at merchandising. During the winters of 1844–45–46–47 he served as Assistant Clerk in the House of Representatives of Ohio, during his service becoming acquainted with and gaining the friendship of many of the leading men of the State, and he has been often heard to express great gratification at never having had anything to interfere with the friendships so formed. In the fall of 1847 the Hon. Samuel Galloway, then Secretary of State, offered Mr. Janney the position of chief clerk in his office, which was accepted and held during Mr. Galloway's term, at the expiration of which his successor, Hon. Henry W. King, wished him to continue in the position he held, but he had been elected, without his own knowledge, Secretary of the Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio, which position he accepted May 1st, 1851, and held until the expiration of the charter, in 1865. He then served as Chief Clerk in the Columbus Post-office one year, when he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company, which position he now holds. In his youth he was noted among his playmates and acquaintances for his fondness for study. He read everything he could get hold of, and has been heard to regret that he was not born twenty-five years later, so that he could have read the *Atlantic* or *Scribner* in his boyhood. His mind at an early age was deeply interested in science, and without ever having devoted himself to any particular branch, so as to become in any sense a scholar, he has acquired a superficial acquaintance with nearly all branches of natural science. He has always been an active and earnest friend of public schools. He wrote and published, soon after removing to Ohio, an address in favor of free public schools, and of requiring every child of suitable age and organization to spend a portion of its time in them. He aided in establishing a circulating library in Springborough, where he first resided after his removal to Ohio, which is still in successful existence, and, upon his removal to Columbus, aided in establishing the Athenæum Library and Reading-room, and drafted and had passed through the City Council the ordinance establishing the now flourishing Free Public Library and Reading-room of that city. He has been repeatedly elected and appointed to municipal offices, village, township, city and corporation, having been a member of the Board of Health, Board of Education, Board of Police Commissioners, Director of the Ohio Penitentiary, member of the City Council and Secretary of the Republican State Committee. He has held some public trust, he has occupied some public position, involving some degree of trust, during forty years of his life, and has always fulfilled his duty with fidelity. He was raised a Whig, inheriting anti-slavery sentiments, and therefore needed no conversion to become a Republican. He has been, since his boyhood, a warm advocate of the temperance cause, having spoken and written freely on the subject. He wrote and distributed ten thousand copies of a tract against the license to retail intoxicating drinks, at the time that question was last submitted to the people of Ohio, in 1874. Mr. Janney was married in 1835 to Rebecca Anne Smith, then a citizen of Pennsylvania, but a native of the same county as himself.

BLACKBURN, JOSEPH MARTIN, Architect and Builder, was born, November 25th, 1820, at Cudworth, West Riding, Yorkshire, England. He was educated at the national schools of his native place. At the age of fourteen years he left school and home to learn the trade of architect, carpenter and builder. He entered himself for instruction with William & Thomas Topam, at Ackworth, near Pontifract, Yorkshire. Here he served an apprenticeship of seven years, thoroughly mastering the practical details of his trade and devoting his leisure hours to studying the theory of architecture. At the close of his apprenticeship Mr. Blackburn spent about four years at Ackworth, being employed as architect and superintendent in the construction of the most prominent buildings there at that time. Impressed with the belief that the new world offered a broader and better field than the old for ability and industry, he resolved to come to America and try his fortune. He landed at New York, July 4th, 1850. On the 15th of the same month he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he has since resided. Mr. Blackburn has been the architect and builder of many of the finest private and public structures in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. He planned and built the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Columbus, Ohio, one of the largest and finest public buildings in the country. He was also the architect of the Central Ohio Insane Asylum. Mr. Blackburn has made it the rule of his life to give his strict and personal attention to the execution of every commission intrusted to him. His works stand as so many monuments of faithful, conscientious discharge of duty. By pursuing an upright, straightforward course he has earned an enviable reputation as a correct business man and a citizen of high standing. January 1st, 1848, he

married Elizabeth Ann Walls, at Pontifract, Yorkshire, England, by whom he has had nine children, five now living.

BIDDLE, WILLIAM P., Lawyer, was born, April 3d, 1837, in Hamilton county, Ohio. He is the son of William P. Biddle and Mary C. Parker, and the grandson of Rev. William H. Biddle, who settled in Hamilton county in 1822, where William P.'s parents now reside. The subject of this sketch attended school in winter and worked on a farm in summer until the fall of 1854, when he entered the Farmer's College of Ohio, then at its best. He remained at the Farmer's College until the fall of 1857, when he taught in the schools of his native county. In 1858 he entered Gundry's Commercial College, then the leading institution of its kind in the Western States. Graduating from here in October of the same year he immediately became an instructor in that institution. In the meantime he read law, and, October 1st, 1859, entered the law office of Hon. Bellamy Storer, at the same time beginning a course at the Cincinnati Law School. He graduated from the law school in April, 1860, and was admitted to the bar in the same month. He opened a law office in Cincinnati and continued studying at the law school. He has since practised his profession in Cincinnati, receiving business of an important character and establishing a reputation as a safe and capable attorney. In April, 1875, he was elected, as a Democrat, to the Board of Aldermen from the Twenty-second Ward, which had been largely Republican. He is Chairman of the Committee of Investigation on the Waterworks and a member of several of the most important standing committees of the Board of Aldermen. March 4th, 1861, he married Abba E., daughter of Hiram and Cordelia Rogers, of Cincinnati, who died September 4th, 1864, leaving a son and daughter. July 13th, 1871, he married Lavinia, daughter of Christopher Wardal, of Hamilton county, Ohio.

RANNEY, RUFUS P., LL. D., Lawyer and Jurist, was born at Blandford, Hampden county, Massachusetts, October 13th, 1813, and is the son of Rufus Ranney, a farmer of Scotch descent, and of Dottie D. Blair, of revolutionary stock. The family moved to Freedom, Portage county, Ohio, in 1824, and were among the pioneers of the "New Connecticut," then a western frontier covered with an almost unbroken forest. His early life was thus spent in the log cabin, and he assisted in felling the primitive forest trees of the wilderness of the new home. His early opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited. Yet he managed, by great perseverance, manual labor and school teaching, to enter, before he was of age, the academy at Nelson, Portage county, where he fitted for college. To obtain a suit of clothes of respectable appearance to enter college he cut cord wood at twenty-five cents per cord. He entered the Western Reserve College, but circumstances prevented him from graduating. When twenty-two years of age, with only his clothing in which he was dressed and one extra shirt, which he carried in the top of his hat, he walked to Jefferson, Ashtabula county, and commenced reading law in the office of Messrs. Joshua R. Giddings & Benjamin F. Wade. One year later he was admitted to the bar and into partnership with Mr. Wade, Mr. Giddings having been elected to Congress. Wade & Ranney were eminent lawyers until 1845, when Mr. Ranney removed to Warren, Trumbull county. He was nominated, by the Democrats, to Congress in 1846, and again in 1848, but the Whigs being so largely in the majority he was defeated each time. In 1850 he was elected to represent Trumbull and Geauga counties in the Constitutional Convention, which was held in Columbus and Cincinnati in 1850–51. He served with distinction on the Judiciary, Revision, Amendment and several other committees. Although but thirty-six years of age, the debates show that his speeches were as powerful as those of the oldest and ablest members. The counties he represented warmly approved of his course in the convention. The Legislature elected him to the bench of the Supreme Court, and when the new constitution went into effect he was re-elected Judge of the same court by a large vote. In 1857 he resigned his place on the bench of the Supreme Court. In 1856 he was a member of the National Convention, in Cincinnati, which nominated James Buchanan for President, and that year removed to Cleveland and became a member of the law firm of Ranney, Backus & Noble, and soon after was appointed by the President to fill the office of United States District Attorney. The office he did not solicit, and, not pleased with its duties, resigned it in a few months. In 1862 the Democratic party nominated him as a candidate for Supreme Judge; he declined, but the convention positively refused to accept his resignation, and he was elected in spite of his own wishes. His partner, Franklin T. Backus, was the candidate of the Republicans, and as that party were in the majority he expected Mr. Backus to be elected—indeed he would have been willing to have gone into the canvass for his partner, had he supposed it necessary, but none rejoiced at his success more than his opponent, Mr. Backus. He resigned the Judgeship in 1864. His decisions gave him a national reputation, and can be found in XV. "Ohio Reports," running to and including V. "Ohio State," and beginning in the XIV. "Ohio State" and continuing to and including XV. "Ohio State." In 1864 he was a member of the convention which nominated General George B. McClellan for the Presidency. His physical and mental strength was remarkably great, and enabled him to master the greatest

difficulties by long continued efforts. Although his opportunities to acquire a classical education were meagre, yet in later life he became a fine classical scholar. Nearly all the accessible books on science and art he became almost as familiar with as their authors. The Codes Justinian and the Code Napoleon he perused in their own languages. His mind was so richly stored he had no trouble in retaining the closest attention of his audiences. His best monuments are his decisions, which are so clear and sound in law that they will ever be referred to with pride by every legal citizen of Ohio. In 1871 he received from the Western Reserve College the degree of Doctor of Laws. It was unexpected and unsolicited, and at that time was the only instance in which such an honor had been conferred. In politics he has ever been a Democrat in the best sense of that word—never a politician, as it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be persuaded to accept an office. In 1862, by request of Governor Tod, he travelled through a portion of central Ohio to persuade the people to fill the quotas of the Federal troops called for by the President. He entered into this work with his whole soul, and with his great eloquence told the people that the American institutions were at stake. No man in Ohio has a larger number of acquaintances and friends, the result of his great kindness, courtesy and benevolence. He is now engaged in all the great railroad, commercial and patent cases which involve severe and contested litigation. He has been spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency.

TOWNSHEND, HON. NORTON S., M. D., was born, December 25th, 1815, at Clay Coaton, Northamptonshire, England. At an early age he was placed in a boarding school at Bitteswell, near Sutterworth, where he made good progress in elementary English studies. In the spring of 1830 his father and mother, Joel and Rebecca (Norton) Townshend, emigrated to the United States, and bought a farm in Avon, Lorain county, Ohio. Here he remained at work on the farm, with the exception of a winter term spent in teaching the district school, until he attained his majority. In 1837 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. R. L. Howard, of Elyria, subsequently professor of surgery in Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. The winter of 1837 was spent in attendance on medical lectures at Cincinnati Medical College; the winter of 1839 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he took his degree at the close of the term in 1840. From New York he went to London, Paris, Edinburgh and Dublin, spending in medical studies in those cities something more than a year. Returning to Ohio he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Elyria in 1843, and in the same year was married to Harriet N., daughter of James B. Wood, Esq., of Avon, Ohio. Politically, Dr. Townshend was identified with the Liberty party. In 1848 he was elected to the lower branch of the Ohio Legislature, and was one of those who secured the repeal of what were known as the "Black Laws," and the election of Hon. S. P. Chase to the United States Senate. In 1850 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention that framed the present Constitution of the State, and soon after was chosen a member of the Thirty-second Congress. Before going to Washington, Dr. Townshend had discontinued the practice of medicine and removed his family from Elyria to the old home in Avon. In 1853 he was elected to the State Senate, but had scarcely taken his seat before he was called home by the illness and death of Mrs. Townshend. During that session he introduced a bill to establish a State institution for the education and care of imbecile and feeble-minded youth. Two years afterwards, when a similar bill was passed, he was appointed a trustee of the institution, a trust he continues to hold by virtue of subsequent appointments. Toward the close of 1854 he was married to Margaret A. Bailey, of Columbus. In 1855–56–57 he was associated with other gentlemen in the endeavor to establish an Agricultural College in northern Ohio, an undertaking which did not prove a permanent success. In 1858 he was chosen a member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, was three times re-elected, and was twice President of the Board. In 1859 he was a Delegate to the Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. Early in 1863 he received the appointment of Medical Inspector United States Army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and discharged the duties of that office to the end of the war. In 1867 he accepted a Professorship in the Iowa State Agricultural College, but resigned the place at the end of the succeeding year. About this time he became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The Ohio Legislature in 1870 having determined to establish an Agricultural and Mechanical College, in accordance with the law of Congress donating lands to the States for that purpose, Dr. Townshend was one of the trustees chosen to carry the measure into effect. When the college was opened at Columbus in 1873, he was appointed to the Professorship of Agriculture, to which department botany and veterinary medicine were temporarily attached. The acceptance of this appointment necessitated his removal to Columbus, of which city he is now a resident.

APPLEGATE, JOHN WALL, Attorney-at-Law, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, February 23d, 1818. His father, engaged through life in agricultural pursuits, was an active participant in the war of 1812. He received a liberal general education at Genesee Falls, New York. He subsequently followed the trade of carriage-making in his native State until he had attained his twenty-third year. He then pursued for about three years a course of literary study in

Genesee Falls College, and upon graduating from that institution was appointed as one of its tutors, and was engaged in teaching during several succeeding years. In 1841 he removed to Ohio, and after applying himself for a time to the study of law under the instructions of Judge Timothy Walker, of Cincinnati—always his warm and intimate friend—began the practice of his profession in this city in 1844. From that time until 1874, the date of his demise, he was constantly and successfully engaged in professional labors. He always manifested a persistent aversion to office-holding, his practice being too extensive, moreover, to allow him leisure for political operations. Through life he was noted for his zealous interest in the cause of educational reform, and for many years was prominently identified with the actions of the local School Board. A love of family associations and domestic life characterized him socially; and at an early age he became an earnest and devout member of the Methodist Church. For many years he was an esteemed member of the Wesley Chapel, of Cincinnati. Politically he was an uncompromising "Jackson Democrat," but during the war of the rebellion distinguished himself as an active opponent of that branch of the Democratic party, known as "the Peace Party." He was a man of quick and generous sensibilities, fond of intellectual conversation, and possessed a well-balanced mind, stored with varied and valuable learning. He was married in 1848 to Mary Williams, of Cincinnati. Six children were born of this marriage, and at the time of his decease the four youngest were living.

SEGUR, DANIEL, Merchant and Real Estate Dealer, was born, 1812, in Herkimer county, New York, and is the fourth of a family of eight children. His paternal ancestry were of French antecedents, having emigrated to Rhode Island in the early part of the seventeenth century, to escape the persecutions levelled against the Huguenots. His grandfather was a Brigadier-General of the Rhode Island Colonial Militia under George III., and was one of the first colonial officers who declared for the independence of the colonies after the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence. Being a man of means he invested his property in continental scrip, to aid the Congress to carry on the revolutionary war, and although he was the owner of landed estates, he fell into straitened circumstances, in consequence of the repudiation of the continental currency. With him the parents of Daniel removed from Rhode Island to Herkimer county, New York, where he died, after suffering years of invalidism consequent upon wounds received during the revolutionary conflict. In 1815 Daniel's parents removed to Oneida county in the same State, where his father engaged in farming and milling. At that period Oneida county was an unsettled wilderness, the Indians from whom it derived its name had not been removed to Western reservations, and Daniel, in his infancy and early childhood, became inured to the adventurous life and the hardships and privations everywhere incident to pioneer life; and he was thereby peculiarly well fitted to encounter them again in his early manhood, in the newly settled districts of Ohio. The severe labors and hardships that he was obliged to endure in a new country, as well as the maintenance of a large family, rendered his father prematurely aged; and he succumbed to disease in his forty-fifth year. Upon Daniel the support of his mother, of an invalid sister, and numerous younger brothers, chiefly devolved. Having evinced talent for the legal profession, it had been the wish of his father to educate him therefor, but the early death of his parent rendered it necessary for Daniel to leave school, and give all his attention, time and energy to immediate remunerative labors. When but fifteen years of age he took leave of the family, and went to Utica, where he found employment in a hotel. Reserving a scanty pittance for his own wants, he remitted monthly the greater part of his earnings to his mother. His industry, perseverance and sobriety attracted the attention of Henry Huntington, a wealthy and influential citizen of Rome, New York, who was at that time President of the Bank of Utica. This gentleman offered to send him to school, and take him under his patronage, but his elder brother, who had established himself in business at Buffalo, had written to Daniel to join him there, and, imbued with a desire of going farther West, he removed to Buffalo, and became clerk of the Mansion House, at that period its leading hotel. The Mansion House was a favorite resort with the travelling public, who, in those days of stage-coaches, frequently rested there for days, before resuming their journeys. The then prominent men of Buffalo also passed many of their evenings within its portals. Among those of its guests whose names have become historical was Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet. Mr. Segur's reminiscences of the great impostor may be appropriately mentioned. He relates, that during the autumn of 1830, while a convivial company of Buffalo's leading social spirits were gathered in the office of the Mansion House, among whom he remembers George P. Barker, subsequently Attorney-General of New York, Stephen K. Grosvenir, John G. Camp, and Henry Miller, the door opened, and Ira Bird, the proprietor of a line of stages from Westfield, entered with a quaint, antiquated-looking man, whose eyes, "in a fine frenzy rolling," gave the company the idea that he was an escaped lunatic. Bird introduced him as a "natural curiosity," named Joseph Smith; and "why a natural curiosity?" was the query. "Because," replied Bird, "he has a new revelation, which is going to turn all sinners into saints. He has a manuscript which will explain itself." The company manifesting curiosity to see the manuscript, Joseph Smith was induced to produce it. Drawing it from his coat pocket, it was handed to Attorney Barker, who, from a mischievous inclination to create merriment at the expense of its owner, began reading therefrom. The re-

semblance of its composition to the Bible caused several members of the company to regard it as a blasphemous work, while others believed Smith to be an escaped lunatic or a religious monomaniac, who had written it himself. Barker, taking the latter view, threw it towards the fire, with an exclamation of contempt, and as it fell immediately before the grate, Smith grew frantic and screamed out, "Oh! for God's sake, do not burn my precious book; it has been written from tablets of stone, found buried at my farm at Palmyra, and discovered in a miraculous manner through dreams. I was led by the angels of the Lord to the place where the stone tablets were found buried in a quarry. The tablets were written in Greek, and I have mortgaged my farm to obtain money to search for a Greek scholar to translate and transcribe them." Barker replied to him, "Oh, the same stones will be just as good to write another similar humbug of a book;" and he took up the manuscript before Smith could reach it, and feigning to throw it into the fire again, "The stone tablets dissolved the instant they were copied," shouted Smith, in apparent agony, running towards Barker with outstretched arms—"and can never be replaced. Oh! gentlemen, give me my precious manuscript, or I shall be ruined, and the world will lose the revelation which will make all sinners saints." Barker was now threateningly holding it over the fire, when Smith appealed to Segur, saying, "Young man, you appear quick and nimble; give me my precious papers, and I will begone from this company of accursed heathen." A pretended scuffle for its possession ensued between Barker and Segur, which ended by the former yielding it to the latter, who restored it to Smith, and advised him to retire and avoid further trouble. The next morning Smith left Buffalo, and in the following spring returned with a large bag filled with Mormon Bibles; he had succeeded in having them published in the East, and was returning home. When he reached Westfield, Ira Bird, who had figured so conspicuously in the scene at the Mansion House, just referred to, either removed the books himself, or caused them to be removed, and filled the bag with blocks of wood. Smith failed to discover the deception until he reached Erie, when he was forced to retrace his journey as far as Westfield, where he succeeded in finding his missing property. Little did the mischief-loving revellers, who so tormented Joseph Smith at this period, think of the power and influence for evil which the manuscript, they came so near destroying, compassed. They regarded him as a harmless old fanatic, about whose idiosyncrasies it was perfectly safe to joke, who would never be heard of save in their own little social sphere. It was afterwards ascertained that Smith had found the manuscript in the garret of a house, in which some of his friends had resided in Conneaught. The house had been previously inhabited by a clergyman of literary ability, who had beguiled his leisure hours in its production, and subsequently had cast it aside as worthless amid a barrel of old sermons. In 1832 Daniel removed to Cleveland, where, with his eldest brother, he kept the Mansion House, prospering pecuniarily, until the autumn of 1835, when the hotel was destroyed by fire. In the following spring he removed to Toledo, and began keeping a hotel in what was then known as the "Mansion House," a large wooden building, situated between Lagrange and Locust streets. At this period the speculative mania was at its height. Many Eastern people with plethoric pocket-books filled with Van Buren's pet bank-notes, looked upon Toledo and vicinity as a modern El Dorado for investments, and entered the public lands for many miles around it, believing that in so doing they had secured a gold mine. As money seemed abundant, hotel-keeping was a remunerative occupation, and Mr. Segur acquired a comfortable competence. Unfortunately for him, however, he was induced to embark in a more extensive and pretentious hotel enterprise, and leaving the Mansion House, he completed a new hotel then being erected, known as the "American," at the corner of Elm and Summit streets, and removed thither. The financial depression consequent upon the specie circular of General Jackson was a severe blow to the prosperity of Toledo. The speculative mania ended, and through the inability of some to meet their pecuniary engagements, and the dishonesty of others, together with the general business depression, Mr. Segur lost every dollar he had amassed, and again began life as poor in purse as when he left his home in New York State. In 1838 he served his first term as a member of the City Council of Toledo, and from that time to the present has been, with but brief interruptions, connected with municipal affairs, and has also held numerous minor city and county offices. In 1842 he was elected Street Commissioner, and during that year Cherry street was opened under his supervision, through morasses, swamps, and a wilderness of jungles, from the Manhattan Canal to Tremainsville. He was re-elected two years subsequently to the same office, and under his supervision a very extensive series of grades were projected and executed, which at that time was regarded as a herculean undertaking. Water street was graded from Monroe street to La Grange; and Summit street from Perry to Elm, including the grading of the intervening and cross streets from Summit to Water street, as far as La Grange street. The Whig party, of which he had been a prominent member, had now come into power, and he received in 1845 the appointment of Collector of Canal Tolls, a position which he held for six years. During this period his salary was about fifty dollars per month, and scanty as it was he contrived, aside from supporting his mother and younger brothers, to invest small sums in real estate in Toledo and vicinity; and from this humble beginning has now grown a comfortable competence. Unlike many dealers in real estate, he never oppressed the poor nor the laboring classes, nor did he take advantage of their misfortunes when they were unable to meet their pecuniary engagements; frequently waiting ten years after mortgages were due, and after the law gave him power to fore-

close them. To this lenity many a now prosperous citizen of the Fifth ward can bear witness. In the six years during which he held the office of Collector of Canal Tolls he had handled nearly half a million dollars of State funds, and in less than a week after resigning the position to his successor his accounts were settled without a deficit of a single penny. Having always entertained conservative views upon the slavery question, when, in 1855, the Whig party embraced an anti-slavery platform, with Salmon P. Chase as one of its leaders, he united with the Democratic party, to which he has since adhered; although whenever he has been a candidate for any municipal office he has commanded a majority of the suffrages of the Republican, Democratic and Prohibitionist parties, all seeming to forget political doctrines and sympathies, and to take into account his efficiency and fitness for the position. In 1858 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs, a position which he held until the close of the administration of President Buchanan. Since that date he has held no remunerative office, although connected for the past six years with the municipal government. He has been engaged in various industrial pursuits, including farming, the dairy business, tobacco culture, real estate dealer, and merchandise; at present he carries on a retail boot and shoe store, also merchant tailoring, ready-made clothing and furnishing goods. Whenever he returned from his temporary removal beyond the city limits for the purpose of farming, he was unanimously elected to the Council or Aldermanic Board, and is now the presiding officer of the latter. In 1872, when the present system of water works was inaugurated, he, being in favor of the direct supply system, met with most determined opposition from the advocates of the stand-pipe scheme, a portion of the local press became bitterly opposed to him, and accused him of being engaged in a "ring" for personal purposes. He demanded an investigation, and the one who had been his chief accuser acknowledged that he had been mistaken. Though unsuccessful in relieving the city from a useless expenditure, as he believed, of half a million of dollars, his constituents returned him to the Council by a handsome majority of the votes of all parties. He has been repeatedly urged to become a candidate for offices of more distinction, but he has preferred to devote his time and energies to the development and progress of the city, where he has resided for forty years. Although somewhat enfeebled with the effects of the malaria—which was one of the greatest obstacles the city had to contend with in its infancy—he bears his age remarkably well, and is very active in the prosecution of both public and private business, and from present indications can still reasonably hope for years of future usefulness. He was married in 1841 to Lucy Keeler, daughter of one of the pioneers of Toledo. She died childless after a brief union of one year. Ten years subsequently he was united in marriage to Rosa L. Klinge, who had acquired some local reputation as a journalist, which has been subsequently increased by years of editorial contribution to the *Toledo Commercial*, the *Toledo Blade*, and several local monthlies. By this union he has two surviving children, a son and a daughter.

LORIMORE, ANDREW J., M. D., was born, October 24th, 1824, in Wooster, Ohio. He is the son of James and Martha Lorimore, both natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His father, who was of Irish descent, was born in the last year of the Revolution. His mother, who is of Scotch ancestry, is now living in her eighty-fifth year. His father and uncle, Samuel Lorimore, were in the war of 1812, and were with General Harrison in all his campaigns. Dr. Lorimore was educated at Vermillion, Indiana. He began the practice of medicine in Monticello, Indiana, in October of 1853. After residing in Indiana for nine years, he located at Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, where he remained for nine years more, at the end of which time he settled permanently in Toledo. He has won success by deserving it. After twenty-six years of active life, Dr. Lorimore confines himself mostly to office practice, which is sufficiently taxing. He has not taken an active part in party politics, but is a close observer of the progress of events. He has married three times. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Hugh McKibben, of Ashland, Ohio; his second, Anna M., daughter of Samuel Stern; and his present wife, a daughter of William Morris, of Stark county, Ohio.

BEECHER, LUCAS S., Lawyer, was born in New Haven county, Connecticut, March 31st, 1798. He is the son of Lines and Orpha Beecher. With them he went to Madison county at the age of five years, remaining there until 1816, when the family moved to Genesee county. When Lucas was about fourteen years of age, a hired man, with whom he was working, let an axe fall on his foot, wounding him so seriously that his left leg had to be amputated. His early education was a matter of special solicitude with his parents, who gave him all the advantages within reach. In the winter of 1815–16 he taught school, and in the spring of the latter year attended the academy at West Bloomfield, New York, for one year. In 1818 he returned to Madison county and read law with Hopkins & Beecher, of Canaseraga, New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1826. He began the practice of his profession the same year in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until October, 1828, during which time he married Jane W. Turk, daughter of John and Mary Turk. In 1828 he moved to Sandusky, Erie county, Ohio, forming a law partnership with Hon. Eleutheros Cooke, since deceased. He

subsequently joined John F. Campbell, Esq., in the practice of law, and next associated himself with Pitt Cooke, Esq., of the late firm of Jay Cooke & Co. In later years he was associated with Cuyler Leonard, Esq. During all these years he has been a prominent man at the Sandusky bar, where he is now practising at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, in connection with his son, John T. Beecher. Mr. Beecher's active life is the more remarkable, since he had the misfortune to lose his eyesight in 1829. He has conducted many cases of importance in the course of his long and useful professional career. He assisted, as an attorney, in securing the charter of the old Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, the first railroad west of the Allegheny mountains, and obtained most of the rights of way for that corporation. He aided materially in having Sandusky selected as the county-seat of Erie county. Mr. Beecher enjoys the respect of his brother practitioners and the high regard of his fellow-citizens.

WELLS, J. D., Pharmacist, and Member of the Board of Aldermen of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born on a farm near Marion, Ohio, June 22d, 1835. His aversion to agricultural pursuits led him, in 1849, though still a youth, to come to Cincinnati with the purpose of entering the business arena of the Queen City. Shortly after his arrival he secured employment in a drug store, which in common with other pharmaceutical establishments of that day was conducted in accordance with the crude principles then extant. By dint of industry and application, he advanced steadily in his chosen profession, and by close economy for years, saved from his earnings a sum sufficient to enable him to enter upon a special course of study at the college at College Hill, Ohio. Here he devoted his energies to the mastery of chemistry, Latin, and bookkeeping, the three great essentials for future success. He kept pace with the wondrous progress of pharmacy during that period, and at the present day when it has developed into one of the leading and most elegant sciences he is recognized as one of its most thorough and complete devotees. His first business venture on his own account was in 1859, when he opened a drug store at the corner of Fourth street and Central avenue, occupying a part of the present site of the Grand Hotel. In this location he steadily increased his business by a rigid adherence to and enforcement of professional rules and strict business principles. On August 27th, 1866, he was married to E. J. Coon, daughter of the well-known citizen, George Coon, Esq., who has for years past retired from active business. From this union four children have been born—two sons and two daughters, three of whom, two daughters and one son, are living. In 1865 Mr. Wells found it necessary to seek more ample accommodations for his enlarged trade. Accordingly he erected the elegant four-storied block of buildings on the northeast corner of the same streets, reserving for his own use the corner one which he has since occupied. It is fitted up with every necessary appliance and convenience for successful business operations. He had been accustomed to devote his whole time to his private business, but in 1873 he was induced to accept the nomination for Councilman from his ward, and was elected to that body, where he devoted himself with such zeal to the best interests of the city, that in 1875 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen by an increased majority. His success in life, both public and private, is the legitimate result of the strictest adherence to true economical principles, and a fearless advocacy of right and justice.

HICKS, DAVID, Coal Merchant, was born, May 5th, 1819, near the town of Morrow, Warren county, Ohio, and is the oldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ireland) Hicks. His father was a native of Kentucky, who removed to Ohio about the year 1812, and settled near Hopkinsville, on a farm. He had originally been a carpenter by trade, but in the main he followed agricultural pursuits through life; he died on his farm near Morrow, December 16th, 1839. David's mother was a Virginian, the daughter of Thomas Ireland, also one of the pioneer settlers of Warren county, where he located about 1812. He was a man of sterling integrity of character, and a public-spirited citizen. He participated in the second war with England. Thus it will be seen that the ancestors of David Hicks were early settlers in the Miami valley, and shared the dangers and vicissitudes that the pioneers of those days had to encounter. His early education was limited, being only that taught in the primitive log school-house, but he has been a close reader and a keen observer, and may be termed a self-educated man. When not attending school he was employed on his father's farm, and when he attained his majority he commenced farming on his own account, being engaged in the same some two years. In 1844 he became interested in several patent rights and was occupied about one year in that business. He then located at Rochester, Warren county, where he followed the butchering business for four years, and thence removed to Morrow, where he carried on a livery stable from 1849 to 1852. During the last-named year, he was a contractor engaged in building a portion of the Zanesville Railroad. In 1853 he purchased a farm on the line of that great improvement, and the place was named in his honor Hicks' Station. He remained on the farm, constantly engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1856, when he returned to Morrow, and resumed the livery business. In 1857 he purchased the Virginia Hotel in that town, and in 1859 engaged in other pursuits of a laborious nature. At the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 he accompanied the 4th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry to the field as Master

Galaxy Pub Co Phila^{a}

L. D. Wells

of Transportation; and in 1863 filled the same position for the staff train of General Burnside's division. During the remainder of the war he was stationed at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, as Superintendent of the general designs of the camp. He returned to Ohio in 1865, and purchased the Tremont House, Cincinnati, of which he continued the proprietor for four years, meanwhile carrying on for a short period the real estate business. In 1869 he purchased a coal yard in the Twenty-fifth ward of Cincinnati, which he has successfully managed in connection with other pursuits to the present time. His political faith is that of the Democratic party, having given his first vote in 1840 in favor of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency. From the above brief statement of particulars, it will be seen that his life has been an unusually varied and at the same time an active one. He has been twice married. His first wife was Rebecca J. Worley, a native of Warren county, Ohio, to whom he was united August 14th, 1860; she died November 28th, 1862. After a widowerhood of nearly three years, he was married, November 10th, 1865, to Harriet McGaughey, of Dayton, Ohio.

FORBES, SAMUEL FRANKLIN, Physician and Surgeon, was born at Canton, Hartford county, Connecticut, June 8th, 1829. He is the son of Guy Forbes and Harriet (Sage) Forbes. For more than a hundred years his ancestors have lived in Connecticut. Squire Forbes, of Litchfield, his great-grandfather, cast cannon for Washington's army during the war of independence, and was among the first to develop the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania, in which State he had large interests. The subject of this sketch laid the foundation of his literary education in the common schools of Connecticut and New York, and from private tutors. His father and mother dying when he was about fourteen years of age, he went to live with his brother-in-law, Dr. S. L. Heath, of Ulster county, New York, with whom he began to read medicine at the age of sixteen years. He attended two full courses of lectures at the University of New York, graduating from that institution in March, 1850. Shortly after graduating he attached himself to the Emigrants' Hospital on Ward's Island, New York, spending most of the years 1850 and 1851 in that institution, where he had ample opportunity to add practical skill to technical education. Leaving New York he settled permanently at Toledo, Ohio, and entered upon the practice of his profession in that city in January of 1852. In 1853 he was appointed Deputy Collector and United States Marine Hospital Physician for Toledo. The former office he retained for but one year, as it interfered with the practice of his profession. In 1855 he was appointed County Physician, which office he held until he entered the army in 1861, as Surgeon of the 67th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He arose to be brigade, division, and acting corps surgeon. After two years of active service an exhausting disease compelled Dr. Forbes to resign, much to the regret of his superior officers. While in the army he performed among others a difficult operation on Corporal Henry Gibbs, of Company K, 67th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Dr. Forbes removed the whole lower jaw so skilfully that the patient entirely recovered in four weeks without external deformity. Dr. George A. Otis, Assistant Surgeon-General of the United States Army, considered this an extraordinary operation, reflecting great credit upon Dr. Forbes, and establishing his reputation as a surgeon of high order. (See "Medical and Surgical History of War of the Rebellion," part 1st, pages 370 and 379.) Dr. Forbes is the author of "A new Amputation through the Foot," a description of which was read before the Ohio Medical Association and accorded high praise by Dr. Mussey, of Cincinnati, and other prominent surgeons. After leaving the army Dr. Forbes was elected Health Officer for Toledo in 1866. His efficient service in this position secured for him the thanks of the City Council and the commendation of his fellow-citizens generally. His annual report was made the basis of the present excellent health law of Ohio. In 1871 he resigned the office of City and County Physician, to which he had been a second time appointed in 1865, and accepted the position of Surgeon to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, which he now holds. Dr. Forbes has made a special study of surgery, in which branch of the profession he has built up a large practice. In 1855 he married Mary De Forest, eldest daughter of the late Hon. N. H. De Forest, of Kingston, Ulster county, New York, of which union two children, a girl and a boy, still living, were born.

DODDSWORTH, THOMAS, Coal Merchant, was born, February 24th, 1822, in England, and is a son of the late Marmaduke Doddsworth. The latter came to the United States in 1832, and located in Cincinnati, his family following him one year thereafter. He engaged in the coal business, and was assisted therein by his sons. Thomas had the advantages of such schools as the city then afforded, but like most business men of his age, acquired the greater part of his education in the actual business of life. He was early put to work, driving teams and doing such other tasks as could be performed by a boy twelve years old. He continued with his father until 1847, when in connection with his brother, Marmaduke, Jr., he purchased his father's establishment, and the old house of T. & M. Doddsworth was formed, and their main office became one of the landmarks of Cincinnati, having been placed at the corner of Lawrence and Front streets in 1831, where it yet remains after a lapse of forty-five years. After the death of Marmaduke, the younger, the business passed entirely into his own hands, and the name of Thomas Doddsworth is one of the

oldest and most reliable of the coal merchants of Cincinnati. Probably no other dealer carries such a large amount of stock or assumes such great risks in the uncertain coal trade of the Ohio river. He has passed unscathed through all the great fluctuations of this trade, and is now doing a business of between two and three million bushels yearly. Of the sixty-two million bushels of coal and coke shipped by river from Pittsburgh during the year 1875, at least one-third was left in the hands of the Cincinnati merchants. He is not connected with any fraternal organizations, nor is he any politician; nevertheless during the civil war he gave unwavering support to the cause of the Union, and although unable to go to the field himself was represented there by one whom he selected and equipped for service. During his long residence in the city, he has been domiciled for the greater part of the time in the old Third ward. He was married in 1847, at Cincinnati, to Susan Bean, and is the father of nine children.

SWINE, JOHN, Constable of the Second Ward of Cincinnati, was born, May 21st, 1829, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and is the third of six children whose parents were Conrad and Anna M. (Renner) Swine, both formerly of that country. His father came to the United States in 1835 and settled in Cincinnati, where he followed his trade, that of a master mechanic, his specialty being blacksmithing, until his death. John received his education in the common schools of the city, and at fourteen years of age began life on a steamboat on the Ohio river. He continued in this calling for about four years, and then was engaged in Nashville, Tennessee, in mercantile pursuits, for a period of two years. He thence went to New Orleans, but only remained a few days, returning to Cincinnati, where he found employment for a while and then embarked in the meat and provision business, which he carried on for some four years. He next went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he tarried for two years, chiefly engaged in mechanical pursuits; returning again to Cincinnati, he effected an engagement with A. D. Bullock & Co., where he remained two years. In 1858 he went to Baltimore, where he worked for William Wilkins & Co. of that city for about a year. In 1859 he purchased a hotel on Fifth street, Cincinnati, which he carried on for six months, but as the enterprise did not succeed very well, he disposed of the same and then opened and operated a meat and provision store for a year. In 1861 he went to New York city, where he was employed by Amasa Leonard & Co. for about two years. In 1863 he returned once more to Cincinnati and embarked in the hair and bristle business, in which he was engaged for about a year, when he abandoned it and became a general trader and speculator. In 1867 he was elected Constable of what was then the Twentieth Ward of Cincinnati, and was seven times re-elected; he now acts as Constable of the Second Ward. He is eminently adapted for the responsible duties of that position, which as an elective office is one of the most honorable in the gift of the people. His political faith is that of the Republican party. He is a man of temperate habits and of much general reading and observation. He is faithful in the discharge of the duties of his office, and is pleasant and affable, and of firm and determined manners. He was married, October 1st, 1851, to Ellen E. Hyndman, a native of Ireland.

PARSONS, GENERAL SAMUEL HOLDEN, was born at Lyme, county of New London, Connecticut, May 14th, 1737. He was the third son of Rev. Jonathan Parsons, a distinguished clergyman of New England. His mother was a sister of Governor Matthew Griswold. Among his early friends was John Adams, afterwards President. He graduated at Harvard, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1761 he married the daughter of Richard Mather, of Lyme. He took an active interest in politics, and at the outbreak of the revolutionary war at once became conspicuous as a patriot. Throughout the war he was one of the boldest of the American generals, and was one of the board of officers which tried General André of the British army, charged with being a spy. In 1785 he was appointed by Congress one of a board of commissioners to treat with the Indians for the cession of a large tract of territory, a portion of which afterwards became the site of Cincinnati. In 1787 he was appointed Judge in and over the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and in 1789 Chief Judge of the same, with Hon. John Cleves Symmes and General James Varnum as associates. In November, 1789, while returning to Marietta, on his way back from negotiating a treaty with the Indians, he was drowned in the rapids of the Big Beaver river.

TINKER, CAPTAIN HENRY H., Soldier, was born, April 15th, 1836, in New York city, and is the fourth of five children, whose parents were Jeremiah and Mary (Clark) Tinker. His father was a merchant; he died in New London, Connecticut, in 1841. His mother survived her husband eight years; she died in 1849, in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard. Henry received a liberal education in Connecticut, and in 1851 entered a mercantile house in New London. In the following year he went to Cincinnati, where he found employment in a dry-goods house, and so remained until the civil war broke out. He had been a member for some time of the old Guthrie Grays of Cincinnati, and he immediately enlisted in the 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and as Captain of Company H, accompanied this regiment

for three years. The command participated in the heaviest and hottest battles of the war. At Stone River Captain Tinker was shot through the head, and at Chickamauga was wounded in the right knee and incapacitated for future service. He was confined to his bed for one year before he could walk with crutches; and these latter have been his aids and companions ever since. In 1870 he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for one year, and in the autumn of that year was elected for the full term of three years. Notwithstanding his severe experience as a soldier, and the active duties of his life, he enjoys uninterrupted good health, and bids fair to reach the limit of threescore years and ten.

GRIFFITH, JOHN S., Lawyer, was born, July 2d, 1813, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was the first of eleven children of James Griffith and Mary (Simpson) Griffith. James Griffith, a native of Bucks county, and a blacksmith by trade, moved to Ohio in 1817, in Bethel, Clermont county, where he farmed during the latter years of his life, and died in 1864. The mother of the subject of this notice was also a native of Bucks county, and a daughter of John Simpson, who settled in Clermont county in 1818, where he was a leading agriculturist until his death, in 1837. Hannah, daughter of John Simpson, was married to Jesse R. Grant, father of General Ulysses S. Grant. The ancestors of John Simpson were identified with the Revolution and the war of 1812. His preliminary education was limited and received at the common schools. In early life he worked on his father's farm and in the blacksmith shop, alternating with speculating on the river, until he was about twenty-five years old. In 1839 he began reading law under Thomas J. Buchanan, a prominent attorney of Batavia, being admitted to the bar in 1841. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Bethel, Clermont county, laboring industriously there until 1852, when he moved his office and residence to Batavia. Mr. Griffith has since remained in Batavia, having built up a large and paying practice. In 1857 he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the Fifth Judicial District of Ohio, serving for three years, at the end of which time he was renominated and defeated by the Know Nothing party. In 1857 he was again elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He was the first in his district to be elected Clerk under the new Constitution, the office having been previously filled by appointment. With the exception of this one public office, Mr. Griffith has always refused to accept political preferment, notwithstanding frequent solicitation. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has acted with the Democratic party since then. He is a man of strict integrity, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. In the course of a long professional career he has established a reputation as an able lawyer and a useful citizen. He has found time from his professional labors to read the best current literature and cultivate the refining influences of life. In 1843 he married Ann Amelia Harris, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, by whom he is the father of seven children.

EVANS, EDWARD P., Lawyer, was born, May 31st, 1816, near Russelville, Brown county, Ohio. He was the oldest of ten children born to William Evans and Mary (Patton) Evans. His father, who was of Welsh descent, was a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Kentucky at an early date, subsequently settling in Brown county, Ohio, about 1808, where he resided as a farmer until his death, in 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. William Evans was an active participant in the war of 1812, passing through the scenes of that struggle in the Northwest. He was an upright man and a zealous Christian. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. The mother of the subject of this sketch was of Scotch descent, a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, and a daughter of John Patton, a prominent Virginia farmer, and a character honorably mentioned in the history of that State. Edward P. passed the first eighteen years of his life working on a farm at eight dollars a month during the summer, and attending the country school in winter. At the age of twenty he had, by industry and economy, saved a little money. With this he went to Ripley and took a course of study under a private tutor. After about four months so spent, he went to Decatur, Ohio, and studied under the supervision of Professor Wright for about five months. By this time he had acquired an unusual education for his day and locality, and Mr. Evans began teaching school and reading law in Brown county. He taught school at intervals for the next five years. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar, after which he taught school for one term in order to procure the funds necessary to start him in his profession. When he was admitted to the bar he had been living at Sardinia, on the line of Highland and Brown counties, having been practising in the minor courts for two years. He now moved to West Union, seat of justice of Adams county, where he has since resided in the control of an extensive practice. Mr. Evans has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, but has never sought or accepted office. In 1856, during the Fremont campaign, he stumped the southern counties of Ohio, in company with Caleb R. Smith, R. W. Clarke, and R. M. Corwine. He took an active interest in Mr. Lincoln's election, and stumped several counties in his behalf. During the rebellion he was Chairman of the Military Committee of Adams county. Mr. Evans was an intimate friend of Salmon P. Chase, and like him was an early opponent of slavery. Since 1862 he has been a partner in the banking house of G. B. Grimes & Co., of West Union. In religion Mr. Evans is a Calvinist.

He is a man of forcible character and affable manner, courteous in his social relations and respected by the community. In May, 1839, Mr. Evans married Amanda J. King, a native of Brown county, by whom he is the father of three children.

SIEFERT, HON. JOSEPH, was born, December 11th, 1810, in the town of Waldburg, Ettenheim, Germany. His father was a gunsmith in the Dukedom of Baden, and died when Joseph was seven years of age. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he began a three years' apprenticeship as a stone-cutter and mason. Having finished his apprenticeship, he worked for three years as a journeyman, when, in the military draft, he drew number five and was booked for six years. After serving three years in the army, from 1831 to 1833, he found a way to leave the service. His mother advanced him a little money, which he added to his scanty savings, hired a substitute for the equivalent of a hundred American dollars, and left home, April 10th, 1834, en route for America. He took ship at Havre, and after being forty-eight days out, landed at Baltimore. Soon after landing he started with three others for Cincinnati, making the journey on foot, via Wheeling and Portsmouth. When Mr. Siefert reached Cincinnati his cash account showed just five five-franc pieces—about five dollars—in hand. Within half an hour after arriving in Cincinnati he was at work, with hammer and trowel, laying stone for Mr. Hickock, to whom he had engaged himself at one dollar and seventy-five cents a day. At the end of six months Mr. Siefert obtained a contract on his own account from Mr. William Doman, building agent of the United States Bank. From this small beginning he went on building up a rapidly increasing business. Cincinnati was growing as a trading and manufacturing centre, and there was no lack of work for builders. Mr. Siefert secured a large share of this business, and within a few years employed 150 men. In 1847 he built a bridge over Congress street. He contracted for the construction of sewers, public buildings, and public work generally. He built the Little Miami Depot, the first large tank for the gas company, Langworth's nine cellars, and a number of brewers' vaults. For ten years he was a member of the Soldiers' Relief Union for the Tenth Ward, and for eight years represented that ward in the City Council. For seven years he was Chairman of the Sewage Committee, and headed the Committee on the City Infirmary for four years. He was a Director of the Longview Asylum for nine years. During the war Mr. Siefert, with the aid of two others, raised $11,000 within two hours, and thus relieved the Tenth Ward of his city from the draft. He was Captain of a company during the Kirby Smith raid. Since coming to this country Mr. Siefert has made two trips to Europe. The first he made in 1853, to bring home with him the six sons of his brother, who had died in the fortifications of Rastadt, where he had been confined for taking part in the revolution. In 1872 Mr. Siefert, accompanied by his wife and youngest son, made the grand tour of Europe. The City Council saw him off with a band of music, and on his return he was welcomed by that body and the German Pioneer Association, of which he was one of the projectors. In addition to the public buildings which Mr. Siefert has erected, he has built a number for himself, which he still holds. Though his life has been a busy one, he has all of his faculties well preserved, with a good prospect of more years of usefulness. December 28th, 1837, he married Elizabeth Brosmer.

WAGGONER, MARSHALL O., Lawyer, was born, October 8th, 1826, in Huron county, Ohio. His father, Cyrus Waggoner, was a son of George Waggoner, who served for more than seven years in the revolutionary army, under the direct command of General George Washington, and who died at the advanced age of eighty years. The paternal side of the family is of German origin. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Ozier, a worthy representative of an old Vermont family, was a great sufferer during the war of 1812, on account of aid given to American soldiers on Canadian soil, where he then resided. Marshall O. attended school in Huron county until his sixteenth year, which comprised all the advantages then afforded him. He went to work at an early age, first at wagon and carriage manufacturing, then at the undertaking business, and was subsequently engaged for a number of years in the sale of groceries, provisions, and drugs at Norwalk. This business had assumed large proportions when the panic of 1857 came upon the country; but so well had he managed his affairs, so carefully had he husbanded his resources, that, notwithstanding the many who suffered in his section, his name was among the few untarnished ones who did not fail in business. Soon after this event he abandoned mercantile pursuits and read law. Upon admission to the bar he commenced practice, connecting therewith fire and life insurance, in which he was successful beyond expectation. His talents and industrious habits attracted the attention of insurance men, and in January of 1869 he was appointed Superintendent of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana for the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Toledo, Ohio. To this position he brought an already established reputation as a competent insurance man and a judicious manager. To this he added materially by successful operations in his new field. July 1st, 1871, two years and a half from the date of his appointment, Mr. Waggoner sold out the business, which his own energy had built up, for the handsome sum of $30,000. The next year Mr. Waggoner

spent on the European continent. Returning to this country, he spent most of the year 1872 in Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas, in the practice of law, in partnership with L. W. Humphrey and A. M. York. The latter played a prominent part in the Legislature of Kansas, during the session of 1873, by damaging exposures implicating Senator S. C. Pomeroy, then a candidate for re-election, and whom he charged with bribery and corruption. In 1874 Mr. Waggoner returned to Ohio and entered into partnership with Ira E. Lee, an old member of the Toledo bar engaged in the practice of his profession. The firm of Lee & Waggoner still lives, thrives, and is regarded as one of the ablest in the city of Toledo. Mr. Waggoner is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of its most active workers. He was travelling manager for the *World's Masonic Register*, and chiefly instrumental in making it so popular during the years 1857–58–59–60, when the *Register* was published by Leon Hineman, at Philadelphia. By virtue of being one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, Mr. Waggoner is a member of the Firelands Pioneer Society. Successful in business, he is exact in the discharge of his obligations as citizen, and held in high respect in his social relations. July 4th, 1871, Mr. Waggoner married his present wife, Harrie A. Boutelle, of Onondaga county, New York.

DAVIS, HENRY H., was born, May 9th, 1822, in Canada East. He is the fifth of eleven children of Edmond Davis and Elizabeth (Smith) Davis, both natives of New Hampshire. His father was a farmer all his life, ending his days on his farm in Canada East. Henry's early education was very limited, but he has been a constant reader and close observer of men and things, adding constantly to a valuable store of practical knowledge. He remained on the home farm, assisting his aged parents, until he was about twenty-two years old, when he went to New Hampshire, spending a year in Manchester as a hard-working teamster. Going to Boston, he engaged in the same business in partnership with J. C. Batchelder, retaining this connection for two years. He then went into a shoe and leather store, where he was employed for about six months. He then turned his attention to the hotel business, to which he has since devoted his attention. He was interested in the Albany Hotel, of Boston; Linfield Hotel, near Salem; and the Essex House, of Salem, Massachusetts. He moved to Cincinnati in 1853, and from that time until 1856 the Broadway Hotel was under his superintendence. From 1856 to 1859 Captain Davis was proprietor of the Taylor House, at Cairo, Illinois. This hotel was nearly destroyed by the great inundation of the Mississippi river, and completely destroyed by fire while Captain Davis was conducting it. During the inundation he was obliged to take his wife and children out of the second-story window, and row them in a boat to a place of safety. In the fire he nearly lost his life in his efforts to save his guests. He was finally left in the second story, with no means of escape save by jumping from the window. This he did with no more serious result than a severe shock. In 1860 Captain Davis joined William Marsh in the management of the Walnut Street House, Cincinnati, where he remained until the fall of 1864. He then bought the Palmer House, at Indianapolis, Indiana, selling it at the end of six months. His next venture was the purchase of the Broadway Hotel, Cincinnati, which he sold in 1867, buying the Walnut Street House and disposing of that in 1873. In 1874 he took charge of the Avenue Hotel, on Spring Grove avenue, near Cincinnati—a fine building and a popular house. Here he conducts a first-class hotel, complete in all of its appointments. No host in Hamilton county is more popular than Captain Davis. In Cincinnati, 1854, he married Laura Goldsmith, of Salem, Massachusetts, by whom he is the father of seven children.

M'ARTHUR, GENERAL DUNCAN, Pioneer and Governor of Ohio, was born of Scotch parentage, in Dutchess county, New York, in 1772. In 1780 his father, a man in poor circumstances, removed to the frontiers of Pennsylvania. When of sufficient age Duncan hired out as a farm laborer. At the age of eighteen he was a volunteer in Harmer's Indian campaign, and on one occasion acted with so much gallantry as to ever afterwards secure the confidence of the frontiersmen. After the war he labored in the salt works near Maysville, Kentucky, and in the years following accompanied General Massie on his surveying expeditions. He also was engaged as a spy against the Indians, and in this capacity had more than one hairbreadth escape. He studied surveying, became an assistant to General Massie, and helped to lay out the town of Chillicothe. In 1805 he was a member of the Legislature from Ross county, and in 1806 he was Colonel, and in 1808 Major-General of the State militia. In the war of 1812 he was a Colonel of Ohio volunteers, and at Detroit he and his regiment were included in Hull's surrender. He was second in command on this unfortunate expedition. After his return on parole the Democratic party elected him to Congress by an overwhelming majority. After his exchange he was made a Brigadier-General, and resigned his seat in Congress. He served with distinguished gallantry throughout the war, and at its close was in command of the American forces in the Northwest. In 1815 he was again elected to the Legislature. During the next three years he was commissioned to negotiate several treaties with the Indians. In 1817 he was elected Speaker of the Legislature. Several times a member of this body, he was again elected to Congress in

1822. After serving two sessions he declined a re-election, and devoted himself to his land business. In 1830 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and on the expiration of his term was again a candidate for Congress. Losing the election, he quit politics. In June, 1830, he was badly injured by an accident, and never recovered. His physical and mental powers declined, though he lingered several years. He died about the year 1838. He was a hospitable man, but close in business transactions. His life was an example of what an iron will can accomplish. From the obscurity of a backwoodsman he rose to the highest office in the gift of the people of Ohio. His last residence was known as "Fruit Hill," near Adena, Ross county. He was the father-in-law of Hon. William Allen, ex-Governor of Ohio.

BARRERE, HON. NELSON, Lawyer, was born, April 1st, 1808, at New Market, then the county-seat of Highland county, and is the seventh of twelve children whose parents were George W. and Abigail (Mills) Barrere. His father was a native of what is now Wheeling, West Virginia; but when he was born—March 16th, 1770—it was known as Red Stone Fort. He followed agricultural pursuits mainly through life, although for some years he devoted particular attention to surveying and trading. He removed to Highland county in 1803, and was the first Deputy Surveyor in the military district of which Highland county formed a part. He held various public offices during his long residence there, having been a Justice of the Peace for many years, a member of the Ohio Senate for nine years, and was one of the Associate Judges for fourteen years. He had been in the Indian wars from 1791 to 1795; he was present at St. Clair's defeat, and was under General Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timber. He also participated in the war of 1812, and witnessed the surrender of Hull. He was prominently identified with the various public enterprises of Highland county until his death, which occurred October 31st, 1829. Nelson's mother was a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, a daughter of Thomas Mills, an early pioneer of that county, then known as Mason county. He built Mills Station, an early Indian fort. Nelson was early taught industrious habits; he worked on a farm until he was eighteen years old, going to school during the winter months. He then passed a year at the High School of Hillsborough, and in 1827 entered the freshman class of Augusta College, Kentucky, a prominent institution of learning at that time, and whose graduates are numbered among some of the most distinguished gentlemen of Kentucky and Ohio. He graduated from that institution in 1830, having by extra study completed the whole course of four years in three years and a half. He was enabled to effect this by studying through vacation. After a year of leisure he commenced, in 1831, the study of law in Hillsborough under the preceptorship of the late Judge John W. Price. He read assiduously for some two years, and after a most thorough and searching examination was admitted to the bar on December 23d, 1833. He immediately opened an office in Hillsborough, and remained there about nine months in the practice of his profession. As there seemed, however, to be a paucity of clients, he removed to West Union, in Adams county, in October, 1834, and there formed a legal copartnership with Samuel Brush, and entered upon his professional duties forthwith. The partnership lasted but a single year, yet he continued at West Union, and was very successful, he having a large and lucrative practice during the twelve years he resided there. During this period he was elected a representative to the General Assembly, and served in that body during the session of 1837–38. Owing to climatic influences, by which his health became somewhat impaired, he left West Union in 1846 and returned to Hillsborough, where he has ever since resided, engaged in the control of an extensive legal practice, and is now the leading as well as the senior member of the bar of Highland county. In 1850 he represented the district composed of Brown, Highland, Adams, and Clermont counties, in the Thirty-second Congress. During his term of service in that body he was conspicuous for his opposition to the land swindles at that time being initiated. He defended the action of the committee appointed to investigate the slanders aspersing the character of Governor and Senator Thomas Corwin, with reference to the celebrated "Gardner claims"—an investigation influenced strongly by Nelson Barrere, and which exonerated Governor Corwin from its charges, and, so far as the action of Congress was concerned, was decisive and satisfactory. He has been intimately identified, more or less, with all the public enterprises affecting the interests of his native county, and has ever been conspicuous for public spirit. In political belief he is now a Democrat, and his first vote was polled for Henry Clay. His religious faith is that taught by the Methodist Church. He is most agreeable and courteous in manners, and his private character is unimpeachable. He has ever been an energetic and industrious worker, a safe and reliable counsellor, and a persevering and successful advocate. He has never been married.

SMITH, CHARLES, President of the Trumbull National Bank, Warren, Ohio, was born, August 12th, 1803, in Washington county, New York State, and is a son of Justice and Charlotte (Delemater) Smith. He accompanied his parents when they removed to Ohio, in 1811, and settled in the town of Warren, where his father purchased a saw and grist mill property. Charles received his education at the common school of Warren. When he was fourteen years old, together with an elder brother, he took the con-

tract to carry the United States mail between Warren and Pittsburgh. In this occupation he continued four years, traversing on horseback, in all kinds of weather, the rough roads of that region, which passed through long stretches of the primeval forest. At the age of nineteen he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Warren, in which he continued until 1860, having a long and successful career of commercial enterprise. He was one of the principal projectors of the Trumbull National Bank, founded in 1866, and has been its President from its organization until the present time. The institution over which he presides has always been conducted on those conservative principles which a long acquaintance with commercial enterprises has convinced him to be the true policy of bankers, whose highest aim is to afford unquestionable security for their trusts.

HANNIN, EDWARD, Pastor of the St. Patrick's Congregation in Toledo, was born on December 22d, 1825, in Ballymole, Sligo county, Ireland. He is the son of Barclay and Margaret (Tighe) Hannin, his father being a farmer near Ballymole. He received an education fitting him for a civil engineer and mercantile business. At first he engaged in civil engineering until he became twenty years of age, being at that age employed by the government as Superintendent of Public Works. He moved to Liverpool in 1847, embarking in mercantile life, but returned home in 1849, during the depression of the affairs of the country. Subsequently he sailed for the United States, and soon after landing was persuaded by clergymen with whom he became acquainted to study for the ministry. He made his preparatory studies of Latin and Greek in Geneva, New York. Entered St. Mary's Theological Seminary, Cleveland, in 1853, and was ordained, June 1st, 1856, and placed at the Cathedral in Cleveland. Becoming interested in the temperance cause, he at once organized societies which have since become famous, also organizing sister societies in Cleveland and adjoining towns. In 1862 he moved to Toledo, Ohio, taking charge of a congregation in the southern part of the city, having up to this date formed a part of the only Catholic congregation in the city. In 1862 he built St. Patrick's Church. The following year he erected a large hall in the rear of the church, for the accommodation of the temperance societies, using it also for a school room for the children of his parish. In 1864 he erected St. Patrick's Academy, and in the following year a wing to the building which is used for his residence. In 1866 he purchased grounds in the Fifth ward, and built a church there. Four years later, upon the resignation of Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland, he was appointed Administrator of the diocese, and moving to the above-named city remained there until the consecration of Bishop Gilmore. In 1872 he returned to Toledo and assumed charge of St. Patrick's Parish. The following year he purchased grounds and erected St. Patrick's Institute, immediately opposite the church; the institute being dedicated the 17th day of March, 1874, in the presence of Governor Allen and staff, and many of the leading men of the State. The institute is furnished with billiard tables, bowling-alley, a gymnasium, library, and reading-room, for the entertainment of young men. There is also an audience hall capable of seating one thousand people. In the academy are some five hundred children, and eight first-class teachers paid by the congregation. There are three temperance organizations connected with the parish. Father Hannin, since his residence in Toledo, Ohio, has always been foremost in promoting the interests and welfare of his parishioners, and has ever taken an active part in everything tending towards the welfare of Toledo, Ohio.

THOMSON, EDWARD, D.D., LL.D., Bishop in the Methodist Church, was born at Portsea, England, in October, 1810. His parents belonged to the wealthier of the middle class of the English population. The family emigrated to this country in 1819, and settled at Wooster, Ohio. The parents were able to give their children all the educational advantages attainable in that section at that time. When still a youth Edward commenced the study of medicine, and in 1829 he received his degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He practised his profession at Wooster for a comparatively short time. At this period he was not a religious man in the strict sense of the term, though he had been raised by a Christian mother, and was a moral and well-behaved young man of good address and polished manners. But there were influences surrounding him tending to drift him into the troubled sea of doubt and skepticism. Before these influences had obtained a very strong hold upon him, he attended a camp-meeting service, and listened to a sermon from the lips of Rev. Russel Bigelow. This sermon wrought such a change in him that he at once became a professing Christian, and soon after an aspirant for ministerial labor. In 1833 he was admitted on trial in the Ohio Conference, and appointed to the Norwalk Circuit. His next appointment was at Sandusky City. In 1835 his name appears, with that of J. M. Trimble, at the Fourth Street Church, Cincinnati. In 1836 he was fully admitted to the ministry, and in 1837, through a division of the conference, he was found in the Michigan Conference, and stationed at Detroit. In this city he labored with zeal, and was rewarded with abundant success. In 1838 he was made Principal of the Norwalk Academy, and remained there several years, when, in 1844, the General Conference elected him editor of the *Ladies' Repository*. To this position he brought superior abilities, and his sphere of usefulness was considerably enlarged. When the Ohio Wesleyan

University was founded at Delaware, he was chosen its first President, and entered upon his duties in the spring of 1847. In this new field of labor his ripe scholarship found full play, and his faculties were brought into vigorous maturity. In 1860 he was elected to the editorial chair of the *Christian Advocate*, at New York, and, although the change was not of his choice, he accepted the position and quitted the college regretfully. In 1844 he had been created a Doctor of Divinity, by Augusta College, and in 1855 the degree of Doctor of Laws had been conferred by the Wesleyan University. The General Conference of 1864 created him a Bishop, and he soon after made a visit to all the foreign missions of the Methodist Church, and organized the India Mission Conference. Upon his return he made a tour of the Southern States, and organized a conference at New Orleans. His episcopal labors were continuous, and everywhere acceptable. He was married in 1837 to Maria Louisa, daughter of Hon. M. Bartley, afterwards Governor of Ohio. She died in 1863, and in 1865 he was united in marriage to Annie E. Howe, of Delaware, Ohio, who survives him. His last sickness was short, and his loss an unexpected one to the church. He died, March 22d, 1870, at Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was temporarily stopping. He was buried with imposing services at Delaware, Ohio, the scene of his most successful labors.

COLLINS, REV. JOHN, Minister of the Pioneer Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio, was born, November 1st, 1769, in New Jersey. Early in life he became an earnest and devout member of the Methodist Church, and determined to become a preacher, a resolution which he carried into effect with characteristic energy. His earlier efforts in his chosen vocation as preacher gave little promise of his future eminence. So small was the evidence they gave of special qualification, that his wife, solicitous for his reputation and usefulness, advised him to desist, believing that he could never succeed. He replied to her, in all candor, that he thought her predictions quite likely to be correct, but nevertheless, although he might never be a successful preacher himself, he purposed to continue trying until he should be instrumental in converting some one who would be a preacher. His subsequent career showed how unfounded were his wife's misgivings, and how wise was his own determination. In the year 1801 he visited the Northwestern Territory, now the State of Ohio, and in the following year he removed his family to the West, and settled on a farm in Clermont county, Ohio, on the east fork of the Little Miami river, about twenty-five miles east of Cincinnati. In 1804 he preached the first Methodist sermon ever preached in Cincinnati. The meeting was held in an upper room, and the congregation comprised twelve persons. He also preached the first Methodist sermons heard in Ripley, Dayton, and Urbana. In 1807 he travelled the Miami Circuit, in connection with B. Larkin, an excellent preacher. In 1808 he travelled the Scioto Circuit, and in 1809 and 1810 the Deer Creek Circuit. He was next assigned to the Union Circuit, which embraced the towns of Lebanon and Dayton. In the years 1819 and 1820 he was Presiding Elder of the Scioto District. In 1821 and 1822 he was stationed in Cincinnati. The following year he was stationed in Chillicothe, and in 1824 he was appointed to the Cincinnati District, and afterwards to the Miami District. He continued to travel in this district during the years 1825, 1826, and 1827. Next he was transferred to the Scioto District, where he labored from 1828 to 1831. In 1832 and 1833 he was on the New Richmond Circuit. He returned to the Cincinnati Station in 1834, and in 1835 he travelled the White Oak Circuit. This was the last circuit he ever travelled. On the minutes of the Ohio Annual Conference of 1836 he was returned as superannuated, which relation remained unchanged until his death. He died at Maysville, Kentucky, at the residence of his son, General Richard Collins, August 21st, 1845. His last words were, "Happy, happy, happy!" On his death the official members of the church at Maysville passed resolutions expressive of their grief at his loss, and of the highest appreciation of his labors and eminent qualities as a gospel minister. It may truly be said of him that he was one of the most eminent and eloquent preachers in the early days of Methodism in southern Ohio. He married Sarah Blackman, a woman of great energy and force of character, and whose life was an embodiment of the Christian virtues. She was a sister of Leander Blackman. In the spring of 1797, shortly after her husband assured her of his determination to "keep trying to preach until he had converted some one who would preach successfully," her brother Leander was converted through the preaching of her husband. This was in 1800, and the new convert at once entered the ministry and worked in it with extraordinary power, earnestness, and success until his death, some fourteen years later. No more devoted, zealous, eloquent, or successful preacher labored in the church than he. His eloquence is described as something wonderful. His presence was commanding and attractive, his voice rich, melodious, and greatly expressive, and the fervor of his utterances almost irresistible. None could listen to him unmoved, and during the time of his ministrations thousands were converted through his agency. As early as 1809 he was Presiding Elder in the Cumberland District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing all of West Tennessee, part of Middle Tennessee on the Elk and Duck rivers, Madison county in the Mississippi Territory, and all of Kentucky below the mouth of Green river, with the counties of Ohio and Breckinridge above Green river. To this day many an old pioneer remembers the sympathy excited and the profound sorrow felt in Cincinnati and throughout the Methodist Church, when his death occurred in 1815. It was a few days after the

adjournment of conference in Cincinnati. He and his wife were crossing the Ohio river in an open ferry-boat. The horses on the boat became frightened, and, running together, forced several of the passengers overboard into the river. Leander Blackman was among the number. He swam for some time, but before help reached him he sank and was drowned in full view of his agonized wife. His body was recovered and followed to the grave by a vast concourse of friends.

CREES, DAVID, Physician, was born, March 15th, 1809, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and was the third of the thirteen children of Henry and Magdalena (Henney) Crees. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, although of German extraction, was a carpenter and cabinetmaker by trade. He died in Iowa, in 1847. The mother, a native of Fairfield county, Pennsylvania, was also of German extraction. The early training of David was of the most wholesome description, and established him securely in those habits of strict integrity, rigid temperance, energy and untiring industry which have been his marked characteristics through life. He worked, until he was seventeen years of age, upon a farm, attending school as he found opportunity at the district schools in his neighborhood. These opportunities were not frequent, however, and he was obliged to be content with but little schooling. He made up in a measure for this deprivation by industrious and intelligent reading in his leisure hours. When he had reached the age of seventeen he went to Pittsburgh, to learn the trade of carpenter. He mastered the trade with the thoroughness and worked at it with the industry which characterized whatever he undertook. His trade, however, did not monopolize all his attention and energy, and was regarded by him as merely the stepping-stone to something else. His inclination had early been towards the medical profession, for which he developed a remarkable talent. In 1830 he began reading medicine, pursuing a regular course of study in such leisure hours as he could command. He had selected the homœopathic school of medicine, and his studies were guided by strong faith in the principles of method he had chosen. He continued working at his trade, but eventually, after studying assiduously until he felt himself qualified to apply the principles he had mastered, and then from time to time, as occasion offered, he gave advice as a medical practitioner, and from the first with very marked success. He remained at Pittsburgh until March, 1838, when he removed to Ross county, Ohio. There he stayed until 1841, and in February of that year he removed to Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio, where he has ever since resided. He continued to work at his trade as carpenter until 1850, keeping up his medical studies meanwhile and practising medicine from time to time. In 1850 he began to give his attention almost exclusively to medical practice, and in 1851 he finally renounced his trade as carpenter, and has ever since devoted his entire time and energy to the practice of his self-acquired profession. He has practised with untiring industry and with almost uniform success in and around Portsmouth, and has long occupied an acknowledged position in the very front rank of the profession in that community. Politically he is a Republican, but he has never sought or held a political office of any description. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he is not only a Christian in profession, but in his unblemished integrity of character. Socially he is pleasant and affable, and is liked for his agreeable qualities no less than esteemed for his sterling traits of character. He is essentially a self-made man, and through his own efforts has risen to deserved and enduring prominence. He was married in 1835 to Isabella Jane Fleming, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and this union has resulted in seven children.

SULLIVANT, JOSEPH, was born in Ohio, December 3d, 1809. He is a son of Lucas Sullivant and Sarah Starling, and brother to Michael Sullivant, the famous American farmer. William Sullivant, LL. D., an author of celebrity (now deceased), was also his brother. From his early years Joseph was an eager devourer of books. At school his desire to learn and his retentive memory made the ordinary tasks easy of accomplishment. He attended the two first classical schools established in Columbus, and was afterwards sent to the boarding school at Washington, Ohio, then under the management of Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio. From Washington he went to the Ohio University, and finally to Centre College, Kentucky. An early taste for the natural sciences, which was stimulated by his father, a lover and close observer of nature, Joseph entered on a regular course of scientific study, and with good results. Before he had reached his majority he was appointed, by the Legislature, one of the corporators of the Philosophical and Historical Society of Ohio, of which for several years he was Corresponding Secretary and Curator. He was the originator of the Columbus Lyceum, a free literary, scientific and library association, of which he was President. He was also a member of the Athenæum, an institution similar to the lyceum. For forty years Mr. Sullivant has taken an active interest in all the scientific and literary enterprises of Columbus. He has been a frequent lecturer on scientific topics before the associations of that city. He has long been devoted to the interests of the public schools, and for twenty years was a member of the Board of Education, being President thereof for part of the time. Upon retiring from the Board he was requested to sit for his bust, which has been placed in the High School hall. As another

mark of esteem, and in recognition of efficient and gratuitous services, the largest and finest school building in Columbus has been named "Sullivant School." Mr. Sullivant has long been a member of the American Scientific Association; Treasurer of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; Trustee and President of the Starling College; and Trustee and Secretary of the Mechanical College of Ohio. He has been a frequent contributor to the press. Mr. Sullivant was originally a Henry Clay Whig, often serving on the Whig County and State Central Committees. Of recent years he has been a Republican. He has been married three times: first, to Margaret Irvin McDowell, daughter of Colonel Joseph McDowell, of Danville, Kentucky, who died in giving birth to an only daughter. His second wife was Mary Eliza Brashear, granddaughter of Judge William McDowell and Peggy Madison, sister to James Madison, a President of the United States. The third wife of Mr. Sullivant was Elizabeth Underhill, a descendant of Captain Sir John Underhill, who figures in the annals of New England.

JOHNSTON, STEPHEN, Lawyer, was born, September 29th, 1812, at Piqua, Ohio. His ancestors were from the north of Ireland. His father, Stephen Johnston, was government storekeeper at Fort Wayne, in the war of 1812, and in August of that year was killed by the Indians. Stephen, the elder, and his brother, Colonel John Johnston, were among the early pioneers of Ohio, to which they emigrated in 1805. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Mary Caldwell, born at Bryan Station, Kentucky, and one of the remarkable women of her day. She was intimately acquainted with Daniel Boone, Little Turtle and Tecumseh. The position which she occupied in pioneer life was alike creditable to herself and of great service to the white population of her section. She died in September of 1861, at the ripe age of seventy-three years. She was married to Stephen Johnston, Sr., in 1810, in Miami county, Ohio. At the age of thirteen the subject of this sketch, having attended the country schools, was apprenticed to a saddler, working at the bench fourteen years. He was then elected Sheriff of Miami County, serving four years. During this time he began to read law. In 1845 he was elected to the Legislature from Miami county. At the expiration of the session he engaged in farming and lumbering, and was thus employed for the following five years. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in Piqua, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. In 1861 he entered the army as a Captain in the 11th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until he resigned his commission, in September of that year. Mr. Johnston was early identified with the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad Company, now the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company. He drew its first charter, in 1849, and was for twenty years attorney for the road. In 1868 he was elected President of the Piqua Hydraulic Company, an organization formed to carry out a project which had been in contemplation for more than thirty years. At the time Mr. Johnston accepted the presidency of the company the whole country was suffering from financial embarrassment, and the scheme of furnishing Piqua with water was not deemed practicable at that time. Under Mr. Johnston's supervision, and in large measure owing to his tact and energy, the water-works were built, and give promise of being second to none in the State. Originally an old-line Whig, Mr. Johnston was among the first to join the Republican party. In 1864 he was a Presidential Elector for the Fourth District of Ohio, on the Lincoln ticket. Since 1870 he has voted the Democratic ticket. An episode in the life of Mr. Johnston somewhat resembles the cases of claimants in the Chancery Court. His father having been killed by Indians, as above related, the savages afterwards made what atonement they could by providing, in a treaty with the government, that the children of the murdered man should have a certain piece of land. The government ignored the treaty stipulation and resisted the claim. For thirty years Mr. Johnston spent much of his time in Washington, fighting the departments single-handed. Three bills were passed in his favor, but each failed to become a law. At last, in 1863, after a thirty years' struggle, he accepted a compromise. Mr. Johnston has been a valuable man to his native city, taking a leading part in every enterprise of importance. In 1837 he married Uretta Garnsey, of Piqua.

MASSON, JOHN H., was born in Preble county, Ohio, April 18th, 1827. His father, a native of Tennessee, was a farmer by occupation. His mother was a native of Ohio. The subject of this sketch attended school until he was nineteen years of age, working on a farm during the summer months. From the time he left school until he reached manhood he continued to follow farming chiefly, also working in a mill and teaching school. At the age of twenty-one he moved to Wayne county, Indiana, where he leased a saw-mill and engaged in the lumber business for three years. He then went into the grain trade with S. Thomas & Co., remaining with that firm until the panic of 1857. From 1858 to 1871 he was in the general commission and salt business, being agent for the Ohio River Salt Company. In 1871 Mr. Wasson moved to Columbus and organized the Central Ohio Salt Company, of Muskingum and Hocking valley. He was appointed general agent of this company, in which position he has since continued. He has been eminently successful as a business man, the result of his own energy and perseverance. In whatever position he has been placed he has made the best of his

opportunities, maintaining through life a strict integrity. He is an active and influential member of the Odd Fellows. In December, 1857, he married Rexabel E. Braffett, of New Paris, Ohio.

DUNLAVY, HON. FRANCIS, was born in Virginia in 1761. When he had reached the age of ten years his parents removed to western Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. At the age of fourteen he engaged in the Indian wars, continuing therein until the close of the Revolution. He assisted in the building of Fort McIntosh, in 1777, and was present at the defeat of Crawford. By great perseverance he acquired a good education, without the aid of instructors, and for many years followed school-teaching and land-surveying. In 1797 he removed to what afterwards became Warren county, Ohio. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the new State, and also of the first Legislature. On the organization of the State judiciary he was made Judge of the First Circuit, in which position he continued for fourteen years. He never missed a sitting of the court during his whole term of service, and he frequently swam the Miamis on horseback when other ferriage failed him. After leaving the bench he practised law for fifteen years, and then retired from active life, dying a few years later, in 1839. His public career was pure and honorable, his private character without a stain, and his whole life one of usefulness.

ERKEL, HENRY, Lawyer, was born, October 19th, 1825, in Wiesbaden, Germany. He is the oldest of three children of Rheinhart Erkel and Maria E. Hoehn. His father, a farmer through life, died, December 16th, 1834, in Germany. His mother subsequently was married to Conrad Mentz, with whom she came to America, and settled in Cincinnati, July 5th, 1854. Henry received a liberal education in his native country, and was taught to labor for his living. Having served his apprenticeship as a painter, he sailed for America in 1846, in company with some relatives, landing at New York. This was nine years before his mother and her family came to this country. Remaining in New York city a few days only, Henry went to Buffalo, worked at his trade for a few months, left there and reached Cincinnati September 17th, 1846. Since then he has made Cincinnati his home. He worked as a journeyman painter until 1850, when he started in business on his own account as a master painter, carrying on a large business until 1861. The rebellion having begun, he accompanied General Sigel, in a responsible position, in Fremont's campaign in Missouri. He was obliged to return home in 1862, in consequence of sickness. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, 183d Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He accompanied his regiment to the field, and in two weeks was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy. After the battle of Nashville he was made a First Lieutenant, and was finally given a Captain's commission. He was in the heavy fighting in Tennessee, and accompanied his regiment through the North Carolina campaign. July 29th, 1865, he was honorably discharged by reason of expiration of his term of service. In 1865 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Hamilton County, holding this office until he was elected Magistrate, in the fall of the following year. In this position he remained until May, 1871, when he was appointed Lieutenant of Police, and served in that capacity until May of 1873. Since that time Captain Erkel has been practising law with satisfactory success and discharging the duties of Notary Public. He is a man of good habits, thrifty and industrious. In politics he is a Republican; in religion a Protestant. March 10th, 1850, he married Margaret Ochs.

JUNKINS, MILTON W., Physician, was born in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, February 25th, 1834. His parents were natives of Ohio. His father was a cabinetmaker. The subject of this sketch attended the common and high schools of his native place until he was seventeen years of age, when he took a clerkship in a drug store at Bridgeport, Ohio. While thus employed he read medicine with Dr. McConnaughty and attended a course of lectures at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati. In February of 1855 he received his diploma, and in the following August began to practise in Bellaire. He has remained there ever since, and is now the oldest physician in the city. In 1861 Dr. Junkins was commissioned a Lieutenant in the 61st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that capacity for about one year, at the end of which time a severe attack of asthma obliged him to resign. Having recovered somewhat from his malady he again entered the army as Major of the 170th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Bellaire and resumed practice. Dr. Junkins is widely known and is the most prominent politician in Bellaire. He began to take an active interest in politics during Mr. Lincoln's first campaign. He is an ardent Republican, and was the first to vote for a colored man in his city. He was President of the Hayes Club of Bellaire during the last State contest. While the water-works of Bellaire were in process of construction Dr. Junkins acted as Treasurer of the city. He has been President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Eastern Ohio since its organization. He has been associated with the press of Bellaire from the earliest publication of a newspaper in that locality. He has extensive real estate and manufacturing interests in Bellaire, is

part owner of a line of steamers plying between Wheeling and St. Louis, and is interested in a mercantile house of Bridgeport. Dr. Junkins has done much to advance the prosperity of Bellaire, and still takes a leading part in whatever promises to benefit his city. In private life he is an affable, unassuming gentleman, sociable and hospitable. February 1st, 1865, he married Jennie Todd, only daughter of Dr. M. L. Todd, of Bellaire, from whom death separated him on the 2d of October, 1873.

GLEASON, ALFRED W., Lawyer, was born, October 15th, 1834, at Mohegan, New London county, Connecticut. He is the son of Rev. Anson Gleason, for many years pastor of the Mohegan Indians. His early education was received at the Mohegan district school, among the Indians. Graduating from the academy at St. Johnsville, Vermont, he began life as a merchant in the town of Hartley, Connecticut. Here he passed several years in successful business, when he moved to Buffalo, New York, engaging in the same business. Buffalo was not to his liking, and he located himself at Toledo, Ohio, where by close attention and perseverance he met with good success. Retiring from mercantile life he connected himself with the law firm of Bissell & Co., forming the firm of Bissell, Gleason & Co. He still retains this connection, and is, besides, a member of Bissell & Gerrill, real estate agents. The possession of the only set of abstract books in Lucas county has afforded this firm superior facilities for dealing with cases of disputed title, and enabled them to build up a large business. Mr. Gleason is also a member of the United States Law Association and Collection Union. He is a staunch Republican, but has steadily declined political office. He has been President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Toledo, and of the Toledo Library Association. July 7th, 1857, he married a daughter of the Hon. Edward Bissell, one of the founders of the city of Toledo, and at one time an owner of a great deal of real estate within its limits.

HARPER, RICE, retired from active business, was born, November 28th, 1803, at Unionville, Lake county, Ohio. He is the son of John A. Harper and Loraine Miner. He attended the district schools, but is mainly indebted to his parents for his education. He studied Latin with Alexander R. Chase, a brother of Chief Justice Chase. He was for some time a pupil in the school of James Noyes, at Perry, Lake county, Ohio. At the end of his school days he became a clerk in a store at Ashtabula, where he remained one year. He then read law with Messrs. Wheeler & McClung at Unionville, being admitted to the bar in 1827. He practised his profession until obliged by failing health to seek another pursuit. In the spring of 1832 he went into business at Madison, Ohio, remaining there until 1836, when he sold out and went to Painesville. He was the originator of the Ohio Railroad, now known as the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He helped to organize Erie county, Ohio, by being appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, December 14th, 1838. He was also appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court for Erie county, Ohio, in the year 1839. He remained at Sandusky and held these two offices until February, 1855. Close confinement and hard work had again impaired his health, and he went to Iowa in the hope of regaining his strength. There he became an agent and attorney for entering government land, continuing his residence, however, at Sandusky, Ohio. He now has the care of about 55,000 acres of land in Western States, upon which he pays taxes for the owners thereof. During the war of the rebellion he was a member of the Board of Enrolment for a district comprising about six counties. Mr. Harper makes his home in Sandusky, where he has at different times since the year 1845 held the office of City Councilman. He now is the Senior Warden of Grace Church, and has been a vestryman in said church for about thirty years. He is known as a man of business capacity and solid worth. He is a Republican in his political attachments. January 5th, 1830, Mr. Harper married Susanna Montgomery, at Unionville, Lake county, Ohio.

LUDLOW, JAMES CHAMBERS, was born in 1798, at Ludlow Station, now part of Cincinnati. He was descended from a family of Shropshire, England, one of whom became noted as one of the judges who passed sentence of death on Charles I. This ancestor was Lieutenant-General of Ireland under Cromwell, was banished after the Restoration, and died in Vevay, Switzerland. Other members of the family came to this country and settled at New Providence, New Jersey. The subject of this notice was the son of Israel Ludlow and Charlotte Chambers, daughter of James Chambers, of Chambersburg, a colonel in the revolutionary army. James C. Ludlow passed his youth amid the wildness and dangers of pioneer life, where Indians and savage beasts were more plentiful than agreeable. He grew into manhood with a robust constitution, a graceful, stalwart form, and winning address. He was six feet three inches in height. His was a superior education for the time and place, and a good beginning he improved throughout his years. He inherited a large estate, enabling him to devote much time and money to philanthropic work. He was the beloved elder brother of the family, and the stay of his widowed mother. He was fortunate in his marriage, and with the hearty co-operation of his noble wife Josephine, he was the beneficent genius of his neighborhood.

He was among the early abolitionists, being president of the first anti slavery society in the West. He gave the best years of his life to the cause of freedom, working with tongue and pen and ready purse for the abolition of slavery. He aided in starting the anti-slavery paper, edited first by James G. Birney, and subsequently by Gamaliel Bailey. His sister, Sarah Bella, who was devoted to the same cause, was the wife of Judge John McLean, Postmaster-General under the Jackson administration afterwards, and until his death Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Ludlow's eldest daughter, named Sarah Bella for her aunt, was married in 1846 to Salmon P. Chase, late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mrs. Chase's firm religious principles and lovely Christian character had a lifelong influence upon her husband.

CLEMONS, PHINEAS HARRISON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born, February 16th, 1832, in Sandusky, Ohio, of American parents, and of French and English ancestry. He was at Oberlin for five years, and removed thence to Antioch, where he received his degree of A. B., being in the first class that graduated at that college under Professor Mann, and took the second degree, A. M., under Dr. Thomas Hill, who is now President of Yale College. On leaving Antioch he studied medicine, completing the same in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and attended an additional course of lectures in Cincinnati. He commenced the practice of his profession at Detroit in 1859, where he remained only for a short time. His health becoming impaired, he broke up his establishment there, and removed to Ohio, locating in Van Wert county, where he practised, and in the adjoining counties, for about two years and a half. In 1862, upon a call being made for surgeons from Ohio, he went to Columbus, where he was examined and approved, and was thereupon assigned to the 99th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He accompanied that command to Kentucky, and served as Field Surgeon throughout the campaign in that State. While in command of a sick brigade he was taken sick on the road to Louisville; he left his regiment at Jeffersonville, having been ordered by his physician to go North as soon as he was able to travel. He did so, and while convalescing got married, and returned to his regiment immediately afterwards, rejoining the command at Silver Springs, and remained with them until the advance on Murfreeshoro', being the only field surgeon with the regiment. While on duty, the surgeon in charge of the 3d Division Hospital sent him a written report stating that the wounded who had previously been under his (Dr. Clemons') charge were the best dressed wounded sent from the battle field. He was subsequently left in charge of the sick of the division, while his regiment marched on Chattanooga with the rest of the army. He was next assigned to the charge of the Division Hospital at McMinnville, and while engaged in his duties there was captured by General Wheeler's cavalry, his wife being with him at the time. He was, however, a prisoner only a few days, as the Union cavalry were soon on hand, and drove the rebels away. He remained there between four and five months, and was then promoted to Surgeon of Volunteers. He was then ordered to Murfreesboro', where he examined some six thousand recruits and assigned them to various branches of the service. After the organization of the colored troops, he was assigned as Surgeon to the 17th United States Colored Regiment. Leaving these in 1865 he was made Post Medical Director of Nashville, and while in that position was present at the execution of the notorious Champ Ferguson, the rebel guerilla. During the engagement at Nashville, he was made Division Surgeon under General Morgan, marching with this command in pursuit of Hood while retreating from Nashville. He was mustered out of the service in April, 1866. He has been engaged in practice altogether about sixteen years. Upon the removal of Dr. Agard from Sandusky, Dr. Clemons succeeded him in his business, and since his residence in that city, owing to his skill as a physician and his past excellent military record as a surgeon, has become one of the leading medical practitioners of Sandusky.

YOUNG, SAMUEL M., Lawyer and Banker, was born, December 29th, 1806, in Grafton, Lebanon county, New Hampshire. His parents were native Americans of English and Irish descent. His father was an architect, builder and civil engineer. Samuel M. received the first of his schooling in the district school at Plainfield, New Hampshire. He next took a full course in the high school at Sharon, Vermont, and subsequently passed with credit through the academy at Burlington, Vermont. Leaving this institution he read law with the Hon. J. M. Pomeroy. In 1835 he moved to Maumee City, Lucas county, Ohio. In the same year he was elected Auditor of Lucas county, being the first to hold that office. In 1838 Mr. Young took into his office, as a student at law, Morrison R. Waite, now Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. At the end of one year Mr. Young associated himself in practice with Mr. Waite, the two practising together in Maumee City until 1850, when Mr. Waite went to Toledo and started a branch office. The firm did a successful business until its dissolution in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Young was elected President of the Branch of the Commercial Bank of Ohio, holding this position until that institution consolidated with the Bank of Toledo, which merged into the National Bank of Toledo in 1865. Mr. Young has never aspired to political office. Originally a Whig, he has acted with the Republican party since its birth. In 1842 he was Adjutant of the Ohio militia. He was

one of a company formed to build a bridge over the Maumee river. Among the other hindrances with which the company met was the washing away of the work as it progressed. This occurred three several times, to the great discouragement of most of the gentlemen interested. Mr. Young had firm faith in the success of the project, and by his persistence and wise counsels had the bridge completed in 1849. He is now one of the principal owners of the bridge. From 1861 to 1863 he was one of a company which leased the canals of the State, embracing about 850 miles of canal property, including within the lease the Ohio and the Wabash and Erie canals. In 1862 Mr. Young associated himself with Mr. Abner L. Backus and built some of the extensive elevators at Toledo, which business proved successful beyond expectation. For eight years Mr. Young was President of the Toledo Coke and Gaslight Company. In 1858 he was elected a Director of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company, holding the position for ten years, until the Cleveland & Toledo was consolidated with the Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Mr. Young is one of the Directors of the narrow gauge railroad now being constructed from Toledo to Columbus. He is also one of the principal stockholders in the Boody House, Toledo, and President of the company. Many obstacles were encountered in the construction of the Boody House, but Mr. Young's energy swept them all away, and he had the satisfaction of seeing finished one of the finest hotels in the country. June 9th, 1841, Mr. Young married Angeline L. Upton, at Maumee City. Mrs. Young's parents were natives of New York. Her father dying when she was but a child, her mother moved to Ohio and married Dr. Horatio Conart, one of the founders of Maumee City.

ORTON, EDWARD, President of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, was born, March 9th, 1829, at Deposit, Delaware county, New York. He is the son of Rev. Samuel G. Orton, D. D., who graduated from Hamilton College, New York, in 1822. His mother was Clara Gregory, of Albany, New York. Edward attended the academy at Fredonia, but is chiefly indebted to home influences for the carefully laid groundwork which fitted him to enter college and assume a creditable standing at the outset. In 1848 he graduated from Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, twenty-six years after his father had taken a diploma from the same institution. On leaving college he was for one year engaged as assistant teacher in the academy, Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1849 he joined Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, but withdrew at the end of one year on account of failing eyesight. The following year he devoted to travelling through Pennsylvania and New York, making most of the journey on foot. In 1850 he accepted a position as assistant teacher in the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, New York, where he remained for three years. He spent six months of study in the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1856 was called to the Professorship of Natural Sciences in the State Normal School, Albany, New York. This he resigned in 1859 to become Principal of Chester Academy, Orange county, New York. He remained here until 1865, when he took charge of the preparatory department of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he was made Professor of Natural Sciences in 1866. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Hayes, Assistant Geologist on the Ohio Geological Survey. In 1872 he was elected President of Antioch College, and in 1873 he became President of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College at Columbus, which position he has since filled with great credit. Mr. Orton was originally a Whig, next a Free-Soiler, and has for many years been a Republican. In 1855 he married Mary M. Jennings, at Franklin, New York, who died at Yellow Springs in 1873. He married Anna D. Torrey, of Millbury, Massachusetts, in 1875.

SMITH, BENJAMIN, was born, October 5th, 1787, in the county of West Chester, New York State, in a little town then called East Chester. He was the youngest of two children whose parents were Jacob and Sarah Smith. His father was an early settler of the section where he resided, was an active participant in the war of the Revolution, and died from wounds received in one of the last battles of that struggle. His mother was a native of New York State, and her family were likewise intimately identified with the patriot cause of '76. At the age of twenty Benjamin began life on his own resources as a shoemaker. Up to this time his education had been very limited, and he had been early taught to labor. He began his occupation in Westchester county, and remained there about five years constantly engaged in the pursuit of his avocation. In 1812 he removed to Cincinnati and embarked in the grocery business, which he carried on for three years. Meanwhile war with Great Britain was declared by the United States, and he became a volunteer, and was in New Orleans when the great victory was gained by General Jackson over the British forces under General Pakenham. On quitting the grocery business he became a pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for some three years. He next returned to Cincinnati and resumed his original trade of a shoemaker, which he pursued until 1832, when he was made Constable of the Fourth Ward, and performed its duties about four years. On vacating that office he returned to his bench, and carried on the shoemaking business until the autumn of 1849, when he was appointed a policeman, and performed the duties of that station more or less for about twenty years, when he retired from the force. Since that time, with the exception of some seven months passed at the Hot Springs,

Arkansas, he has been leading a quiet life at his residence, No. 483 West Seventh street, Cincinnati. Although he is in the eighty ninth year of his age, his constitution is more robust, his step lighter, and his faculties in general less impaired than the majority of those who have reached so great an age. He is well known to all the old citizens of Cincinnati, and his knowledge concerning the early days and subsequent progress of his adopted city is full and precise. When he first arrived, sixty-four years ago, the population was only in the hundreds; he has witnessed its growth to the hundred thousands. At that time the greater portion of the present city was in fields, and Main street was opened only a little above the canal. Then, the banks of the river were nothing but bold bluffs, and the only means by which passengers could land from boats and pass up to Main street was by a plank gangway, built by some enterprising individuals engaged in the flatboat trade. This gangway was near the old nine-story steam mill on the bank of the river a short distance above the present line of Broadway. He also remembers that beyond Main street to the eastward of the site of the old Lytle mansion, but two houses had been built; one of these was at the corner of Sycamore and Fourth streets, and the other at a short distance beyond. As already remarked, he retains an amount of vigor and good health wonderful in so aged a man, and he is now enjoying the competence which he has acquired through a long and careful husbanding of hard-earned labor. The venerable few that connect us with the past are passing away rapidly; but few of the original pioneers remain. He was married, August, 1812, to Nancy Horton, a native of Westchester county, New York, and is the father of thirteen children, of whom six are yet living.

BROWN, LLOYD SMETHURST, Retired Merchant and Capitalist, was born, October 24th, 1812, in Canandaigua, New York. He is the second of five children of John Oliver Brown and Elizabeth Smethurst. His father was a shoemaker. At an early date the family settled in Columbia, Hamilton county, Ohio. After remaining here for a while they removed to New America (now Cairo), Illinois. From New America they went to Veray, Indiana, and thence to Evansville, in the same State, where the father died in 1819 and the mother in 1822. Left an orphan at an early age, the subject of this sketch went to live with his uncle, Lloyd Smethurst, near Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio. At the end of two years he went to learn tinsmithing, at Montgomery. His early education having been meagre, he devoted his leisure hours to study, strengthening his mind and storing it with knowledge that stood him in good stead in after years. After two years spent at his trade he entered a store in Montgomery, remained there until October of 1840, and then embarked in business for himself in the same place. At the expiration of four years he opened a dry-goods store in Cincinnati, remained there less than a year, and returned to Montgomery, where, until 1846, he was engaged in general mercantile pursuits. In the fall of 1846 he moved to Lockland, and there confined his attention to merchandising until 1861, when he bought an interest in the Cincinnati & Xenia Turnpike Company, and was elected its Secretary and Treasurer. He has since devoted his time chiefly to the advancement of this public enterprise, to the settling of estates and to the insurance business. In 1839 Mr. Brown was elected Treasurer of Sycamore township, which position he held for fifteen years. In 1875 he accepted the Democratic nomination for the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Brown's sterling worth and energy have won him the respect of the community. Socially he is an affable and pleasing gentleman. October 1st, 1840, he married Margaret A. Weaver, a native of Rockingham, Virginia.

HUSTON, JAMES, JR., Farmer and Teacher, was born, November 20th, 1819, in Cumberland county, near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was the oldest of the twelve children of Paul and Mary (Carruthers) Huston. His father, a native of the north of Ireland, accompanied his parents to America when he was about four years of age. The family settled near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where Paul Huston grew to manhood, and married Mary Carruthers, a native of Cumberland county, though of Irish descent. In 1823 the couple removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, with their family. They lived there for about seven years, and then removed to Logan county, Ohio. There the father, who was a farmer, continued to reside engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, and there, too, the mother died. When the family removed to Ohio, James Huston was four years of age. His education was received in the common schools of the frontier settlements of that day. His training at school was supplemented by a still better training at home, where habits of industry, temperance, and morality were formed, which constituted the foundation of his future career. In the year 1837 he removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, and found work on a farm there. Notwithstanding his limited education, he possessed keen and well-cultivated powers of observation, and these powers he had used to good effect. He was, withal, an industrious and intelligent reader, so that he was really better educated than many a youth who had possessed far greater opportunities for school attendance. In 1838, when he was nineteen years old, he began to teach school in Warren county, near Mason, and continued teaching there for about a year. In 1840 he went to New Orleans. He had visited the city several times before, both by steamer and flatboat, but after each of these trips he had returned directly to Ohio. On this occasion, after remaining in New Orleans about a week, he went to

Tennessee and remained near Lebanon, in that State, for about six months teaching. In the summer of 1841 he returned to Hamilton county, Ohio, and resumed his work of teaching there. He continued teaching and prosecuting his literary studies until the year 1850. In that year, being infected with the gold fever, he went to California via Panama, the trip occupying over four months. He remained in California about two years, engaged in mining during that time, and in 1852 returned by steamer, coming back by way of Panama and New York. Returning to Hamilton county, he resumed his old work of teaching, and continued engaged in that business and the business of farming until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, when he entered the army as Captain of Company I, 138th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His political record is that of a liberal Democrat. In 1861 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1863. During his second term he was Chairman of the Committee on Schools and School Lands. In 1870 he was appointed Assistant in the County Treasurer's office. Since 1865 he has devoted himself mainly to farming in Sycamore township, Hamilton county. He has for years past been a member in high standing of the Masonic fraternity, and is closely identified with the order of the Patrons of Husbandry. He was brought up in the Presbyterian Church, but, though of religious temperament and convictions, his views are not circumscribed by the creed of any particular church. He has an abiding faith in practical religion, believing that we are on the verge of a change when its vast importance to man in this life, and its benign influence on his actions here rather than his condition hereafter will be justly appreciated. Socially he is pleasant and affable, a man of much popularity among all associated with him. Possessing quick and generous impulses, he is yet characterized by a mathematical mind, basing conclusions on strictly logical premises. He was married, July 3d, 1844, to Rebecca Voorhees, a native of Hamilton county, and daughter of Samuel Voorhees, one of the earliest and best settlers of the region.

FARES, SEBASTIAN, Merchant, was born in Bavaria in 1825. At the age of six, according to the requirements of the strict compulsory school laws of Germany, he started to school, remaining until the age of ten, when his whole family sailed for America. In 1835 they arrived in Auglaize county, Ohio, his brother having preceded them one year and decided on this location for the family. Here the subject of this sketch remained and worked on the farm two years with his father. Leaving home at the early age of twelve, young Fares began life for himself as a messenger and supply-boy to men working on the Miami canal. On different parts of this canal he worked in various capacities for seven years. At the age of nineteen, in 1843, he came to Cincinnati, where in a few months he commenced his career as a stove dealer, in the house of William E. Childs, on Fifth street. After five and a half years spent with Childs, he found it to his advantage to enter the house of French, Strong & Feine, remaining as a clerk in this house seven years, at the end of which time, there already having been several changes in the firm, he, with Mr. Miller, bought out the establishment, which then became the house of Fares & Miller. Now Mr. Fisher is a member of the partnership. Since the time of entering the store of Mr. Childs in 1843 Mr. Fares has been in the stove business thirty-two years. During this lifetime in business he has never left Fifth street, and has been continually prosperous. Some years the business of his house has run as high as $150,000—in fact he has done the largest retail stove trade of the city. There are represented in his vast variety of stoves, ranges and furniture more first-class Eastern manufactories than all other retail establishments in the city. On a great deal of this valuable collection he has received yearly first premiums at the Cincinnati Exposition. Although he has been too busy to dabble in politics, yet during the great rebellion he was not behind scores of busy men who were always ready to lend a helping hand to the cause of the nation. While not one of the wealthiest men of Cincinnati, still he has gathered a competency, and enough to put him beyond the chances of the future. He is a Congregationalist in his religious affiliations and a Christian tradesman, who believes that honorable dealing with his fellow-men is the only road to permanent success. In 1856 he was married to Alma C. Bacon, of Vermont.

REED, WILLIAM P., Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, was born, February 14th, 1839, in the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, and is the son of John and B. (Andrews) Reed. He is of Welsh descent, the family having emigrated to America at an early day and were numbered among the Puritans of Massachusetts colony. His educational advantages were meagre in the extreme, for he was taken from school at the early age of ten years and sent to a boot and shoe factory to learn the business and earn a livelihood. In his thirteenth year he was engaged by E. A. Goodenow, the well known and successful manufacturer of Worcester, and remained with him about three years. He then removed to the West, and was employed in a shoe store in Rockford, Illinois, until 1856, when he proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and effected an engagement with Mr. Kimball as a clerk in his store. Twenty years ago he entered that city penniless, but possessing a good knowledge of his business, indomitable perseverance and untiring industry. These qualities soon showed themselves, and have led him on to fortune. In about three years after his arrival in the capital city of Ohio he had obtained a one-third interest in the store. The retail business failing to give sufficient scope to his enterprise, he associated himself with Mr. Jones in 1864, and com-

menced the manufacture of boots and shoes, thus establishing the first factory of the kind in Columbus. The capital invested at the outset was fifteen thousand dollars. Under good management the concern has so prospered that the sales during the past year, although a year of financial depression, reached the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, and the profits of the firm for the past eight years amount to over a quarter million dollars. At present there are from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five persons employed in the factory, of whom about one-third are women. He was married in 1869 to Grace Kimball, daughter of his first employer and partner, and is the father of two children.

MEANS, THOMAS W., Iron Manufacturer, was born in Spartansburg, South Carolina, November 23d, 1803, being the third child in a family of six, whose parents were John and Anna (Williamson) Means. The father, a native of Union county, South Carolina, was chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1819 he moved to Ohio, settling in Adams county, near Manchester, where he resided until his death. He won distinction, and in some cases great hostility, through his strong anti-slavery views, and upon removal to Ohio took with him his slaves and there set them at liberty. He was a member of the Legislature in South Carolina, and also in Ohio, and was Colonel of militia in his native State. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, of the Presbyterian faith, and was brother to four patriots who were active participants in the struggles of the revolutionary conflict. The mother, a native of North Carolina, was of English extraction, and of a family distantly connected with Sir Isaac Newton. The subject of this sketch became in his tenth year a student in a select educational establishment located near his home, where he remained only six years, but through diligence in study he acquired in this short time not only a knowledge of the various ordinary branches taught at that period, but also a considerable acquaintance with the classics. He spent his first two years in Ohio upon his father's farm, and in 1821 entered a store in West Union, Adams county, where he remained until 1830, excepting two years spent in merchandising at Union Furnace. During this period Mr. Means made numerous trips to the East, as was the custom with merchants of the time, in order to procure and personally forward their merchandise, and his narratives of those early travels are full of interest and instruction, forming no little part of his vast and entertaining store of anecdotes. He returned to Lawrence county in 1830 and became Assistant Manager of Union Furnace, where he resided until 1833, and then moved to Union Landing. Here he may be said to have spent the prime of life, devoting himself diligently to his favorite pursuit, the manufacture of iron. In 1866 he purchased a farm near Hanging Rock, Lawrence county, since his place of residence. During the last ten years he has been engaged mainly in the iron interests of the Hanging Rock iron region as a very large and influential stockholder. He now owns large interests in the Buena Vista, Bellefonte, Pine Grove and Ohio Furnaces, and in the Norton Iron Works, of Ashland, Kentucky. He is also the holder of extensive properties and of bank stock in Ashland, and is the President of the Second National Bank of Ironton, Ohio. His political creed finds expression in the doctrines of the Republican party, and his initial vote at a Presidential election was cast in favor of John Quincy Adams. In religion he is a Congregationalist. His present fortune is the result, not of lucky turnings and accidents, or precarious investment of speculation, but of careful and far-seeing legitimate business operations, based upon economy, integrity and industry. Now in the calm sunset of a successful life, surrounded by hosts of loving and revering friends and kindred, he may conjure up fearlessly the records of his many years, and leave them to his survivors as an honorable, as a valuable legacy. He was married, December 4th, 1828, to Sarah Ellison, a native of Adams county, Ohio, daughter of John Ellison, an early settler of Manchester, Adams county; she died in April, 1871, having given issue of nine children.

HAZEN, GENERAL WILLIAM BABCOCK, was born at West Hartford, Windsor county, Vermont, September 27th, 1830. His parents were Stillman and Ferone (Fenno) Hazen. Their ancestors were from Connecticut, and members of the Hazen family, serving with distinction in the war of the Revolution. Stillman Hazen removed to Huron, Portage county, Ohio, in 1833. Of his family of three sons and three daughters, William B. was next to the youngest. After receiving a good common school education, he was made a cadet at West Point, entering there about the time he came of age. After he was graduated, in June, 1855, he was made a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry, and sailed in September to join his regiment, at Fort Reading, on the Pacific coast. He served throughout the Indian troubles in Oregon, and in 1856 built Fort Yamhill. Being promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the 8th Infantry, he proceeded to Texas in the fall of 1856 to join his regiment at Fort Davis. During the Indian troubles in western Texas and New Mexico he served with great credit, and was several times complimented in general orders. In the fall of 1859, while in a hand-to-hand encounter with a Camanche brave, he received severe gunshot wounds. After this, and while convalescent, citizens of Texas presented him with a sword for services rendered on the frontier. Early in 1860 he left Texas, and the same year was brevetted a First Lieutenant for gallant conduct in that department, and in the following spring was promoted to a full Lieutenancy. When he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds to go on duty, he was

made Assistant Professor of Infantry Tactics at West Point. In September, 1861, after repeatedly requesting to be sent into active service, he was given leave of absence with authority to take command of the 41st Ohio Infantry. After being stationed for a few weeks at Gallipolis, he reported to General Buell at Louisville, and on the 6th of January, 1862, was appointed to command the 19th Brigade, Army of the Ohio. In the succeeding April he took part in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and in a charge at the head of his troops captured two batteries and a large number of prisoners. He moved with the army to the siege of Corinth, and afterward served in northern Alabama until ordered to take command of the post at Murfreesboro'. His brigade made a determined stand in the battle at this point, and for this and other soldierly qualities, its commander was made a Brigadier-General. During 1863 he was very active in the military district, and at Chickamauga was in the hottest part of the battle, his being the last organized command to leave the field. His brigade was engaged in several successful military operations after this, and his personal courage was conspicuous on many occasions. In August, 1864, he was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and placed in command of the 2d Division of the 15th Army Corps. He commanded this division in the "march to the sea," and was detailed by Sherman to storm Fort McAllister, near Savannah. This he accomplished successfully, capturing the garrison, ordnance, and everything connected with its armament. In January, 1865, he was sent with his division to South Carolina, and participated in several engagements in that campaign. For bravery displayed in the capture of Fort McAllister, he was created a Major-General, and soon after appointed to command the 15th Army Corps. Since the war he has been in continued service, and in the army holds the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General.

PULTE, JOSEPH HYPPOLYTE, M. D., was born in Meschede, Westphalia, October 6th, 1811. His father, Hermann Joseph Pulte, M. D., was the Medical Director of one of the government institutions for the education of midwives, and as these had to be organized all over the newly acquired provinces, he was especially deputed for that service, besides presiding over those confided to his care. He was a man of great strength of character, and left a noble example, which his son labored to imitate. After he had completed his classical course at the Gymnasium of Soest, and his medical studies at the University of Marburg, he accepted an invitation from his oldest brother to accompany him to America. Eagerly embracing the opportunity thus opened to him, he sailed for the United States in the spring of 1834. Landing at New York, he started for St. Louis to meet his brother who had preceded him, and passing through Pennsylvania, was induced by a personal friend to remain at Cherryville, Northampton county. Here he formed the acquaintance of Dr. William Wesselhœft, who, at that time, resided a few miles distant. From him he learned of the system of Hahnemann, and its wonderful success, and on his suggestion was led to test its merits by actual experiments. The results were so remarkable that he warmly embraced the new system, and became enthusiastic in his devotion to it. He gave to its study the whole of his energy, and shrank from no hardship or expense necessary to complete acquaintance with it. At that time the labor of attaining a thorough knowledge of homœopathy was very great. There were no books upon the subject to be had. Text-books and repertories were not known. A large part of the facts and practical knowledge existed only in manuscripts sent from Europe, and here extensively copied and circulated; these he thoroughly studied. It was by these means that the first attempt at a more systematic and fixed treatment of Asiatic cholera was transmitted to the Northampton County Society of Homœopathic Physicians, and piously studied and reverentially copied by its members. Slow and tedious as was this process, it proved effective in keeping alive the zeal of the adherents of the system, and probably made a deeper impression upon their minds. Knowledge thus acquired was not easily forgotten. Dr. Pulte soon joined the band of homœopathists who had formed the society in Northampton county—the first one of the kind in this country. It registered among its members some of the most eminent practitioners whom the State has ever known, and many clergymen who gave the influence of their position and culture to the advancement of the cause. The most valuable accession to the society was Dr. C. Hering, who had taken up his residence in Allentown to preside over the academy which had been formed by the little band of homœopathists. Dr. Pulte recognized in Dr. Hering a man of power and of admirable administrative abilities, and submitted gladly to the moulding influence of his genius. Having assisted to organize the academy, he now gave his best energies to sustain its reputation, and advance its prosperity. After six years of increasing activity, and on the dissolution of the academy, he went to Cincinnati in 1840, on his way to meet his brother in St. Louis. He travelled in company with an intelligent Englishman, Mr. Edward Giles, who, converted to the theory of homœopathy, needed practical proof if it could be had. On the steamer he met with the lady who was destined to be his wife, and to whom he was married in 1840. Remaining in Cincinnati long enough to give Mr. Giles an opportunity of witnessing cures by homœopathy, he opened a private dispensary, where soon the sick children of the poorer classes gathered for relief. It was summer, and the usual complaints of the season were prevalent. Mr. Giles was witness to the marvellous cures performed, and yielded to the force of the evidence thus furnished. The news of his success soon spread over the city, and rich and poor applied to him for help; and, in less than six weeks from the time of his arrival, he was in full practice,

and obliged to relinquish his contemplated visit to St. Louis. In 1846 he published a work on history, entitled "Organon of the History of the World." This volume, altogether original in its mode of dealing with its subject, gained for him the esteem and friendship of such men as Humboldt, Guizot, Schelling, Bunsen, Lepsius, and W. C. Bryant. In 1848, having originated a plan for carrying the electric telegraph around the world, via Behring's Straits, or the Aleutian Islands, to Asia, and thence to Europe, he visited Europe to submit his well-matured plans to the governments immediately interested. His efforts were not successful; but the same project, with the same detailed data, is now carried into effect. He returned to America promptly, as the Asiatic cholera was making rapid strides toward this continent. During the prevalence of this fearful scourge in 1846, he had the satisfaction of seeing the homœopathic treatment triumphant over all others. It was by his exertions and counsel that a uniform prophylactic and curative system was recommended to the Homœopathic Society, and generally adopted by the people. After this memorable encounter with the most terrible scourge of the world, he had the gratification of seeing homœopathy firmly established in the West and South, and receiving to its fold large numbers of the ablest allopathic practitioners. In 1850 he published his "Domestic Practice," a work that, entirely original in its arrangement, has rendered, by its immense popularity, many works on the subject unnecessary to the present time. Reprinted in London, it has passed through several editions; and, translated into Spanish, has become the received authority in Spain, Cuba, and the South American republics. In 1852, in connection with Dr. H. P. Gatchell, he commenced the publication of the *American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy*. It continued two years as a monthly; in the third as a quarterly, under Dr. C. D. Williams, and was then discontinued. During this time, Dr. Pulte filled with great acceptance the chair of Clinical Medicine in the Homœopathic College in Cleveland, and afterwards that of Obstetrics. While lecturing on this latter subject, he prepared for general use a work on the diseases of women, entitled "The Woman's Medical Guide." It appeared in Cincinnati in 1853. This little work gained a very rapid popularity in this country and in England, and was translated into Spanish in Havana, where it has an extended circulation. When diphtheria appeared as an epidemic, he embodied in a monograph his views, with the results of his experience, and his mode of treatment. It was widely spread throughout the West. In 1855, the centennary of Hahnemann's birth, he delivered the address before the American Institute of Homœopathy in Buffalo, New York. Full of years and of honors, Dr. Pulte has made the most valuable contribution to the cause of homœopathy in the endowment of the college which bears his name. It was opened in Cincinnati, September 27th, 1872, and is one of the most valuable schools for the advancement of homœopathy.

McBRIDE, JAMES, Author and Scientist, was born near Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 2d, 1788. His grandparents on both sides were Scotch. His father was killed by the Indians while he was an infant. The son emigrated to Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, in 1806, and at once took prominence among the pioneers of those days. For many years he devoted his attention to the survey and investigation of supposed ancient fortifications in southern Ohio and Indiana, and he contributed abundant material to the work issued by the Smithsonian Institute, entitled "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley." From its first organization he was a foremost patron of the Miami University at Oxford. At his death he left behind an immense quantity of valuable manuscripts relating to the early settlement of Ohio, and the books published from them have been of incalculable benefit to the historian and biographer. During life he was a large contributor to various journals, but he was not a journalist in the strict meaning of the term, for all he wrote took the shape of communications. He was married early in life to Hannah, daughter of Judge Lytle, of Butler county. He died October 3d, 1859, the decease of his wife occurring but ten days previous, and his own end being hastened by inconsolable grief.

COOPER, WILLIAM C., Lawyer, was born, December 18th, 1832, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, of American parentage, and of Scotch-Irish lineage. His father, and also his mother, were from Washington county, Pennsylvania; the former followed agricultural pursuits through life, and was a man of influence in the county, and filled the office of Mayor of the town. William attended the Mount Vernon Academy and other private schools until he was nineteen years of age, working on the farm during vacation. He then commenced the study of law with Colonel J. W. Vance and J. Smith, Jr., and was admitted to the bar when twenty-two years old. He afterwards passed some eighteen months in travelling, and on his return home became associated with one of his preceptors, Colonel Vance, and practised his profession in that connection until 1864, when the firm was dissolved by the death of Colonel Vance on the battle-field. During the continuance of this copartnership they had the largest practice in Mount Vernon. At the outbreak of the war the junior partner had enlisted in the 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was elected First Lieutenant of Company B. He served with that command until January, 1862, when he resigned and returned home to take charge of his business. In 1864 he was appointed Colonel of the 142d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and served at Petersburg during the period of the one hundred days service; this was immediately after the death of Colonel Vance. He then returned to Mount Vernon, where he

passed a year in real estate operations, and then resumed the practice of law for another year, alone. He afterwards associated himself with H. D. Porter, with whom he practised for two years, when L. H. Mitchell was added to the firm, the name and style of which became Cooper, Porter & Mitchell. This copartnership was dissolved in June, 1875, since which time he has practised alone, and enjoys an extensive and lucrative patronage. He has filled several offices, having been elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1858, and re-elected in 1860, his term expiring in 1862. In 1860 he was also elected Mayor of Mount Vernon, and re-elected in 1862, his official term expiring in 1864. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, where he served two years, but declined a re election. In political views he is a Republican, and has been a member of the State Central Committee for several years. He was also a delegate to the National Republican Convention, in 1872, wherein he was a member of the Committee on Resolutions. Personally he is of a social and pleasant disposition, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the community wherein he resides. He was married, January 8th, 1864, to Eliza, only daughter of Dr. Russell, of Mount Vernon.

HAND, SYLVESTER, Manufacturer of Marbleized Iron and Slate, Dealer in Slate, Contractor and Builder, was born, October 15th, 1818, in Butler county, Ohio, and is a son of Gideon Hand, who removed from New Jersey in 1812 to Ohio, where he married, resided and died on his farm, in Butler county. After a short time passed at school young Hand went to Cincinnati, in 1835, and at once began to learn the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked for three and a half years as an apprentice, never receiving during this period over fifty dollars a year. When he reached the age of twenty-one years he had succeeded, by means of working at night, in earning enough to purchase a chest of tools; and, being a thorough master of his business, commenced to work on his own account, taking contracts for building. For the period of sixteen years he continued as a master contractor and builder, and with the most gratifying success, having by this time amassed a very considerable fortune; indeed, as a carpenter and builder, his successes were surprising and unparalleled. Dealing principally with men of considerable means, who preferred to be relieved of the division and superintendence of their work, he took contracts for the masonry, plumbing, and in fact of the entire construction of the buildings, superintending the whole himself, thus becoming thoroughly master of all mechanical branches connected in any way with building operations; thus eminently qualifying himself for giving his attention to the business in which he has been engaged for the past twenty years with still greater success. Desirous of pursuing a less arduous mechanical vocation than that which during his early manhood occupied his time, he purchased, in 1856, the marbleizing works of Edward Taylor, then in an unfavorable and imperfect condition. His friends considered this the wild, ruinous step of his life, one which would soon surely absorb the accumulations of many years of hard effort; but the result showed his better judgment. The marbleizing of iron was not yet successful, and public confidence had not been given to it. The original marbleizer, Williams, had just failed to produce perfect work at his establishment in New York city. Not only had he this to contend against, at the time of his taking hold of the enterprise in Cincinnati, but the bitter opposition of marble and slate dealers was levelled against him. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, he saw in it a valuable and beautiful art, and believed it could be rendered perfect and durable by a little determined chemical and mechanical skill; and this being accomplished, all opposition would spontaneously cease. Accordingly in a short time, in the process of experimenting, with the so-called skilled workmen employed by his predecessor, he succeeded in producing perfect work, and the whole process of marbleizing iron was made absolutely perfect in his hands. He was thus the first in the whole world to bring the process to a perfect and satisfactory working condition. To him the country is largely, if not wholly, indebted for the beautiful marbleized iron mantels of every possible variety of color and finish; and no real marble work can be so beautiful, or in any degree so durable, as the marbleized iron. With great profit to himself, he has succeeded in introducing this work over the entire country, and not only breaking down all opposition from marble and slate dealers and the people, but, after twenty years of persistent labor and success, has seen a vast interest in the same line spring up in the hands of others throughout the Union. There are in Cincinnati alone no less than six houses engaged in the same business. He thus created a vast industry from the small beginnings of twenty years ago, and at the same time a great business competition throughout the land. But no one has been so long and so persistently connected with this beautiful work as himself, and it may be doubted if any have been so successful as he in every point of view. He has established a branch house in St. Louis, in charge of a partner and one of his own sons; the firm-name is Sylvester Hand & Co. This house controls the entire trade of that portion of the West. The establishment in Cincinnati is under his sole control and management, and the greater part of the marbleizing is there done under his direct supervision, and there also all the grates, mantels and other iron fixtures are cast from models of his own design and make. In Chicago he has organized a vast business connection, which controls the trade of the Northwest. This company, or house, is composed of the following parties: Sylvester Hand, J. L. Schureman, S. B. Vowell and W. H. De Camp. The business of this corporation also includes the importing and

manufacturing of marble and granite, and they carry on the largest monumental and other marble work in the West, importing their foreign marble from Italy and their domestic marble, etc., direct from the quarries of the United States. This company, of which he is the President, is thus composed of some of the most thorough and energetic business men of the country. In the Illinois State Penitentiary they own a vast steam marble works, operated by the convicts, by contract with the State government for a series of years. In each of these establishments hundreds of hands are employed, and the amount of work annually produced can be better imagined than named. Although Sylvester Hand may be ranked as one of the wealthy men of Cincinnati, and one who has done a vast amount of successful business, yet the greater portion of his wealth is owing to the increase in the value of real estate acquired and disposed of from time to time. He has devoted his time and attention chiefly to his business, consequently he has had little to do with politics or social organizations. He is yet a vigorous and enthusiastic business man, using his means to advance his better interests and those of society, being a liberal patron of many of the city charities and benevolent enterprises, as he deems this but a reasonable service and duty of an able citizen. He began his career without means, friends, and with but little education. Throughout his busy life he has taken occasion to add, in every possible way, to his stock of knowledge. He certainly ranks as one of the most remarkably successful self-made men of his day, if business, wealth and honorable standing constitute a successful life. He was married in 1845 to Margaret Innis, formerly of Scotland. He has three children, two sons and one daughter. One son is in his St. Louis house, and the other with him in Cincinnati; while his daughter is the wife of Hannaford, the Cincinnati architect.

WINANS, JAMES J., Lawyer, was born, June 7th, 1818, at Maysville, Kentucky. His father, born in 1791, was a commission merchant at Maysville, and moved to Greene county, Ohio, in 1819. Here he first embarked in merchandising. He afterwards practised medicine, in which he was engaged for twenty-five years in Greene county. Dr. Winans died July 7th, 1849. The early education of our subject was received in the common schools. In 1840 he began to read law with John B. Houston, then of Winchester, now of Lexington, Kentucky. He completed his professional course under Judge Simpson, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In the spring of the following year he commenced practice in Indiana. In February of 1843 Mr. Winans returned to Ohio, was admitted to the bar of this State, and settled in Xenia, where he has since remained. In June, 1845, he was appointed Clerk of the Greene county courts, serving until he resigned, in 1851. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate, remaining there one term. In 1863 he was elected to the lower House of the Legislature. In February, 1864, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to take the place of Judge White, appointed to the Supreme bench. In the following fall he was elected to fill the unexpired term, and in 1866 he was elected for the full term of five years. In August of 1868 Judge Winans was nominated for Congress by the Republican party. He resigned from the bench, and was elected, serving with credit until the expiration of his term, in 1871, when he resumed his practice in Xenia. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress by the Liberals and Democrats, but was defeated by Mr. Gunckel, of Dayton, the Republican nominee. In 1840 Judge Winans voted for General Harrison, for Henry Clay in '44, for Martin Van Buren in '48, for John P. Hale in '52, for John C. Fremont in '56, for Lincoln in '60 and '64, for Grant in '68 and for Greeley in '72. Judge Winans was one of the founders of the Xenia Gas Company, and has been active in the promotion of all local enterprises. September, 1843, he married Caroline E. Morris, of Xenia, niece of William Ellsberry, Esq., one of the pioneer lawyers of southern Ohio; also a niece of Hon. Thomas Morris, formerly United States Senator from Ohio.

SMITH, JOSEPH B., Lawyer, was born, March 29th, 1829, in Columbia county, Ohio. His father was a native of Ireland, who came to this country when a child and passed his life as a farmer. His mother was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Joseph attended the district school in winter and worked on the farm in summer until he was twenty years of age. The year following he spent at the Manual College of Pennsylvania, defraying his expenses by the work of his hands. When at college he cut his leg while lumbering, and has since been lame. At the age of twenty one years he accepted a position as teacher of a school in Kentucky, where he remained for one year. The next three years he passed chiefly in teaching school, in the meantime reading law with Judge Clark, at New Lisbon, Illinois. Mr. Smith was admitted to the Cincinnati bar in the spring of 1851. He began the practice of his profession in Columbia county, Ohio, remaining there until the spring of 1857, when he went to Kansas. Here he made many friends, attracted public attention, and in the fall following his arrival was elected to the State Senate. He served his constituents well until the spring of 1858, when he returned to Ohio, locating in Bellaire, Belmont county. He has since made his home in Bellaire, and is the oldest resident lawyer in the town. By close attention to business, and fidelity to the interests of his clients, Mr. Smith has acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. In the fall of 1865 he was appointed, by the

Governor of Ohio, a Commissioner to the army in Texas. He has been for many years attorney for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. In the course of his long professional career Mr. Smith has had many important cases intrusted to him, all of which he conducted to the satisfaction of his clients. October 10th, 1865, he married Eliza R. Preston, of Columbia county, Ohio.

TARCHET, MOSES, was born, April 17th, 1803, on the island of Guernsey, British Channel. His parents came to this country in 1806 and settled in Cambridge, Ohio. His father was a farmer. Moses attended a country school kept by Thomas Campbell, under whom he made good progress and laid the foundation of a serviceable education. He was obliged to leave school at the age of fourteen years, in consequence of delicate health. He entered the office of the County Clerk, and remained there until he reached his majority. He then farmed for three years, at the end of which time he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, filling this position as well as that of Clerk of the Supreme Court for seven years. For this latter position he was examined at Lancaster by Judge Sherman, father of the general of the army. In 1834 he was reappointed Clerk, holding that office until 1841. Since 1859 he has been Master Commissioner of the Court of Common Pleas, being successively reappointed for terms of three years each. Mr. Tarchet has been a Justice of the Peace since 1864, with the exception of an interval from August, 1870, to 1873. He and his family have been identified with the growth of Guernsey county, which, upon its organization, in 1810, took its name from the native place of several pioneer families. Mr. Tarchet was married, March, 1825, to Martha Bichard, also of Guernsey, who still lives.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, Banker, was born, September 25th, 1801, in Jessamine county, Kentucky. He is of Scotch Irish extraction. His father was a native of North Carolina and his mother a Virginian, who settled in Ohio in November of 1808, being among its earliest pioneers. William attended such schools as were within the reach of the youth of that day. In 1823 he engaged in merchandising in Piqua, Ohio, with a capital of only a little more than one hundred dollars. Without friends or credit, but with economy, application and industry, he was soon able to extend his business, including within his scope all that pertains to a complete frontier trading store. For twelve years he bought and sold all the pork raised in his county, making large shipments to the best markets. In 1847 he engaged in banking, and became President of the Piqua branch of the State Bank. He held this position until 1864, when his bank became the Piqua National Bank. Of the old institution under a new name he was also elected President. In addition to his regular business Mr. Scott has also been engaged in large real estate ventures. He is one of the leading men in his county. October 4th, 1827, Mr. Scott married Jane Morrow, of Piqua, by whom he has had four children, two sons and two daughters. His sons are enterprising business men of Piqua.

CHIDLAW, REV. BENJAMIN W., Clergyman, was born, July 14th, 1811, in the town of Bala, county of Merioneth, North Wales, and is of French Huguenot lineage on his father's side, and on his mother's of Welsh descent. He received his primary education in a log school house in Delaware county, Ohio, where he was taught the English language; he subsequently entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1833. After leaving college he commenced studying for the ministry, in which he was engaged three years, revisiting his native country in 1835. Shortly after his return to the United States he was ordained a pastor by the Presbytery of Oxford, and was settled over a Welsh Congregational Church in Butler county, Ohio, where he preached and taught in Welsh and English for five years; beginning with the children in other outlying districts, and organizing Sunday-schools, he succeeded in building up congregations as time rolled on. The pecuniary support he received, however, was inadequate to his wants, and he was about to accept the kind offer of an aged farmer, who offered him, rent free, several acres of his rich alluvial soil for cultivation, when he providentially formed the acquaintance of B. J. Seward, agent of the American Sunday-school Union in Cincinnati, by whom he was introduced to the secretary of that society, and in the course of a few months entered into its employment. During his long continuance with that organization he was enabled, directly and indirectly, to establish hundreds of Sunday-schools and to preach the gospel in numerous localities, where it had been seldom or never heard. In many instances these labors, in organizing the union Sunday-schools, combined the feeble religious elements in the village and settlement, followed by a meeting for prayer, praise and Christian conference, then the gospel ministry and the organization of a Christian congregation. Among the first schools he established was the Pike Run Union Sunday-school, in Allen county, then a new and sparsely settled neighborhood, enjoying no religious privileges. This school prospered, and during the following year a prayer-meeting followed the Sunday-school held in the morning; and before its close a church was constituted and a log meeting house built. He paid a visit in 1869 to this

locality, and was cordially welcomed by the old people, who well remembered his advent among them over thirty years before, and his efforts to advance the cause of religion among them. He found a church with a membership of over three hundred, and four large and flourishing Sunday-schools; and in this, and other localities which he visited at that time, he discovered many of the scholars of former years had become teachers in the Sunday-school, superintendents and ministers of the gospel. During the late civil war he was Chaplain of the 39th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was also engaged in the work of the United States Christian Commission. He was appointed, in 1866, a Commissioner of the Ohio Reform Farm School, containing 500 boys. He held this position for nine years. He received his commission as a Missionary of the American Sunday-School Union, February 12th, 1836, which he still retains, thus having been connected with that society over forty years. He was married in May, 1843, to Rebecca Hughes, and has a family of six children living.

SULLIVAN, JOHN T., Tobacco Planter, was born, August 25th, 1822, on a farm, near the village of Dover, Mason county, Kentucky, and is a son of Randolph Sullivan, formerly of Virginia. He is of Irish lineage, his paternal ancestors having emigrated at a very early day to America, and settled in Virginia. One of the Sullivans intermarried with the celebrated Randolph family of that colony, from whom his father acquired his patronymic. The latter removed to Kentucky, which he made his future home, and where his children were born. John T. acquired all the education it was possible to obtain in the schools of the neighborhood, and then entered college with a view of preparing himself for becoming a physician; but the confinement and requirements of study proved irksome to one possessed of his active habits, and having abandoned the idea, returned in poor health to his father's farm, where he employed himself in the culture of tobacco until he attained his majority. Soon after this he married and removed to the adjoining county of Bracken, where extra inducements were offered to tobacco growers by new and cheap lands. Here he engaged extensively in business as farmer, storekeeper, and tobacco dealer, and by his activity, enterprise, and constant business intercourse with the people, soon acquired great influence with them; and by personal effort, as well as by furnishing the latest and most reliable information as to the growth, packing, and handling of tobacco, beside a market at their very doors, at the highest price for all they grew, he succeeded in the development of that interest in Bracken county until it became the banner county of the district for fine tobacco. He remained there for many years, all the time being engaged—in addition to his farming and storekeeping—as the head of a large tobacco firm, composed of bankers and merchants, at Ripley, Ohio, and packed and shipped a thousand hogsheads of tobacco yearly to all the markets of the United States. Although residing in a comparatively obscure rural district, he was as widely and favorably known to the shipping markets of New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and the cutting men of Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Chicago, as to the most prominent city dealers. The appetite for business "growing by that upon which it fed," and the war between the South and the general government having closed one of the prominent seaports — New Orleans—to shipments from the North, he sought a new field for his enterprise, and about that time removed to Cincinnati and engaged in the leaf tobacco jobbing and commission business. To this point his old neighbors and acquaintances from the Mason county district followed him with their fine tobacco, and he was soon in the front rank of commission men and dealers. Quick to discover the demands of the cutting trade for sweet tobacco, he established a system of re-handling and re-drying all his tobaccos, which insured their sweetness beyond all contingency, and soon made them a necessity to cutters; which fact gave him the control of the cutting trade, and was the source of a considerable addition to his fortunes. Country dealers, stimulated by his success in sales and profits, took greater pains in the preparation of their tobaccos, which were all shipped to Cincinnati. This contributed largely to the tobacco trade of the city, and, in turn—on the principle that, "where the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered"—cutters from all parts of the United States and Canada were brought together, and thus by his efforts a new era was inaugurated in the tobacco trade of Cincinnati, and that city was made, as she is to-day, the principal market for the cutting stock of the United States, not to say the world. Having now accumulated a handsome capital, in connection with his brothers and brothers-in-law, he erected a mammoth warehouse in Covington, Kentucky, and began a warehouse business. For these purposes the building was a mistake as to location (though admirably adapted to the business in other respects); yet by indomitable energy and perseverance it was made a success pecuniarily, and added, in the effort to get business for this house, largely to the receipts of tobacco from fields that, up to this time, were comparatively unknown to Cincinnati. His hands being now full of outside business—operating a large farm in Illinois, a gold mine in North Carolina, and divers and sundry individual enterprises in and around his home—he relinquished the warehouse and allowed it to pass into other hands, and contented himself with a smaller business requiring less of his individual efforts. He remained, however, as much interested as ever in the tobacco interest, and took an honest pride in the continuance of the success of the market with which he had effected so much in enlarging its sphere of operations, and he omitted no opportunity to extend the area of its influence by the distribution of

"white seed" in addition to personal visits and counsel to growers in new districts. He is now engaged in a most interesting experiment, having for its object the extension of the territory in which cutting tobacco may be grown. This experiment is in connection with an enterprising cutting house in Dayton, and is an effort to introduce and grow the Mason county white tobacco in a district of Ohio on the Miami and Mad rivers, adjacent to Dayton and Miamisburg, and hitherto devoted entirely to the growth of Ohio seed leaf. At the same time he desires to demonstrate the fact that by growing and curing this Ohio seed leaf in the same manner as the Mason county tobacco is grown and cured, that it will be just as good for cutting as the Mason county variety. This is a very important movement, and he, with his friends, have largely invested in this enterprise. He has received many evidences of the esteem in which he is held, and the value of his labors, by being chosen, as long as he desired to hold the position, Vice-President of the Tobacco Board of Trade. He is a member of the Council of Covington, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of that body; and is also a member of the School Board of that city. He holds at present the position of President of the Covington, Flemingsburg & Pound Gap Railroad Company—a very important line, penetrating the coal fields of Kentucky, and a road which will add much to the wealth of that section and the region through which it passes. He is unceasing in his efforts in its behalf, and if it is a success it will be mainly due to his exertions. In personal appearance he is about five feet eleven inches high, of dark complexion, black hair, flat and rather loosely built, with a shambling, striding gait in his walk, and indifferent as to his apparel. He is of a modest and somewhat retiring disposition, of unceasing energy and tireless industry; hopeful in his temper of mind; enthusiastic in his advocacy of new measures; of the strictest integrity; prompt to adopt new ideas, and always ready and willing to back his views with his labor and capital. Of positive opinions, and tenacious in adhering to them, he is sometimes unfortunate in offending by speech, without the remotest intention of doing so. He is a good friend, liberal in his charities to the poor and his donations to the church; possesses a kind heart, and is a good husband, father, and citizen, and one of whom the leaf tobacco trade of Cincinnati may well feel proud.

BERGEN, SYMMES HENRY, M. D., Physician, was born, July 15th, 1826, near Princeton, New Jersey, and is a son of Christopher Bergen, an officer in the war of 1812. His paternal grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary army. He received a thorough classical education in a private collegiate school in Freehold, New Jersey, and subsequently, in 1844, commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Alfred Bergen. He attended two courses of lectures in the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and also one course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city. Having become a private pupil of Professor Alonzo Clark, he accompanied the latter to Woodstock, Vermont, in the spring of 1848, and in the month of June of the same year received a diploma and the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Vermont Medical College. In the course of the following autumn he also received a diploma from the Berkshire Medical College. He commenced the practice of his profession at North Bay, Oneida county, New York State, July 15th, 1848, where he remained seven years, and then removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he has since resided. His political sentiments were originally those of the old Whig party, and since its disintegration he has allied himself with the Republicans. In 1861 he was elected Coroner of Lucas county, and re-elected in 1863 and 1864, serving in that office for four years. At present he is a member of the Board of Health; he is also a member of the Toledo Medical Association, and President of the Toledo Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was married, November 28th, 1860, to Mary S. Lalor, of Trenton, New Jersey.

HARRIS, JOSEPH ALBERT, Journalist, born in Becket, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, January 15th, 1808. He was early taught industrious, studious, truthful habits. In 1818 his parents removed to the Connecticut Western Reserve, and built a log cabin in the sparsely settled woods of the lake region, thirty miles from Cleveland. Until near twenty years of age he assisted in clearing and cultivating a farm, the site of the flourishing village of North Amherst. His educational advantages were the district winter school, the few books brought from the East, and the *Weekly Cleveland Herald*. The books and paper were studied by the evening fire, fed by hickory bark, or the primitive lamp of the settlers. When seventeen years of age he taught in the log school-house near his father's farm, at ten dollars per month and "boarded around," and for three winters continued to teach in other districts at but a slight advance in pay. At twenty he entered a law office in Elyria and began the study of law. In one year he gave up law for the position of Constable and Deputy Sheriff. On the death of the Sheriff he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and then elected and re-elected to that office. In 1832, in partnership with two printers, he purchased the defunct *Lorain Gazette*, and started the *Ohio Atlas and Elyria Advertiser*, Mr. Harris being the editor. Before the close of his second official year as Sheriff he accepted an offer of $300 per year, without board, with a prospect of much travel in the South, and sold the *Atlas*, resigned his office, and removed to Columbus. At one time he was tempted to

purchase a plantation stocked with negroes; but after investigating the system he concluded it would be better to saw wood in free Ohio than to accept the plantation, negroes and all, as a present. In 1837 he removed to Cleveland and became proprietor, with the late Judge Whittlesey, of the *Herald*—the *Daily Herald* and *Whig*, rival papers, had been consolidated in one journal. At the end of the first year Judge Whittlesey became so discouraged by the ill success that he withdrew and left Mr. Harris sole proprietor. He had a hard struggle during that financial crisis, but with his new rule—pay as you go—he soon paid off the old debts, and the *Herald* had money in bank. He allowed no husband to advertise his absent wife, warning the public not to trust her; masters were not allowed to advertise their runaway slaves; and quack medical notices of a vicious tendency were carefully excluded. In reading matter, only that which he would read aloud in the presence of his daughter and ladies was admitted. He published free all marriages, deaths, obituaries, religious, society, benevolent, temperance, Masonic, Odd Fellow, and in short, all notices of public interest, including political meetings, conventions, and nominations of all parties; and also sent a free copy to the clergy of every denomination. This original, liberal policy endeared the *Herald* to the public and made its success permanent. In 1850 Mr. A. W. Fairbanks, of the *Toledo Blade*, removed to Cleveland and became joint owner of the *Herald* by adding a job office, and took charge of the business and printing departments in the firm of Harris & Fairbanks. In the spring of 1853 Mr. George A. Benedict became one of the proprietors and associate editor of the *Herald*. The paper was thus owned and edited until the senior partner withdrew from the concern. At the close of the war of the rebellion Mr. Harris dissolved his long connection with the press. His characteristics were industry, sound judgment, and inflexible integrity. Early in life, when it was fashionable for every one to drink whiskey, wine, and beer, Mr. Harris resolved to never taste again anything which intoxicates. This pledge he always kept sacredly. Soon he abandoned tobacco in all its forms; and later, tea and coffee were discarded. As he looks back over his happy, healthful life, nothing gives him more satisfaction than the thought that he has been able to keep this pledge of his boyhood, and to set the example of total abstinence to all the young people of his acquaintance. After withdrawing from the *Herald* he secured a tract of land a few miles west of Cleveland, on Lake Cliff, and soon had it under cultivation. Choice table grapes have been a specialty, and he has been honored with many first premiums. In the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition of 1872 he took all the principal premiums on hardy grapes. Sixty-three varieties were exhibited, and were pronounced the finest and largest collection ever shown in Ohio. Of his crop of 1874, more than thirty-four tons of grapes, for table use, were sold by a commission house in Detroit. In 1846 he was an Alderman of Cleveland, and in 1847 was elected Mayor. Those were the only official positions he ever held in Cleveland. During the session of 1856–57 he was the Reporting Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives. He was frequently a delegate to conventions. He was a member of the Presidential Conventions which nominated General Winfield Scott and John C. Fremont. Early in his term of office as Sheriff of Lorain county, he married Esther M. Race, who was a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. They began housekeeping in the log county jail. She has proved a true wife and helpmeet—an active and devoted friend of the poor, the sick, the orphan—and was engaged in the woman's sanitary work for the soldiers of the Union during the war of the rebellion. To her Mr. Harris attributes much of the success and happiness of his life. Four sons and a daughter were born to them.

HUDSON, HON. JOHN H., Grain Dealer and Senator from the Thirtieth District of Ohio, was born, July 5th, 1824, in Auburn, New York, and is the son of Emmanuel D. and Margaret (Boyd) Hudson, his father being a produce dealer and a contractor on the public works of the State. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, completing his studies in the higher academy. When twenty years of age he began the study of law; but becoming dissatisfied, withdrew after a short time, to accept the position of Conductor on the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad, where he was so occupied for about three years. Subsequently, in 1852, he became the Assistant Superintendent of the Buffalo & Erie Railroad, and finally General Superintendent of the same, continuing therein until 1856. In the autumn of the last-named year he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad —now known as the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad— which he retained until the spring of 1861. In the same year he contracted with the United States government to ship Indian goods to all the Western reservations, and was engaged in that service for two years thereafter. In 1863 he was appointed a special agent of the United States Treasury Department, and held the same for one year. He was next commissioned, in 1864, Collector of the Customs for the port of Norfolk, Virginia, which had been reopened for business, and remained in that office until July, 1865, when he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue at Richmond, in the same State. He held that position until January, 1870, when he removed to his old home at Sandusky, Ohio, and engaged in the grain trade, in which he is still largely interested. He was elected, on the Democratic ticket, in 1873, to the State Senate, and during his service in that body has been a member of many important committees, including those of Manufactures and Commerce, Railroads and Turnpikes, Finance, Benevolent Institutions, State Buildings, and is the Chairman of the

Committee on Corporations other than municipal. Although filling so large a number of positions, he has never been a seeker of office; his well-known ability of administration and supervision being recognized, he was appointed to the several public stations without solicitation on his part. He was married, October, 1852, to Elizabeth A., daughter of the Reverend Samuel G. Orton, D. D., of Chautauqua, New York, and is the parent of but one child, Henry F. Hudson. Mr. Hudson was re-elected to the State Senate of Ohio in 1875, on the Democratic ticket, for two years, although his party was in a minority. He was again appointed on the Finance Committee, and also on those of Currency, Library, Manufactures and Commerce, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, Schools for Imbecile Youth, and Temperance.

HATHAWAY, WILLIAM E., Author and Lecturer, was born, August 23d, 1844, at Milan, Erie county, Ohio, his parents being Caleb and Rachel (Wood) Hathaway. His father was a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, the son of a sea-captain, and received his education in Philadelphia, residing there for several years before removing to Ohio, where he settled on the Western Reserve; his mother was a native of the State of New York. Caleb Hathaway was of English descent, and was a man of very considerable culture and of great refinement, added to sound judgment. He was deeply interested in everything pertaining to the cause of education and the social advancement of the community. From him his son inherited his studious habits and literary tastes. William was the youngest of nine children. When he was seven years of age his father died, leaving to his family a comfortable estate. Three years thereafter Mrs. Hathaway married again, her second husband being, although a gentleman of respectability and ample means, widely different in character and habits from her first husband. William went to his step-father's home to reside, and remained there for three years. His change of home and surroundings appears to have been disadvantageous to him, and at the end of three years, being then thirteen years old, he left his step-father's home, and returned to Milan, where he lived with an elder brother. He worked with his brother on his farm, assisting in the work of clearing new and heavily timbered land, giving meanwhile as much of his time as possible to reading, of which he was always passionately fond. Heretofore his winters had been devoted to attendance upon district school, but now he was enabled to avail himself of the advantages of an excellent normal school at Milan. The course of study here, together with one year at a high school, conducted by the Society of Friends, at Adrian, Michigan, comprised his opportunities in the way of school education. It had been his purpose to pursue a collegiate course, but this was rendered impossible by the death of his brother. In the spring of 1863 he went to Chicago, and entered the grocery store of another brother there. He had little taste for this business, however, and before very long became employed in the insurance business. In 1866 he found an occupation congenial to his tastes, and in some measure suited to his literary talents, in the publication of the *Herald of Peace*. This was a semi-monthly paper, designed to be in some sense the organ of the Society of Friends, of which body he is still a member. The publication was continued for two years, but, although the paper was well received and was acknowledged by all as a valuable publication, it was pecuniarily unprofitable, and hence it was discontinued. In the meantime he continued to prosecute his studies, particularly his literary studies, with much zeal, and employed private tutors to instruct him in the languages, both ancient and modern, a practice which he has continued for several years. After three years of such unceasing labor and study, his overtaxed strength gave way, and for another period of three years he was obliged to rest from all serious exertion. He read much in the interval, however, and did a very considerable amount of writing, mostly relating to social science, prison reform, etc. He had prepared a great deal of manuscript with a view to the publication of a volume, when the great Chicago fire occurred, and all his manuscript and notes were swept away. After the fire he removed to Cincinnati, where he entered upon literature as a profession, connecting himself in the meantime with the Children's Home of that city, and conducting for the institution a small monthly publication. His literary work has been voluminous and comprehensive, embracing fiction and poetry as well as a large variety of special articles contributed to the daily press, and no small amount of service as a reporter and correspondent. As a lecturer he is perhaps better known than as a writer, and his frequent addresses, particularly on temperance and in behalf of charitable enterprises, have been able and effective. He regards himself as still merely a student, and studies as earnestly as ever to prepare himself for the work his ambition aims at. He has been twice married. In 1866 he married Hannah Roberts, of Lafayette, Indiana. She died about three years later, and in February, 1874, he married Martha T. Ashley, of Milan, Ohio.

WHEELER, LYMAN, was born in Winhall, Vermont, August 11th, 1804. He was the son of Beriah Wheeler, a native of England, who came to this country in early life and settled at Winhall. Lyman was one of eleven children, six boys and five girls. His boyhood was passed at home, working on his father's farm in summer and attending the district school during the winter months. In this district school he laid the foundation of an education upon which he continued to build during the succeeding years of his life. He taught school for one winter, while yet a boy,

and at the age of sixteen entered college at Litchfield, Connecticut. He maintained himself and defrayed the expenses of his collegiate course by teaching school during his vacations. At the age of twenty he had completed his collegiate course. With a good education, energy, determination, and the strong impulse of necessity as his capital, he set out to battle with the world. He went to Buffalo, New York, where he was variously employed until 1832, when he determined to go into business on his own account. He opened a book and stationery store in Buffalo, and in this continued until 1835, when, having been impressed with the advantages which the West offered to industrious young men, he closed up a business which is supposed to have been remunerative, and removed to Toledo, Ohio. While in Buffalo Mr. Wheeler had earned an enviable reputation as a man of systematic business habits and an upright citizen. He invested in Buffalo real estate to good advantage. When he settled in Toledo (then Port Lawrence) the town was small and of comparatively new birth. He felt, however, that advantageous location, with the development of the tributary country, gave promise of a prosperous future, and he made haste to identify himself with its interests. Soon after his arrival he bought real estate, including the lot at the corner of Monroe and St. Clair streets, where the Wheeler Opera House now stands. He also associated himself with a Mr. Law, and opened a small rectifying establishment on the corner of Perry and Swan streets. At the end of one year the firm of Wheeler & Law was dissolved, Mr. Wheeler conducting the business alone for the next two years. In 1835 he purchased a lot on Monroe street, on which he built a store and two small dwellings, where, in partnership with Mr. Charles A. Crane, he carried on in the store a grocery and rectifying trade. In 1840 he again thought it well to do business exclusively on his own account, and accordingly bought Mr. Crane's interest. In 1843 he formed a copartnership with Mr. Mathias Boos, of Toledo, which continued for about twenty-two years. The new firm opened a ship chandlery store on the dock near Jefferson street. This they sold out at the end of five years and turned their attention to rectifying. They did a large business and prospered. In a few years they built the Brick Block, on Monroe street, Toledo, which they occupied till 1865. Years of hard work were beginning to tell upon a frame on which disease had already fastened itself. Mr. Wheeler therefore thought it wise to dissolve the partnership with Mr. Boos, and associate with himself his son, under the firm-name of L. Wheeler & Son. At the end of a year the business was sold to Mr. Boos, and Mr. Wheeler sought rest and relief after an active and busy life. The disease which had slowly but surely been wearing his life away developed into cancer of the liver. Though at times suffering intensely, he bore his ills with patience and fortitude, until death came to bring a final release. He passed away September 27th, 1867. His remains rest in Forest Cemetery, Toledo. He was married at Chicago, August 25th, 1836, to Maria L. Aikin, who was one of his pupils while he taught school in Oswego, New York. Of this union were born nine children, three of whom, together with their mother, still live. Helen, the elder daughter, is the wife of Mr. Louis Wachenheimer, of Toledo. Sarah Mandeville, the younger daughter, resides with her mother in the family mansion, built by Mr. Wheeler in 1860. The son, Robert Jeffrey, born in Toledo, September 25th, 1843, has for several years been a member of the firm of Thomas & Wheeler, lumber dealers. Although actively engaged in business all his life, Mr. Wheeler found time to cultivate an innate literary taste, and those social graces which made him a courted companion. He was fond of the English poets, and gave much of his leisure time to Shakespeare. To commemorate his love for the dramatic bard of Avon, his heirs erected in 1870 the Wheeler Opera House, at a cost of $125,000. It is a handsome structure and elegantly fitted, and stands on the site of his old store. As a member for several successive years of the Toledo City Council, his fellow-citizens bear testimony to his faithful service. As a Director of the First National Bank of Toledo, from the time of its organization to the day of his death, he proved himself a careful and safe adviser. In social and in business circles Mr. Wheeler's upright character, kindly disposition, and suavity of manner, were conspicuous and attractive traits. His friend and partner for twenty-two years told the story of his life in brief when he said, "No courts would be needed if all men were like Lyman Wheeler." It is worthy of note, as bearing additional testimony to the high confidence and esteem which Mr. Wheeler enjoyed, that, from the financial crash of 1837–38 until 1840, the checks of Wheeler & Crane were more readily accepted than the notes of any bank in Toledo. Mr. Wheeler's memory is held in tender regard by the large circle of friends which he drew to him in life.

ADAE, CARL F., Banker, of Cincinnati, was born in Geislingen, Wurtemberg, March 12th, 1815. He received a fair education at Goppingen, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a merchant at Stuttgardt in a dry-goods business. After completing his apprenticeship according to the strict usages of Germany, he determined to try his fortunes in America. Accordingly in 1836, at the age of twenty-one, he started for this country, and during the same year landed in Cincinnati, where he continued to reside until his death. After arriving in Cincinnati, he employed himself at first in teaching the German language. But his inclinations lay wholly in a mercantile direction, and hence on the first opportunity he entered a store as a clerk. For a few years he engaged in various businesses; among others was bookkeeper in the store of Joshua Yorke, and in the Commercial Bank. Finally, in 1846, he started a general commission and grocery business in connection with A. Labrot,

This connection continued many years, and was marked by the greatest prosperity. In 1848 he was appointed Consul at Cincinnati for Wurtemberg, and afterwards filled the consulate successively for Bavaria, Baden, Prussia, and finally for the remaining German powers. These consulships he filled without interruption from 1848 to 1868, probably a longer time than such office has ever been held by another in the history of these affairs. In 1857 he organized the "German Savings Institution," or bank; and remained President and Manager of this until his death, March 28th, 1868. Under his management the institution became one of the most substantial, beneficial and successful banking establishments of its kind in the country. Under his successors it remains one of the most reliable and flourishing houses of the city. Mr. Adae was married to Ellen Woods, of Cincinnati. He left a large family, of whom his oldest son, Charles A. Adae, an energetic young business man, is partner in the banking house established by his father. Two other sons are also engaged in the same house. Mr. Adae was of the more scholarly and better class of business men, extremely methodical and economical, and with the great faculty of thrift characteristic of his nationality, he managed to amass a comfortable fortune. He ranked as one of the most thorough, active and successful business men of Cincinnati, and besides leaving to his family a competency, he left them a private and business reputation of which they may well be proud.

DICKINSON, HON. RODOLPHUS, was born, December 28th, 1797, at Whately, Massachusetts. Having graduated at Williams College he located in Columbus, Ohio, teaching school for a time, and afterwards reading law with Gustavus Swan. After his admission to the bar he opened a law office at Tiffin. In 1824 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney at the first term of the Court of Common Pleas held in Seneca county. In May of 1826 he took up his residence at Fremont, then Lower Sandusky, and in the following year married Margaret Beaugrand, daughter of John B. Beaugrand, one of the original settlers of Lower Sandusky. Mr. Dickinson was a member of the Board of Public Works of Ohio from 1836 to 1845. He was the leading spirit in the several schemes of internal improvement, especially in the matter of the Wabash and Erie Canal, the Western Reserve and Maumee Road. During the era of financial depression in 1837–38, his prudent counsels contributed largely to save the progress on the public work from indefinite suspension. In 1846 Mr. Dickinson was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1848. During his second term he died, at Washington, District of Columbia, March 20th, 1849, leaving a widow and seven children.

HERRICK, HON. WALTER F., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Leroy, Genesee county, New York, October 22d, 1822. His father was a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts (where the family of the previous generation resided), but removed to Wellington, Ohio, in 1827. His ancestors were active participants in the revolutionary war of 1776. The family trace their lineage back to a famous Danish prince of the ninth century. The coat of arms, surmounted by a bull's head regardant, and bearing the words "Virtus Nobilitat Omnia," is still in the family. Mr. Herrick was educated at the schools of the village, and at the academy at Ashland, Ohio. He was engaged in clerking from 1845 to 1848, when he engaged in business for himself with fair success, and rapidly won attention by his energy, integrity and general ability. In 1854 and 1855 he served as a member of the Ohio Legislature, still continuing his business until the fall of 1859, when he was again elected to the Legislature for the years 1860 and 1861. When the war of the rebellion broke out he, with other members of the Legislature, among whom were Generals Garfield and Cox, commenced drilling preparatory to entering the army to maintain the Union. August 9th, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Dennison Quartermaster of the 43d Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In January, 1862, was commissioned Major of the same regiment, and soon after was ordered into active service in the field in Missouri and other States. For nearly three years more he was with the regiment in camp, on the march, or leading its columns on the battle-field. He assisted at the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, then went with the army as it advanced upon Corinth, Mississippi, remained there fighting almost daily, until the evacuation of the place by Beauregard early in the summer of 1862. He was with his command at the battles of Iuka and Corinth, October 4th, 1862, at which time nearly one-half the officers of the regiment, including the gallant J. L. Kirby Smith, were killed. He was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy October 12th, 1862, and remained in active service in Mississippi and Alabama during the remainder of 1862–63, and was with General Fuller's division at the capturing of Decatur, Alabama, in March, 1864. He was with the Army of the Tennessee, under General McPherson, at Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain; with General Dodge when the advance was made upon Atlanta, and in the engagements there on the 18th, 22d and 28th of July. His health becoming so impaired by three and a half years of active service, he was under the necessity of leaving the army, which he did about the year 1864. He was brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General, March 13th, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious conduct during the war." From 1869 to 1873 he was acting as Confidential Agent of the Internal Revenue Department. Since then he has been in the practice of his profession. He was first connected with the Free-Soil party, then with the Repub-

lican, rendering his best service to each. As a legislator he was possessed of a varied fund of valuable and apposite knowledge, which made him trenchant and able in debate, ever sustaining temperance, free soil, Republicanism and the Union cause.

SAUNDERSON, THOMAS W., Lawyer, was born, October 17th, 1829, in Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. When he was seven years of age his father, Matthew D. Saunderson, removed with his family to Youngstown, Ohio. Here Thomas received the basis of his education. For three years after leaving school he devoted himself to civil engineering. At the end of that time he resolved to follow the advice of friends and the bent of his inclination by adopting the law as his profession. The result verified the wisdom of this step. After his admission to the bar his talent and industry won a speedy recognition. He took an active part in politics, and in 1856 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Mahoning County. In September of 1861 he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the 2d Ohio Cavalry, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He served under Generals Blount, Rosecrans, Thomas and Sherman, being in the engagements at Franklin, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the battles about Atlanta, Waynesborough, Resaca, Averysborough, Bentonville, and the last scenes in the realistic panorama of the rebellion. Passing through the intermediate grades of rank, he was honorably discharged, August 8th, 1865, as a Brigadier-General. He returned to Youngstown and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has been eminently successful. General Saunderson was a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, in 1872, and is prominently known in the politics of the State. He married Elizabeth Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, December 19th, 1854.

SALPIN, WILLIAM G., Civil Engineer, was born in county Meath, Ireland, May 30th, 1825. He belonged to the agricultural class, and was educated at private academies in Ireland and England. In 1839 he was appointed Assistant in the Ordnance Survey of Ireland and England by the British government, and continued in that employment until 1845, when he engaged in railroad engineering, which he continued until he emigrated to the United States, in 1847. He settled in Cincinnati in November of the latter year, and pursued the private practice of his profession until 1849, when he was appointed City Surveyor. After the creation of the office of City Civil Engineer he was for many years Assistant to that officer. In 1861 he raised a company of volunteers, for three years, or during the war, and joined the 15th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and during the four years following held the successive ranks of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, besides serving as Engineer and in other responsible official positions. After he was mustered out, in 1865, he went to Europe, and on his way back to the United States, July 4th, 1867, he was arrested on board the steamship "City of Paris," in the Bay of Queenstown, and taken to Dublin. He was there kept in close confinement for five months, without trial or investigation, and then arraigned for a crime known only to British law, and called "treason felony." Having been convicted, on false testimony, he was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. He spent four years in solitary confinement at London and Chatham, and was then released, when he immediately instituted proceedings against Great Britain through the United States government for the recovery of $1,000,000 damages for false imprisonment. After his return to the United States, in 1871, he was employed to superintend the building of a stone arch bridge by the city of New York, whence, after a residence of fifteen months, he returned to his old home at Cincinnati and engaged again in private professional duty, which he continued until elected City Engineer, in April, 1875.

REID, SAMUEL VENABLE, Merchant of Cincinnati, was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, July 19th, 1833. His father, Rev. William S. Reid, D. D., a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Princeton College, was called to the Presidency of Hampden Sidney College, in Prince Edward county, Virginia, at the age of twenty-two years. Having there married the daughter of Colonel Samuel Venable, then one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the State, he removed to Lynchburg in 1808, where he resided during the remainder of his life and established the First Presbyterian Church of that city, in which arose the first difficulty which finally led to the rupture of the church into the two branches of Old and New School. Samuel Venable Reid attended the grammar school of Lexington, Virginia, and passed thence to the Washington College, now known as the Washington and Lee College, but afterward matriculated at the University of Virginia, whence he graduated in 1855. He spent two years at his home in Lynchburg, and then in the fall of 1857 removed to Cincinnati, where he associated in partnership with William B. Williams, under the firm-name of Williams & Reid, and engaged in the provision business. The outbreak of the war, in 1861, found this firm engaged in pork-packing, but he immediately raised a company of volunteers in Kentucky, which he armed and equipped at his own expense, and with them returned to his native State, where he joined her army, afterward known as the

Confederate army. His company being assigned to the 1st Arkansas Regiment of Infantry, he held the rank of Captain for about two years. He was then promoted to Major and transferred to the staff of Major-General Ranson, then Chief of Cavalry in Tennessee, and afterward in command of troops around Richmond. In June, 1864, he was transferred, by order of the War Department, to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he became Chief of Provision Supplies, both foreign and domestic, and was also assigned to special duty on the staff of Major-General Whiting. When General Bragg became Chief of the Department of the Carolinas, in February, 1865, with head-quarters at Wilmington, Major Reid was assigned to his staff, and remained thereon until the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston to General W. T. Sherman, at Greensborough, North Carolina. Being released on parole, he returned to Lynchburg, and in the fall of 1865 engaged in planting cotton on a plantation in Arkansas, below Helena. The speculation proved unsuccessful, and in the fall of 1866 he returned to Cincinnati, where he resumed his business as a pork-packer. He relinquished the packing in 1868, and since that date has given his whole attention to dealing in provisions. In 1872 he was elected Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, and was re-elected in 1873. At the close of the latter term he was appointed one of the Commissioners to represent the Chamber of Commerce at the Industrial Exposition, and still fills that position. He has been one of the most energetic and active among the originators of the Haddock Nail Machine and Nail Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, and of which he is now Vice-President.

ECKERT, MICHAEL, was born at Scheidt, Rheinfals, Bavaria, November 15th, 1815. He is the youngest son of Christian and Margaret Eckert. His father was a miller, farmer and lumber-dealer, who was able to provide liberally for the education of his children; although he died when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age, the boy's education was fully arranged for, and not until he was thirteen did he leave school to begin the earnest work of life for himself. For a few years after finishing his schooling he worked on the farm and in the mill. At the age of seventeen, having decided upon a business for himself, he was apprenticed to learn the tannery trade. In two and a half years he found himself so skilful in his trade as to fit him to take a position in any tannery as a journeyman. Accordingly for a while he worked in that capacity, until the stories he heard of life and fortune in America determined him to emigrate to this land of golden dreams. After passing through the usual troubles of young able-bodied men subject to military servitude, when attempting to migrate from the "Fatherland," at last, in August, 1835, he set sail from Havre, and in the following September landed in New York city. He repaired at once to Philadelphia upon the recommendation of his brother, who had preceded him. Here he worked at his trade for a year and a half, when he was induced to try his fortune in the Queen City of the West. Accordingly, in 1837, he arrived in Cincinnati. One year and a half after arriving in that city he spent in the tannery of Abraham Fullwhiter, on Deer creek. Yet being unsettled, about this time he made a trip to Missouri, with the design of locating a tannery for himself. Not finding things to suit him out West, he returned to Cincinnati in 1839 and resumed work with the old firm. Here he continued until 1841. In this year he formed a partnership with Girard Dickman, opened a small leather store on Main street and established a tannery on Central avenue, where his establishment, the Western Tannery, now is. Mr. Eckert himself took charge of the tannery and Mr. Dickman of the store. This partnership lasted seventeen years. In 1858, by mutual consent, a division of the property was made, the tannery, of course, falling to Mr. Eckert. These had been seventeen years of uninterrupted prosperity, but the more adventurous and progressive tendencies of Mr. Eckert made this separation a necessity. Only two years after the dissolution of the partnership he found it necessary to open a store for his trade on Main street above Fourth; this was soon after removed to his present place, on Main between Fifth and Sixth streets. He is now numbered among the wealthy men of Cincinnati, with a large and profitable business in its most prosperous period. No man in the community stands higher than Mr. Eckert. His whole business career has been an honorable and an enviable one, and he ranks deservedly high among the successful men of the country. In 1843 he was married to Elizabeth Reice, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Eckert is a native of this country, and was born in 1824. Her father, John Reice, came to America in 1817, and the same year located in Cincinnati. He was one of the first pork dealers of Cincinnati. Mrs. Eckert is a woman of uncommon strength of mind and character, and has been most emphatically a "help-meet" to her husband.

JOHNSON, JOHN T., Merchant, was born in 1815, in Lynchburg, Virginia. The death of his parents, which occurred when he was between seven and eight years of age, left him, like his brothers and sisters, to be cared for by relatives. The subject of this sketch had the good fortune to be well raised and afforded the usual educational facilities of the time. Of an active and energetic disposition, young Johnson soon became restive under dependence, and resolved to strike out for himself. He engaged in the manufacture of plug tobacco, an important industry in his native

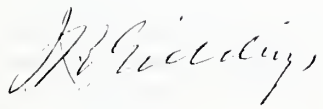
State. He plodded on for several years, but discovered that his industry and perseverance, unaided by capital, could not compete successfully with the established firms. Mr. Johnson was compelled to retire from business in a straitened financial condition. His venture, however, had not been without good results. It gave him an opportunity to show himself a young man of industrious habits and high moral character. After he had wound up his affairs in Virginia, Mr. Johnson determined to go West and settle. As the result of careful prospecting he fixed upon Cincinnati, where he located permanently in 1847. Without loss of time he began the manufacture of plug tobacco. He subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Joseph E. Roberts, under the now well-remembered firm-name of Roberts & Johnson, whose plug tobaccos attained a wide celebrity. The firm prospered, and Mr. Johnson was enabled to pay off the indebtedness he had contracted in Virginia, dollar for dollar and with interest. Mr. Johnson aided materially in bringing about the establishment in Cincinnati of a warehouse for the sale of leaf tobacco at auction, and immediately his firm added a leaf department to the manufacturing business, Mr. Johnson being the principal buyer and seller for his firm. His face and voice were well known in the salesroom, where he was sure to be when there was business to be done. He did many a poor seller a good turn by bidding his tobacco up to fair figures. No tobacco was too good nor any too ordinary for Mr. Johnson to buy. His firm had custom for all sorts, and he bought freely, thus helping to make Cincinnati an important tobacco market. The leaf business of the firm reached such proportions under Mr. Johnson's skilful direction that it was thought expedient to confine the operations of the house to that specialty. During the war, and for a year or two after its close, Messrs. Roberts & Johnson did an immense trade, realizing large profits, a satisfactory state of affairs which continued until the firm was dissolved. The division of the assets gave to each partner a handsome competency. Mr. Johnson continued the business in his own name, until within a year or two since, with all his old time energy. His health began to give way under the strain; he was not disposed to go "on the road" to solicit custom, as his younger competitors were doing, and he resolved to withdraw from active business as soon as he could bring it to a satisfactory close. He has since been gradually disposing of his large stock with a view to an early retirement. Mr. Johnson resides in the Sixteenth ward of Cincinnati, in a handsome residence, surrounded by the comforts which he has earned by years of unremitting toil. For one term he represented his ward in Council, but the course of municipal legislation was not to his liking, and he declined to take any further part in politics. He is an earnest and exemplary member of the Methodist Church and a faithful laborer in the Sunday-school cause, to both of which he has contributed liberally of his time and means. He is strictly temperate in all things, and a man who has the respect of the community. As husband and father he is the well-beloved head of a happy family circle.

MCKINNEY, SAMUEL S., Lawyer, was born, August 31st, 1818, on a farm two miles north of Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, of American parentage. His father was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and removed to Ohio towards the close of the last century, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers of the State, and settled on the farm where his children were afterwards born. Samuel lived on the farm until he was twenty-two years old. He received a good common school education, and then commenced the study of law with Gordon N. Mott, of Piqua, afterwards Territorial Judge of Nevada. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and commenced the practice of his profession in Piqua, where he has ever since resided. In 1850 he took his brother, Hon. J. F. McKinney (whose biographical sketch appears in this volume), into partnership with him, which firm still continues, their practice being large and very lucrative. He has always been a Democrat, but has uniformly declined office. He was Mayor of Piqua in the early part of his career, excepting which he has held no offices. He married, 1848, Elizabeth Manning, of Piqua, who died in the following year. He was again married, in 1854, to Caroline, daughter of Rev. Joshua Boucher, well known throughout the State for his services in the pulpit. She died in the year succeeding her marriage. He has never married again.

JONES, AQUILA, Physician, was born, April 12th, 1807, at Bean Station, Granger county, Tennessee. He is the eighth of ten children, the issue of William Jones and Deborah McVey. His father was a native of North Carolina, and by trade a housebuilder. William Jones moved to Ohio, March 4th, 1810, locating near Wilmington, Clinton county, where he resided until his death, August 7th, 1841. The mother of our subject was a Virginian. She died in 1849. Aquila received careful training at home, and attended the best schools until he was sixteen years of age, in the meantime teaching one year at Wilmington, Clinton county. In 1825 he was appointed by the Commissioners of Clinton county to fill the office of County Auditor, which he held for two years. While teaching school he had read "Blackstone," with a view to adopt the law as his profession. He afterwards abandoned this design, and in the fall of 1824 began reading medicine under Dr. Loami Rigdon, of Wilmington. For the next four years he was a close student under good instruction. In 1829 he entered the Ohio Medical College, and attended lectures faithfully.

In 1830 he began practice at Washington Court House, Fayette county, Ohio, remaining there about one year. In 1831 he moved to Bainbridge, Ross county, where he pursued his profession until the winter of 1834–35, when he took up his residence at Wilmington, Clinton county. Dr. Jones has since lived in Wilmington, where he has built up a large practice. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals, his articles attracting considerable attention from the profession. For many years he has been an active member of the Ohio Medical Association. In politics Dr. Jones is a Democrat. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay. His temperate, upright life and courteous address, have merited the regard of the community in which he lives. November 2d, 1830, he married Caroline A. Dawson, of Frederick county, Virginia, by whom he is the father of six children.

GIDDINGS, JOSHUA REED, Lawyer and Statesman, was born, October 6th, 1795, at Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. In infancy his parents removed to Canandaigua, New York, where they remained until he was ten years old, when they emigrated to Ashtabula county, Ohio, among the first settlers in that part of the Western Reserve. His only opportunities for study were such as he could command in the family circle, and in the intervals of hard labor upon his father's farm. In 1812, when less than seventeen years old, he enlisted as a soldier for active service, being accepted as a substitute for an older brother. He was one of the expedition sent to the peninsula north of Sandusky bay, where, in two battles on one day with a superior force of Indians, it lost nearly one-fifth of its number in killed and wounded. At the close of his short term of service as a soldier, he commenced teaching school. In 1817 he began the study of law with Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. In 1826 he was chosen a Representative to the State Legislature, and after serving one term, declined a re-election, and devoted himself to his profession until 1838, when he was elected to Congress as the successor of his instructor, Hon. E. Whittlesey. Having been for some years an active abolitionist, and entering the House at a time of great excitement on the subject of slavery, he not only took his stand by the side of John Quincy Adams as a supporter of the right of petition, but became at once a prominent champion of the abolition of slavery, and also of the slave trade in the District of Columbia as well as in the Territories under the jurisdiction of the national government; and he became distinguished chiefly by the zeal and pertinacity of his opposition to slavery. His first attempt to speak against the slave trade in the District of Columbia was made February 11th, 1839, when he was silenced by the enforcement of a rule enacted for the purpose of preventing the discussion of that and kindred topics. On February 9th, 1841, he delivered his first anti-slavery speech upon the Indian war in Florida, which, he contended, was begun and carried on in the interest of slavery. In the autumn of 1841 the "Creole," an American vessel, sailed from Virginia for New Orleans, with a cargo of one hundred and thirty six slaves. The slaves rose upon the master and crew, and after a brief struggle, in which they killed one man, took possession of the vessel, and entered the British port of Nassau, where their right to freedom was recognized and protected. This event created an intense excitement in the United States, and the Secretary of State, Hon. Daniel Webster, in a letter addressed to Edward Everett, United States Minister at London, avowed the intention of the government, in the interest of the owners, to demand indemnification for the slaves. On March 21st, 1842, Mr. Giddings brought the subject before Congress in a series of resolutions, in which it was declared that, as slavery was an abridgment of natural right, it could have no force beyond the territorial jurisdiction that created it; that when a ship left the waters of any State, the persons on board ceased to be subject to the slave laws of such State, and thenceforth came under the jurisdiction of the United States, which had no constitutional authority to hold slaves; that the persons on board the "Creole," in resuming their natural rights of personal liberty, violated no law of the United States, incurred no legal penalty, and were justly liable to no punishment; and that any attempt to re-enslave them was unauthorized by the constitution, and incompatible with the national honor. These resolutions created so intense an excitement that, yielding to the importunities of some of his party friends, who thought the time unfavorable for their consideration, he withdrew them, declaring his intention to present them on a future occasion. Whereupon John Minor Botts, of Virginia, introduced a resolution declaring that the conduct of Joshua R. Giddings in offering the resolutions to be "altogether unwarranted and unwarrantable, and deserving the severe condemnation of the people of this country, and of this body in particular." The previous question being moved, he was thus denied the right of self-defence, and the resolution was adopted by 125 yeas to 69 nays. He instantly resigned his seat, and called upon his constituents to pronounce their judgment in the case, which they did by re-electing him by a large majority. He resumed his seat May 5th, after an absence of six weeks, and held the post by successive re-elections until March 3d, 1861, making his whole period of service twenty-two years. He was one of the nineteen members of Congress, who, in 1843, united with John Quincy Adams in an address to the people of the United States, warning them against the annexation of Texas, and declaring that its consummation "by any act or proceeding of the Federal government, or any of its departments, would be identical with dissolution." In 1844 he united with the same gentleman in submitting a report (upon a memorial from the Legislature of Massachusetts) in which it was distinctly declared that the liberties



of the people had their primary foundation in the truths of Christianity. In 1849 he made an elaborate speech, in which he maintained that man could not be property, and that to treat him as such is a crime. In the same year, the Senate having amended an appropriation bill, by inserting a provision extending the laws of the coasting trade to California, with the intention, as was believed, to legalize the trade in slaves between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, he called attention to the matter on the last night of the session, and succeeded in getting the provision removed. In the Oregon controversy, he maintained the right of the United States to the whole Territory, declaring that that right would be sacrificed by the administration for fear that a war with Great Britain would lead to the abolition of slavery. In the celebrated case of the "Armistad," he maintained the right of the negroes to take their freedom, and zealously opposed the effort to induce Congress to indemnify the Spanish claimants. In 1847 he refused to vote for Robert C. Winthrop, the Whig candidate for Speaker, deeming him unsound on the slavery question. He acted generally with the Whig party till 1848, giving his hearty support to General Harrison and Henry Clay, but refused, on anti-slavery grounds, to support General Taylor. In the election of 1848 he acted with the Free-Soil party. In 1849 he united with eight other members of the House in refusing to vote for any candidate who would not pledge himself to such a construction of the standing committee, as would secure a respectful consideration of petitions relating to slavery, in consequence of which, the Whig candidate for Speaker, Robert C. Winthrop, after a struggle of three weeks, failed of his election, Howell Cobb, the Democratic candidate, being chosen by a plurality of votes. In 1850 he took a prominent part in opposing the enactment of the "compromise measures," so termed, especially the fugitive slave law. He was also conspicuous in the debates upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in those upon the subsequent troubles in Kansas. In July, 1850, he was distinctly charged with the abstraction of important papers from the general post-office. A committee composed chiefly of his political opponents, after a rigid examination, exonerated him entirely, it being conclusively shown that the charge was the result of a conspiracy against him. On May 8th, 1856, while addressing the House, he suddenly fell to the floor in a state of unconsciousness, from which, however, he soon revived, though in a condition of great weakness. On January 17th, 1858, the same accident occurred, and for some moments he was supposed to be dead. He slowly returned to consciousness, but was compelled for a time to be absent from his post; his disease was an affection of the nervous system acting upon the heart. Having declined a renomination by his constituents, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Consul-General for Canada, the duties of which office he discharged at Montreal until his death. In 1843 he wrote a series of political essays, signed "Pacificus," which attracted considerable attention. A volume of his speeches in Congress was published in Boston in 1853; and an interesting narrative of the oppression exercised by the slaveholders of Florida over the negroes, Indians, and mixed races of the peninsula, under the title of "The Exiles of Florida," was published in 1858, at Columbus, Ohio. "A History of the Rebellion, its Authors and Causes," which is mainly a history of the anti-slavery struggle of the last twenty-five years—antecedent to the civil war—in Congress, was published just after his death, which occurred at Montreal, Canada East, May 27th, 1864.

DELACOURT, LOUIS B., Editor and Proprietor of the *National Zeitung*, and son of Charles A. W. and Seraphine (Haacke) Delacourt, was born at Colmar, France, January 25th, 1830. He is, as the names of his parents would plainly indicate, of mixed German and French descent. The family of Delacourt, or, to follow the original orthography, *de la Cour*, is one of ancient French pedigree, and being royalists in politics, its members fled across the Rhine on the breaking out of the French revolution, and found safety in one of the German states till the carnage of that terrible epoch was concluded by the triumphs of Napoleon the First. The parents of Mr. Delacourt removed to Magdeburg, Saxony, the year following his birth, and he received his education at the renowned polytechnic school of that city, graduating from the Department of Engineering in 1846. At the age of eighteen Mr. Delacourt came to New York and devoted one year to acquiring a perfect knowledge of the English language, after which he engaged in the tobacco trade, dealing principally in imported cigars. In 1850 he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he remained five years in the same line of trade as in New York, and during the last year of his residence occupied the editorial chair of the *Charleston Zeitung*, the first German paper established in the State. Leaving Charleston in 1855, he engaged in the dry-goods trade at New Orleans till the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, when he went to Havana and remained a year, coming, in the fall of 1862, to Hamilton, where he soon afterwards established the *National Zeitung*. A man of nervous temperament and quick perceptions, with varied experience and an education that gave him perfect command of three languages, Mr. Delacourt was not long in making his paper a power in the community. Being also a good public speaker, he came frequently before the people in the political campaigns, and soon had acquired an acquaintance and an influence second to no country editor in the State. His paper reaching a large class of native Germans in Butler county and the valley of the Miami who cannot read English, has the advantage of appealing to them in their native tongue, and as the organ of the Democratic party, has an influence that is very pronounced. Mr. Delacourt has been a member of the

School Board for the city of Hamilton, for nearly ten consecutive years, and has been instrumental in elevating the tone of the public instruction and ingrafting some of the most useful features of the German system. These reforms may not make their proper impression at once, but they cannot fail of securing an ultimate recognition and the gratitude of an intelligent public. In 1852 Mr. Delacourt was married to Emily Heimpz, then of Charleston, South Carolina, but a native of Zweibrucken, Bavaria, in which State her brother, Philip Heimpz, a criminal lawyer of great renown, was a member of the Landtag. Mr. Delacourt has had five children, only three of whom survive, two sons and a daughter.

OKEY, HON. JOHN WATERMAN, Lawyer and Jurist, was born, January 3d, 1827, at Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, and is a son of Cornelius Okey, for a long time representative from that county in the General Assembly of the State; and his grandfather, Hon. Leven Okey, was one of the Associate Judges of the same county for many years. He was educated at the Monroe Academy, and also received private instruction. Having selected the law for his future calling, after a due course of reading, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Cambridge, on 22d October, 1849, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. He was appointed Probate Judge of Monroe county in October, 1853, and was elected to the same office in October, 1854. Two years thereafter he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and having held that position for the term of five years, was re-elected in October, 1861. In March, 1865, he removed to Cincinnati, where he now resides. He assisted in the preparation of Gholson and Okey's Digest of Reports, published in 1867, and in Okey and Miller's Municipal Law, issued in 1869. He was appointed, March 27th, 1875, in connection with Hon. M. A. Dougherty and Judge Day, Commissioner to revise and codify the general laws of the State, on which work they are at present engaged (December, 1875). His political creed is that taught by the Democratic party. He was married, March, 1849, to Miss Bloor, of Belmont county, Ohio.

LONG, JOHN M., Inventor and Manufacturer, was born in Prussia, October 14th, 1824. His parents were William and Mary (Morham) Long, and his father was by occupation a miller. They came to America when their son was ten years old, and settled in Cincinnati, where he received a limited education in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to the trade of machinist. While learning his trade young Long took occasion to improve his education by attending the evening schools and by private study. He followed his trade in the capacity of journeyman till the age of twenty-four, when he was induced to venture into mercantile pursuits. The enterprise proved delusive, and after two years he resumed his trade, and for a year or two did journeywork in Cincinnati. In 1855 he came to Hamilton as Superintendent of the shops of Owens, Lane & Dyer, but in the following year resigned the position, intending to return to Cincinnati. He was, however, prevailed upon to stay in Hamilton and go into partnership with Messrs. Block & Allstatter, in the manufacture of iron and agricultural implements. Without any other capital than the munificent endowment of their skill, the adventurous trio formed a partnership under the style of Long, Black & Allstatter, and embarked in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Early in the history of their enterprise, Mr. Long made valuable improvements on the mower and reaper, which was one of the principal articles of their manufacture, and the value of these inventions by Mr. Long, as well as nearly two dozen subsequent ones on different implements, was secured by patents. Among the more important inventions of Mr. Long are the sulky rake, the self-rake, the improvements on the mower and reaper, a punching machine, and an elastic-stroke power hammer—the last two, though not in the agricultural line, are machines used in their own works, and are of great importance. In the course of a business life like that of Mr. Long, filled with projects and crowded by competition, there has been little time and less desire to indulge the airy ambition for a public career. His thoughts and inclinations have, fortunately for the community, taken a different direction, and the city reaps a substantial benefit from the great manufacturing enterprise which he has been instrumental in founding. He has, however, served in the City Council several terms, and organized and has taken a leading part in bringing the steam fire department of the town to its present excellent condition. In building associations he has taken an unusual interest, regarding them as a great boon to the mechanic who desires to secure a home of his own. He is President of not less than three of these societies, and their influence has been marked in the exceptionally favorable condition of rents in Hamilton. Mr. Long was married, July 2d, 1848, to Mary Mither, of Cincinnati, and with her he has had eleven children, ten of whom survive.

NESBITT, BENONI, Lawyer, was born, October 18th, 1812, in Washington county, Maryland, of American parentage. While yet an infant, his parents removed to Ohio in 1814, and settled in Greene county, where they engaged in farming. His education was such as the common school afforded; and after leaving school he engaged in farming until he was twenty-two years of age, when he became

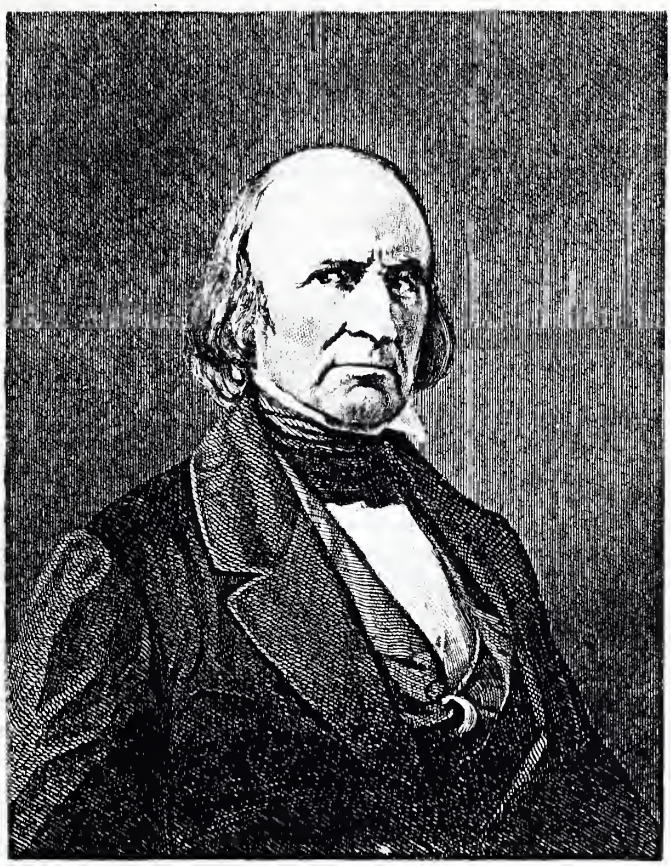
occupied in mercantile pursuits for some seven years. Having determined to adopt the profession of the law, he entered the office of Judge R. F. Howard, under whose supervision he went through the usual course of study, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He now ranks as second or third oldest of the active practitioners of the Xenia bar. On being admitted to practise he immediately located in Xenia, where he has ever since resided. His practice is a large and lucrative one, and his standing as a professional man is among the first in southern Ohio. In 1859 and 1860 he was a member of the Board for equalizing the valuation of landed property for the State. In 1864 he entered the army, and was appointed Provost Marshal for the Seventh District of Ohio, and served until 1866. On his return home he resumed the practice of the law, in which he continues. He was married, January, 1839, to Rachel Crosby, of Xenia, Ohio.

NEWBERRY, J. S., M. D., LL. D., Geologist, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, and comes of old Puritan stock, his family having resided at Windsor since 1635, when the town was founded by a colony from Dorchester, Massachusetts, and had during the two centuries of residence there furnished several representatives to the local and State governments, and to the defence of the settlement, colony, State, and Union. In 1824 his father, Henry Newberry, removed with his family from Connecticut to northern Ohio, where he had large landed estates, inherited from Hon. Roger Newberry, a member of the Connecticut Land Company, and settled in Summit county, where he founded the town of Cuyahoga Falls, and died in 1854. Dr. Newberry was quite young when he was brought into Ohio, and consequently received his education entirely in that State. He graduated at Western Reserve College, in Hudson, in 1846, and choosing medicine as a profession, graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1848. The next two years were spent in scientific studies at home and in Europe. At the close of 1850 he returned from travel, and the next spring began the practice of medicine in Cleveland, where he continued with success until 1855; but was much dissatisfied, as he had no time to pursue his scientific studies. In May he accepted an appointment from the War Department as Acting Assistant Surgeon and Geologist to the United States Exploring Expedition, under command of Lieutenant R. S. Williamson, whose object was the examination of the country between San Francisco and the Columbia river. The results of this trip are published in the sixth volume of "Pacific Railroad Reports." Dr. Newberry's own report on the "Geology, Botany, and Zoology of North California and Oregon," was published in a separate quarto volume of three hundred pages, with forty-eight plates. In 1857–58 he accompanied Lieutenant J. C. Ives, in the exploration and navigation of the Colorado river; the object being to open a navigable route of communication with the United States troops in Utah. An iron steamer, built in sections, was taken from Philadelphia to the head of the Gulf of California, and there put together and launched. In this steamer they navigated the river 500 miles above its mouth, when they were stopped at the lower end of the Great Canon, an immense chasm through which the river pursues its way for hundreds of miles between nearly vertical banks ranging from 3000 to 6000 feet in height. One year was spent in exploring the country bordering on the Colorado; the information obtained regarding it being entirely new and of absorbing interest. Dr. Newberry's report occupies about one-half of the entire space, and was declared by the commanding officer, in his introductory report, to contain "the most interesting material gathered by the expedition." In 1859 he was assigned to another exploring expedition, and took command of a party ordered to report to Captain J. N. Macomb, Topographical Engineer United States army, to explore the San Juan and upper Colorado rivers. The work of this expedition took him over a large part of southern Colorado, Utah, northern Arizona, and New Mexico, which were found to be rich in natural beauties and mineral wealth. This expedition found the point of junction of the Grand and Green rivers, the parent streams of the Colorado, and explored the valley of the San Juan, the Colorado's largest tributary, which is as large as the Connecticut, and once flowed by the populous towns of a semi-civilized people, the ruins of whose homes now border the banks for hundreds of miles. Before this most interesting report was published the war of the rebellion broke out, and the manuscript still remains in the War Department. In September, 1861, he accepted the position of Secretary of the Western Department of the Sanitary Commission, and continued to have the management of it until its work was closed and the soldiers had returned to their homes. His head-quarters were first in Cleveland, and then in Louisville, Kentucky. At one time there were more than 5000 societies tributary to it in the loyal States of the Northwest; and hospital stores to the value of more than $5,000,000 were distributed by it in the valley of the Mississippi, and over 850,000 names were on the records of its "Hospital Directory," at Louisville, and 1,000,000 soldiers, for whom no adequate provision was made, were fed and sheltered in its homes. The Sanitary Commission at the West was an elaborate and extensive organization for the perfect connection and mutual assistance of benevolent patriotism at home and fighting patriotism in the field. The great success to which it attained was largely due to Dr. Newberry's talent as an organizer and his executive ability. In 1866 he assumed the duties of Professor of Geology in the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York city, a position tendered to him before the Sanitary Commission had closed its work. In 1869 he accepted an invitation of the State of Ohio to take

charge, as State Geologist, of the Geological Survey of the State, which had been determined upon. This work continued five years, and was completed in 1875. The several volumes, with the maps, render this one of the most valuable of any work of its kind extant. Dr. Newberry is enrolled among the members of most of the learned societies of this country and many in Europe. He was one of the original corporators of the National Academy of Science, and President of the New York Lyceum of Natural History.

WOODBRIDGE, TIMOTHY, M. D., Physician, was born, February 19th, 1810, at Youngstown, Ohio. He is a great-grandson of President Jonathan Edwards. His grandfather, Joseph Woodbridge, and also his father, were natives of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where they were educated and resided many years. They removed to Ohio in 1808. Dr. Woodbridge received his primary education in the public schools of Youngstown, and subsequently attended the academy at Burton, Ohio. He afterwards commenced the study of medicine at Youngstown, which he completed at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1835. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since, with the exception of two years passed in Brazil with Governor Tod, who was Minister Resident in that empire from 1847 to 1851. During the late civil war he served in the army as Post Surgeon at the depot for prisoners of war, at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie. He has also been a member of the Town Council, and filled the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years. He was married, in 1844, to Isabella McCurdy.

MCLEAN, JOHN, LL. D., Lawyer, Statesman, and Jurist, was born, March 11th, 1785, in Morris county, New Jersey. When he was four years old his father removed to the West. He remained one year at Morgantown, Virginia, and thence proceeded to that part of the State since known as Kentucky, where he sojourned about seven years. In 1797 he removed to the then Northwest Territory—now Ohio—and settled on a farm. John was sent to school when quite young, and made unusual proficiency for one whose general opportunities were so limited. He labored on the farm until he was sixteen years old, and then placed himself successively under the instruction of Rev. Matthew G. Wallace and Mr. Stubbs, by whose assistance he made great progress in the study of the languages. During this period his expenses, both for board and tuition, were defrayed by himself, as his father's means were very limited, and he generously refused any assistance from him. When he was eighteen years of age, young McLean went to write in the clerk's office of Hamilton county. This employment, while it would enable him to support himself, would also initiate him into the practical part of the law, the profession he had chosen for his future career. The arrangement was that he should write in the office for three years, but reserving a portion of each day for study; the latter to be under the direction of that eminent counsellor-at-law, Arthur St. Clair, son of the illustrious general of the same name. During his continuance in the office he was indefatigable in the prosecution of his double duties. He also became a member of a debating society—the first ever formed in Cincinnati—in which he took an active part. He was admitted to the practice of the law in the autumn of 1807, and settled at Lebanon, Warren county. He immediately attracted notice, and soon rose into a lucrative practice at the bar. In October, 1812, he was elected to Congress in the district in which he resided, by a very large majority over both his competitors. From his first entrance into public life he was identified with the then Democratic party. He was an ardent supporter of the war and of the administration of President Madison; but his votes were not given in favor of every measure because it was proposed by his party, but solely in reference to principle; and the idea of supporting a dominant party, merely because it was dominant, did not influence his judgment, or withdraw him from the high path of duty which he had marked out for himself. He often voted against his political friends; and so highly were both his integrity and judgment estimated, that no one of the Democratic party separated himself from him on that account, nor did this independent course in the smallest degree diminish the weight which he had acquired among his own constituents. The first session which he attended was the extra session after the declaration of war, when the tax bills were passed to sustain the war. The law which was passed to indemnify individuals for property lost in the public service was originated by him, and very naturally contributed to add to the reputation with which he had set out in public life. At the ensuing session he introduced a resolution instructing the proper committee to inquire into the expediency of granting pensions to the widows of the officers and soldiers who had fallen in the military service, which was afterwards sanctioned by law. At this session he also delivered a very able and effective speech in defence of the administration in the prosecution of the war. This was published in the leading journals of that day, and gave an earnest of the future eminence which he was destined to attain. He was a member of the Committees of Foreign Relations, and on the Public Lands. In the fall of 1815 he was re-elected to Congress with the same unanimity as before. During the same year he was solicited to become a candidate for the Senate, but declined, as the House seemed at that time to present the widest arena for the display of talents and for the acquisition of public fame.



John McLean

He was elected in 1816, unanimously, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and discharged the duties of that station with fidelity. His mind seemed to combine all the leading qualities which are requisite in a Judge, and his advancement to the office was felt to be a public advantage to the whole State. In the summer of 1822 he was appointed, by President Monroe, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he removed to Washington. He filled that station for only about one year, when he was named Postmaster-General, July 1st, 1823. Many of his friends urged him not to accept this post, as former incumbents had found its duties exceedingly arduous, while at the same time they were not exempt from a large share of that abuse and calumny so often wantonly and indiscriminately heaped upon public servants. It was said none could acquire reputation in that office; but he went into the office with the determination of devoting his whole time, day and night, to the discharge of his duties. He found the finances of the department in a low condition, and it did not possess the public confidence; but order was restored at once and public confidence revived. In a short time the finances of the department were in a most flourishing condition; despatch and regularity were given to the mails, and the commercial intercourse of the whole country was prosecuted with the utmost celerity and ease. Inefficient contractors were dismissed, and the same course was adopted with regard to the postmasters and other agents of the department. He controlled its entire action. The whole correspondence was superintended and directed by him, and he gave his undivided and personal attention to every contract which was made or altered. All appointments, all charges against postmasters, were acted on by him. In fact, there was nought done, involving the efficiency or character of the department, which was not done under his immediate sanction. During the whole period that he presided over the affairs of this department, which embraced nearly two years of President Monroe's administration, and the four years' term of President John Quincy Adams, the country was divided into two great parties, animated by the most determined spirit of rivalry, and each bent upon advancing itself to the lead of public affairs. A question of great import was then started, whether it was proper to make political opinions the test of qualification for office. It had never become the settled and systematic course of conduct of any public officer. That which Judge McLean pursued was marked by the greatest wisdom and moderation. Believing that every public officer held his office in trust for the people, he determined to be influenced by no other principles in the discharge of his public duties than a faithful performance of the trust committed to him. No person was removed from office on account of his political opinions. In making appointments, where the claims and qualifications of individuals were equal, and at the same time one was known to be friendly to the administration, he felt himself bound to appoint the one who was friendly; but when persons were recommended to office, it was not the practice to name as a recommendation that they were friendly to the administration. In all such cases the man who was believed to be the best qualified was selected by the department. In 1829 General Jackson, at the commencement of his first term, recognizing the superior administrative ability of the Postmaster-General, tendered him first the War and then the Navy Department, but he declined them both. He was determined to leave Washington, as the spirit of party had become unusually bitter and acrimonious, and threatened to overleap all the fences with which it had been hitherto confined. He believed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for him to pursue the even and measured course which he had hitherto followed with so much credit to himself and advantage to the nation. Retirement from political life seemed, under such circumstances, most desirable. The President, however, wishing to avail himself of abilities which had been exerted so long in behalf of the public welfare, tendered him the position of Judge of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial station in the country; and on his signifying that he would accept, he was immediately nominated, and the nomination ratified by the Senate. This position he held until his death. His name was brought forward several times as a candidate for the Presidency, first in 1832 and again in 1836; and even as late as 1856 and in 1860, there were those who believed that his conservative views would tend to harmonize the conflicting interests and the antagonism which existed between the North and the South, which culminated at last in the civil war of 1861–65. During his occupancy of the bench he was industriously and laboriously engaged in the manifold duties of his high position. Rarely absent from the sessions of the court—less so, indeed, than any of his associates during the first quarter century of his high office—he took a prominent part in all the leading questions, constitutional or otherwise, which were decided between 1830 and 1853. In some of them he delivered the opinion of the court, in others he gave his individual opinion, while in others again he dissented and assigned his reasons for doing so. As an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by those most competent to judge of his intellectual and moral excellencies, it may be stated that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Harvard University, the Wesleyan University, and by two other colleges in the United States. He was for many years a communicant member of the Methodist Church, and his public and private life was in perfect harmony with his profession. He was also for several years the President of the American Sunday-School Union. He was married, 1807, to Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Edwards, formerly of South Carolina. She died in December, 1840. After a widowerhood of three years he was united in marriage to Sarah Bella Garrard, a daughter of Israel Ludlow, one of the founders of Cincinnati. He died in the latter city, April 4th, 1861.

SMITH, CHARLES J. W., Real Estate Operator, was born, September 19th, 1813, at Bedford, Pennsylvania. His elementary education was obtained at Boone's Academy, whence he passed to a more advanced grade of schools, and attained a proficiency in the classics and higher branches of English with Alexander Kinmick, of Bedford, and later of the Cincinnati College. His tastes inclined him to a military life, and he urged his guardian, the late Judge Todd—then one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—to secure for him an appointment at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Death called away his protector without the accomplishment of this desire, and he was left at sixteen years of age to make his own way through life. His adventurous disposition led him to seek a home in the undeveloped Western country, and he landed at Cincinnati, May 1st, 1830. Being offered a position in the dry-goods and grocery store of A. C. Brown, he accepted the same, and was for three years a clerk in that establishment. His employer having succumbed to financial pressure, he remained with M. P. Cassidy, the assignee, and closed up the business in a manner acceptable and praiseworthy. He next engaged with R. & J. Atkinson, of Louisville, Kentucky, in the capacity of bookkeeper, with whom he remained until 1834, when he returned to Cincinnati and engaged in the grocery business on his own account, on Fifth street between Walnut and Vine streets, being the first occupant of the block of buildings erected by Elmore Williams. Here he struggled manfully and energetically; but finally, in 1839, was overcome by adverse circumstances, although, in yielding, he sacrificed no particle of the confidence and esteem of the business community. From early manhood he had been an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, but never engaged in active political life until 1841, when he was nominated for Constable in the Second Ward, and though the district was largely Whig, he was elected. In 1842 he was re-elected in conjunction with James L. Ruffin, the Whig candidate; but during the following year the number being reduced to one, and the struggle having become a party contest, and as many influential Whigs were impressed into the electioneering service to secure Smith's defeat, he then accepted an appointment as Deputy from Sheriff John H. Gerard, and so continued until 1846, when he was brought before the Democratic Convention with Joseph Cooper, Thomas Weaver, and others. After leading all others in five consecutive ballots, he withdrew in favor of Weaver, who was nominated and subsequently elected, and by whom Smith was retained as his Chief Deputy. In 1848, by a fusion of parties against Weaver, Cooper was elected, when Smith then left the office and formed a co-partnership with William Winters, and embarked in real estate operations, which association continues until the present time. In 1850 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for the Sheriffalty, and despite the desperate efforts of Joseph Cooper, the fusion candidate, was elected by nearly 5000 majority. About this period occurred one of the most characteristic incidents of his career; for although not legally responsible to the creditors with whom he had settled by passing through bankruptcy, in 1842, he, with that delicate sense of honor so rarely found, took upon himself the payment, dollar for dollar, of all deficiencies, and this from the earnings of years of frugality and unremitting labor. In 1854 he was defeated for Mayor by N. W. Thomas, the fusion candidate. From that time he eschewed public office until appointed by Mayor Johnston Fire Commissioner, in 1874. He has been a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1835, being Grand Secretary in 1838, and made out the seventh charter of the Grand Lodge. He has ever taken an active interest in the furtherance of all the benevolent work of the order. He was one of the prime movers and most energetic workers in the obtaining of the charitable fund for the widows and orphans of deceased members. To him, also, the city probably owes a greater debt than to any other man in the matter of street railways, which he advocated with his accustomed ability and vigor. He was President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, which he managed successfully and efficiently; but became convinced that it would prove more advantageous to all parties to transfer all policies to an older company: its affairs were settled in a highly satisfactory manner. He is still in active business, and lacking nothing of the energy of former years, although time has left his seal upon him. He presents to-day a fair specimen of a man who has carved his own destiny, and who, from obscure youth, has triumphed over adversity, emerging from the dark shadows of financial distress, and stands forth to challenge the admiration of every appreciator of integrity, geniality, and true benevolence. He is emphatically a fine representative of the self-made men of the day.

CHAMBERS, HON. ROBERT E., Lawyer and Jurist, was born, June 24th, 1827, in Richland township, Belmont county, Ohio, of Irish parentage, his father having arrived in America in 1798, and his mother two years later. His father followed agricultural pursuits through life. Robert attended the district school during the winter months, laboring on the farm the balance of the year, and until he attained his majority. He then worked at the carpenter trade for about a year, after which he taught school, and at the same time was a pupil in an academy which prepared him for college. He graduated from Franklin College, Harrison county, Ohio, in 1853, and subsequently resumed his avocation as a teacher, being employed as such in the district schools for three years, and taught the high schools of St. Clairsville, Ohio, for two years; likewise

having supervision of the public schools of that place. He commenced the study of law in 1858, with Judge William Kennon, of St. Clairsville, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1862 he was elected a member of the lower House in the General Assembly, and served for one year. On his return home he resumed his legal duties, and so continued until 1871, when he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the term of five years. He was a candidate for Congress in 1870, in opposition to Hon. John A. Bingham, but failed of an election. His present position as Judge is due to his acquirements, and these were only obtained through his indomitable energy, perseverance and industry.

BARKER, BENAJAH, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, July 10th, 1805. His father, Captain Peter Barker, did good service in the revolutionary army, and in 1811 emigrated from Portsmouth to settle in New York State, where he died in 1850 at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Benajah is descended from one of three brothers who came to this country with the Pilgrim Fathers, one settling in Vermont, one in Connecticut, and the other in Rhode Island, the latter being his ancestor. His mother was Ruth Cook, daughter of Captain Matthew Cook. When but twenty years of age young Barker secured a large contract on the Delaware canal, running from Easton, Pennsylvania, to Bristol, Pennsylvania. Although he had but $500 capital, saved from his daily earnings, by shrewd financiering he fulfilled his contract and cleared $7000. On his return home his phenomenal success was the subject of general discussion, and he became a hero among the lads of his neighborhood. Again in 1857 he was awarded another large contract, this time on the Wabash canal. In 1848 he emigrated to Cleveland, where he built the present gas works, of which he held the greater part of the stock for some time. He subsequently organized a gas company, of which he was President for five years. In 1852–53 he was engaged in building the gas works at Fort Wayne. In 1854–55 he constructed the gas works at Adrian, Michigan. In 1838 Mr. Barker accompanied a colony from Boston to Iowa, where he purchased twelve thousand acres of land at one dollar per acre, selling his land in less than a month for two dollars and a half the acre. On part of this ground Thornsville is now located. Mr. Barker was for many years a Director of the Forest City Bank. He has never been a politician in the general acceptation of the term, but he has always faithfully discharged his duties as a citizen of a republic. He took a decided stand against slavery. Many a poor slave owed his freedom to Mr. Barker, whose kind heart and open purse were never appealed to in vain. He has sent many fugitives on their way rejoicing to Canada or other safe asylum where freedom awaited them. Part of his general crusade against slavery was the building of a church edifice where Plymouth Congregational Church now stands. He purchased the lot, giving his check for four thousand dollars, contributed to the building fund, and personally superintended the erection of the building. When the congregation was organized it took a bold, positive stand against slavery, and bore a noble part in moulding public opinion in favor of emancipation. Mr. Barker was also one of the founders of an anti-slavery newspaper then known as the *Democrat*, now the Cleveland *Daily Leader*. Mr. Barker has always enjoyed the respect and confidence of his friends and the public. He has been active in benevolent works. Churches and charities have found him willing and anxious to contribute his time and money in their aid. He has retired from business, and now in the autumn of his years enjoys the fruits of a well-spent life. In 1853 he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Vanderwerker, of Saratoga county, New York, who has borne him three children now living—one son, much esteemed in the community, and two daughters.

GILLMORE, GENERAL QUINCY ADAMS, was born at Black River, Lorain county, Ohio, February 28th, 1825. His parents were of mingled Scotch-Irish and German extraction. His father, Quartus Gillmore, was a native of Massachusetts, and the son of a farmer there. This farm was exchanged for a tract of one thousand acres on the Western Reserve, and at the age of twenty-one Quartus went thither. In 1824 he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, maiden name Reid. Both have lived to enjoy the fame of their distinguished son. Quartus Gillmore was a strong Whig, and his son was born on the day the news of John Quincy Adams' election to the Presidency was received. These two happy events coming together, it was thus that he came to be a namesake of the illustrious statesman. The boy grew up amid pioneer surroundings, working on the farm in the summer, and receiving the customary schooling in the winter. He was a very apt scholar, and made rapid progress. After entering his teens he was sent for a winter to Norwalk Academy, twenty-five miles from his home. At the age of seventeen he became a school-teacher, and for three years he followed this occupation, spending two vacations at a high school in Elyria. But he never liked school-teaching, and longed to change it for some other occupation. In the spring of 1845 the pupils of the Elyria High School gave an "exhibition," at which the young pedagogue read an original poem entitled "Erie," which was afterwards published in the county newspaper, and which possessed such merit as to be copied into many other journals. About this time he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Samuel Strong, at Elyria. Meanwhile the representative in Congress from the district, Hon. E. S. Hamlin, was casting about for a suitable youth to fill an appointment

to West Point. Of two selected, one had failed, and the other proved too old. The advice of the editor of the Elyria *Democrat* being asked, he at once pointed to the author of "Eric," and urged that the author of such verse had something in him above the average. The appointment was given him, and he set out for home to acquaint his parents with the change in his prospects. They were not at all pleased, but eventually his father consented to furnish him with money for an outfit, saying, "I will give it to you if you will promise to come out at the head of your class." He made and kept this promise. In the year of his graduation he married Mary O'Magher, only daughter of the Academy Treasurer of Cadets. His high rank in graduation made him a member of the Corps of Engineers. As a Brevet Second Lieutenant he was ordered to duty on the fortifications at Hampton Roads. Serving here three years he returned to the Academy as an instructor, and remained there four years, the last year as Treasurer and Quartermaster at the Academy. While here he devoted much time to the study of the theory and science of cannon projectiles, and their effect upon earthworks and masonry. In 1856 he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy of Engineers, and ordered to New York city to take charge of the Engineer Agency there established. The outbreak of the war found him here, and it was while occupying this post that he published a work which has since become a standard authority among engineers, on "Limes, Hydraulic Cements, and Mortars." A paper on mathematics, which he published during the same time, caused the faculty of Oberlin College to confer upon him the degree of Master of Arts. His published suggestions as to the defence of the Lake coast attracted the attention of scientific men and the War Department. When the war broke out he was in his thirty-sixth year and a widower, having lost his estimable wife in 1860, and being left to the care of four sons. In August, 1861, he asked to be placed in active field duty, and Governor Dennison offered him the command of a regiment. This he declined, and proposed to organize a brigade of sappers, miners, and pontoniers for service in the West. The Governor favored this, but the War Department did not. The Governor urged his appointment as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, but this also fell through. An expedition destined for the coast of South Carolina was being organized, and his experience as agent at New York peculiarly qualified him for fitting out this expedition. He was promoted to a Captaincy in his corps, and made Chief Engineer to General W. T. Sherman, then about to set out for Port Royal. This was on the 3d of October, 1861. A month later he was present with the staff, and after the bombardment by Dupont and the descent upon Hilton Head Island by the troops, he was engaged for the next two months in fortifying the positions secured. Finally attention was directed to Fort Pulaski, and the possibility of its reduction. The chief of engineers said it could be accomplished, but he could point to no authorities but his own theories to sustain him. His views were a matter of astonishment to the older engineers, as breaching a wall at five or six hundred yards was considered the limit by the wisest military men. His scheme was not favored by leading engineers, and was looked upon as wild and impracticable. The spot where he proposed to place his batteries was seventeen hundred yards distant from the fort, three times the distance considered practicable. But his commander indorsed his plan, and forwarded it to Washington for approval. Through various causes of delay, and the great difficulty in placing the batteries in position on the marshy coast of Tybee Island, the spring was far advanced before the bombardment commenced. In the meantime General W. T. Sherman had been relieved, but not before he had given his Chief of Engineers authority to act as Brigadier-General pending his appointment. His successor did not interfere with the plans. Eleven batteries were in position at last, and on the 10th of February firing commenced. After two days' firing a breach was made, and the magazine of the fort was in danger. The garrison surrendered at this crisis. The loss on the Union side was but one man killed. The garrison lost probably twenty-five, and the prisoners numbered three hundred and sixty. The victor had demonstrated the enormous power of the new heavy rifled artillery, for the mortars and columbiads proved almost useless. He was soon after made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, but the malaria of the marshes had brought on a fever which incapacitated him for the next two months. On his recovery he was sent to New York to assist the Governor to equip and forward troops being raised there. When Kentucky was invaded by Bragg and Kirby Smith he was ordered at once to Cincinnati. He was assigned to the advance against Kirby Smith, but he was not particularly conspicuous in any operations in the West. He fought and won a battle at Somerset, and for this success was brevetted a Colonel of Engineers. He had just been relieved in Kentucky when news came of Dupont's failure to reduce Fort Sumter. He employed his leisure in submitting his views to the War Department. He was summoned to Washington for consultation, and his opinions were received as final authority. The matter ended in his being given command of this department, with Rear Admiral Foote in command of the naval operations. The history of this campaign makes a large volume in itself, and only the merest outline can be expected here. The undertaking was a most hazardous one, and arrested the attention, not only of the North, but of all military Europe. Forty-seven pieces of artillery with all their adjuncts were planted on the extremity of Folly Island, within speaking distance of the enemy's pickets, and without discovery or suspicion. On the 10th of July, 1863, these batteries belched forth upon the enemy across the inlet. The astonished enemy retreated, and a landing on Morris Island was effected. Soon three-fourths of the island was in possession of the storming party, and Fort Wagner was within musket range. Resting until

next day, an unsuccessful assault was made upon Wagner, the slaughter to the Union troops being great. Siege was laid to it, and in a week another assault was made, but it was handsomely repulsed again. This second failure decided the commander to turn his attention to Sumter. His defensive line was between four and five thousand yards from the fort, considerably over two miles. He at once began the construction of breaching batteries consisting of one, two, and three-hundred-pounder Parrott guns. Finally, after overcoming great difficulties, the fire upon Sumter was opened on the morning of August 17th. For a week the fire was kept up, and in a few days great gaps were made in the wall. Wagner kept up a fierce fire, and came near dismantling some of the breaching guns. But Sumter began to present the appearance of a shapeless ruin, and the work of reduction was nearly accomplished. At this juncture the great artillerist called upon Beauregard to surrender, adding that if he did not comply within four hours, he would shell Charleston. The Confederate treated the demand with contempt. In the middle of the night a shell, from an unknown quarter, burst in the streets. Shell after shell followed, shattering the costly residences of the aristocratic quarter. Where they came from was a mystery. Beauregard said it was barbarous, and a violation of the rules of war. The shells came from an oozy marsh, where the Union General had placed a gun with the greatest difficulty and with the utmost secrecy. The placing of this gun in this marsh was a remarkable exploit, from the great difficulty in securing a foundation. The continuous firing upon Sumter had made it almost untenable, and this and the shelling of the town had struck terror to the very heart of Charleston. But in the midst of it all came a lull. The navy was accomplishing nothing, although Sumter was silenced and the early capitulation of the city seemed a certainty. Failing to secure the co-operation of this arm of the service, Gillmore again turned his attention to Wagner, as yet defiant. Opening a fire upon it which lasted for two days and nights, he prepared for another assault. But the enemy quietly evacuated, and the fort was entered without opposition. Great was the praise bestowed upon him in this country and in Europe. An editorial in the *Tribune* was concluded as follows:

Pulaski, Somerset, the landing at Morris Island, the demolition of Sumter—WAGNER. "The greatest is behind!" Whatever may be thought of the many deeds which may illuminate the sad story of the Great Rebellion, the capture of Wagner by General Gillmore will be regarded as the greatest triumph of engineering that history has yet recorded.

But after all these successes the fall of Charleston did not take place until eighteen months afterward. General Gillmore now organized a movement to invade Florida, and despatched General Seymour there. The latter was met by the rebels and disastrously defeated. Operations around Charleston being at a standstill, he asked to be relieved there and sent to another field. He was ordered to report, with the Tenth Army Corps, to General Butler, at Fortress Monroe. But he soon had a disagreement with Butler, and this continuing, Grant removed him to another department. He was given a command to oppose Early, who was operating in Maryland. Three days after assuming command, he was severely injured by a fall from his horse, and was unable to report for duty until the latter part of August. When he did so, he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln President of a board to test the Ames gun. After this service had been performed satisfactorily, he was appointed Acting Inspector-General of Fortifications for the Military Division of the West Mississippi, and he spent a couple of months in an extended tour of inspection. In the latter part of January, 1865, it was decided to again place him in command of the Department of South Carolina, the field where he had achieved his fame. He assumed command on the 9th of February, and a week or so later he was steaming into the harbor of Charleston. His government of the department was wise and judicious, but he longed for his old familiar work in the Engineer Corps. Accordingly he was mustered out of the volunteer service at his own request, at the time holding the rank of Brevet Major-General in the United States army. A distinguished writer has said of him:

. . . . In his proper province as engineer and artillerist, he was as bold as in the field he was cautious. He ignored the limitations of the books. He accepted theories that revolutionized the science, and staked his professional standing on great operations based upon them. He made himself the great artillerist of the war. If not also the foremost engineer, he was second to none, and in the boldness and originality of his operations against Wagner, he surpassed any similar achievements, not only in this, but in any war; so that now . . . . when men speak of great living engineers, they think as naturally of Gillmore in the new world, as of Todleben in the old.

In appearance General Gillmore is one of the handsomest officers in the army. He is above the medium height and compactly built. In society he is found to be refined and accomplished. In common with most of the army officers, he is a conservative in politics. Since the close of the war he has been constantly employed in the engineer service, and his head-quarters at present are in New York, where he has charge of a large amount of important work, including the construction of forts and batteries, and the testing of metals submitted to a board of examiners of which he is a member.

PALM, JEFFERSON, Lawyer, was born, November 22d, 1821, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Adam and Nancy (Askew) Palm. The founder of the family in America was John Palm, who emigrated from Germany in 1760, and settled in New Jersey. While Jefferson was but an infant his father removed to Ohio in 1822, and settled in Trumbull county. He there attended the common

school until he was nineteen years of age, when he commenced the study of law with William L. McKnight, of Warren, and finished his readings with John M. Edwards. He was elected Justice of the Peace for Warren in 1851, and held the office for nine successive years, terminating in 1860. In 1863 he was again elected to that position for a term of three years. In 1862 he commenced the publication of the *Warren Constitution*, which he edited for five years, and then disposed of it to Judge Birchard. He was commissioned Postmaster of Warren by President Johnson, and served in that position during his administration. He is now in the enjoyment of a good legal practice.

BECK, JOHN CRAFTON, M. D., Physician, was born in Vienna, Scott county, Indiana, January 19th, 1822. His father, Samuel Beck, was third in descent from the emigrant, James Beck, first surveyor of Prince George county, Maryland. James Beck was cousin to John Beck, once governor of Luxemburg. This family is traceable down to the mailed horseman of the same name who joined the fortunes of Cœur-de-Lion in the Crusades. Dr. Beck began the study of medicine at the age of eighteen, having until this time worked on the farm and in the carpenter's trade. He commenced practice before reaching his majority in Azalia, Bartholomew county, Indiana; entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1848, and graduated in the spring of 1849, his previous four years' practice enabling him to dispense with one course of lectures. In 1847, before entering the medical college, he was married to Vashti Davis, daughter of Ransom Davis, of Newburn, Indiana. After graduating, Dr. Beck located in Cadiz, Henry county, of the same State, where he soon made a large and profitable practice. In 1858 he accepted the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and was afterwards elected by the Board of Trustees to fill the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the same institution. This position he resigned about the beginning of the rebellion to accept the appointment of Surgeon in the army. In 1862 he had the pleasure, though a noncombatant, of encountering and capturing, near Murfreesboro', Tennessee, the rebel Captain Charles M. Beckwith. He served in various regiments, as Surgeon in the field, until the close of the war. After the war he opened his office in Newport, Kentucky. At this time he served two years as President of the Newport Board of Education. During his residence in Newport, Dr. Beck made three unsuccessful races, as the candidate of his party, for the Legislature. In 1870 he again returned to Cincinnati, where he has since devoted himself solely to his profession. He is in the prime of life and possessed of a vigorous constitution, and, unlike too many in his noble profession, is a close student, keeping fully up with the medical literature of the day, to which he is frequently a contributor. For several years he edited, with recognized ability, the Cincinnati *Medical and Surgical News*, and has just published his "Notes on the Early Settlement and History of Bartholomew County, Indiana." He is a Royal Arch Mason; also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was originally a member of the Christian or Disciples' Church, preaching as an evangelist in that church, until in the early days of his settlement in Cincinnati, when he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and entered that church.

DICKINSON, HON. EDWARD F., Lawyer, son of Hon. Rudolphus Dickinson, was born at Fremont, Ohio, January 21st, 1829, graduated at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, and read law with Hon. L. B. Otis. He was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was for two terms Prosecuting Attorney for Sandusky county. He was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which met first at Charleston and then at Baltimore, in 1860. He served for three years as First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 8th Ohio Infantry in the late war. In 1866 he was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Sandusky county. He was elected to the Forty first Congress, in 1868, from the Ninth Ohio district, composed of Erie, Huron, Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, and Crawford counties. In 1871 he was elected Mayor of the city of Fremont, being re-elected in 1873 and 1875. On the 12th of September, 1852, Mr. Dickinson married Henrietta R. Mitchener, daughter of Rhyner Mitchener, late of Philadelphia.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, M. D., was born in March, 1797, in county Tyrone, province of Ulster, north of Ireland. He was the youngest of seven children, named as follows: Jane, who died of dropsy; Robert, who was killed on the plains of Albuora, in Spain; John, who died in Vermont; Quintin, who died on the old homestead; George, who died in Craftsbury, Vermont; Alexander, who died in Barton, Vermont; Nancy, who died in Rochester, New York; and Thomas, the only living representative of the family. Both his parents were natives of Ireland. His father, John Wright, being of English, and his mother (maiden name, Elizabeth Lee) of Scotch extraction. His father followed through life the occupation of a farmer and lived in comfortable circumstances, so that he was enabled to give his son a very complete and liberal education. In the fall of 1812 Thomas went to the Apothecary's Hall, in Dublin, and passed an examination in Greek and Latin previous to his entering college. November, 1813, he entered the celebrated University of Glasgow, Scotland, filling the following

classes: anatomy, under Dr. Jeffries; surgery, also obstetrics, under Dr. Towers; chemistry, under Dr. Cleghorn; also the dissecting-room. In April he returned home, and through his father's influence, the Earl of Caledon had him appointed assistant to Dr. John Crozier, who was then physician to three dispensaries, one in the county of Tyrone, one in county Armagh, and the third in the county of Monahan. The counties coöered, and were three miles apart; each was open two days in the week, and so the whole week was occupied. He continued in this position until the fall of 1817, when he returned to the University of Glasgow, filling the following classes: theory and practice, under Dr. Fraier; chemistry, under Dr. Thompson; materia medica, under Dr. Miller; anatomy, under Dr. Jeffries; surgery, under Dr. John Barns (brother of the famous Allen Burns, who has written on obstetrics). This session he attended the Hospital and Lying-in Infirmary, consequently he possessed all the tickets entitling him to a diploma of Bachelor of Surgery. Dr. Crozier was dismissed by favorites of the managers, consequently Dr. Wright lost his place. In 1815–16 the army was reduced, and the army surgeons sent home on half pay; no young man could compete with them. He then resolved to visit America, and engaged with the ship "Prince," of Waterloo, in the spring of 1820, as Surgeon, going out to Quebec from Belfast, with three hundred passengers (at that time no vessel with passengers could sail for America without an approved surgeon). From Quebec he proceeded up the St. Lawrence river to Montreal, and from there to Burlington, Vermont, whence he went to the town of Craftsbury, Orleans county, where he had three brothers living. He resided in Vermont until, in consequence of the severe winters, he resolved to remove West. Accordingly, in 1823, he moved to Ohio, settling in Reading, Hamilton county, of that State. He remained there until he contracted an intermittent fever, caused by the malaria arising from the creeks, and in order to regain his health he resolved to visit his father-in-law's place in Vermont. He stayed in Vermont until his health was restored, and then started for the West. During his journey he purchased a place in the Western Reserve, and stayed there three years, in which time he established a large practice. But receiving many written invitations to return to Cincinnati, he concluded to do so, and accordingly started for that place in 1832. During this last journey he lost all his valuable papers and books, which he had brought with him from Europe. Politically he is a staunch Jackson Democrat, and entered the Legislature as such, but finding the Democracy there, with the exception of about thirty, were Calhoun men, and thinking that Abraham Lincoln and Stonewall Jackson were both Democrats, he voted for Lincoln, and is now a staunch Union man. He asserts that the Democrats now are all Calhoun men, who believe that each individual State has a right to secede, and he utterly abhors such a theory. As to religion, he is a Protestant, and a member of the Church of Disciples. He was married during his residence in Craftsbury, Vermont, to Sophie Huntington, daughter of Dr. Samuel Huntington, of that place. She died in the year 1869, leaving six children. Of these, Noah D. Wright, the eldest, is an engineer. Thomas, the second son, is now practising medicine in Bellefontaine. Elizabeth, the third child, is married to a citizen of Chicago. Sophie Wright Williams (deceased) was the fourth child. Samuel, the fifth child, is a lawyer in Nevada. The sixth child is named Mary. John, the seventh, is a banker in Cincinnati. Thomas Wright has a degree from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, and is a member of the Eighteenth Medical District, of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio.

ALLISON, RICHARD, M. D., the first Physician to practise in Cincinnati, was born near Goshen, New York, in 1757. He was not a graduate in medicine, but was a Surgeon's Mate in the army of the Revolution. He must have acquired considerable knowledge of medicine, and especially of surgery, however, for he was afterwards Surgeon-General in the Indian campaigns of Harmer, St. Clair, and Wayne, and in this important position acquitted himself with marked acceptability. At St. Clair's defeat he narrowly escaped death. He eventually resigned, and commenced private practice in Cincinnati, and, considering the comparatively insignificant proportions and population of the city at that period, secured a considerable practice, increasing it steadily year by year. He lived in Cincinnati and vicinity more than a quarter of a century, and died there, March 22d, 1816. There was nothing remarkable about him, except that he was the first physician to practise in Cincinnati, and the first to die within its limits. At death he bequeathed no records to his brethren, but one of them, an eminent writer, describes him as "the father of the profession in Cincinnati."

L'HOMMEDIEU, STEPHEN S., late Editor, Publisher, and Railroad President, was born, January 5th, 1806, at Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York, and was a son of Captain Charles L'Hommedieu, formerly of that place. He was of Huguenot descent, his ancestors having fled from France after the siege of La Rochelle and settled in America. When he was four years of age he accompanied his father, who removed to Cincinnati, at that time (1810) but a small village of a few hundred inhabitants. His father engaged in the mercantile business and also in manufacturing, which he carried on for three years, and died in 1813, leaving five children. Previous to his death he had purchased the land now bounded by Central avenue, Mound, George and Seventh streets, for pasturage and other purposes. It was then somewhat remote from the village, but is now

the centre of a great city. This property was kept intact, and divided between the five children. In 1818 Stephen S. L'Hommedieu, being now twelve years old, was placed in a store with his uncle, John C. Avery, and three years after he changed to the Liberty Hall, where the *Cincinnati Gazette* was published. At that period the paper was a semi-weekly, and dependent upon the government patronage for the post-office and other official advertising; moreover, the paper was "Federal" in its political leanings. In the course of years it so continued under the able management of Charles Hammond, its editor, who had conducted the *Gazette* for some years previous. In 1828 General Andrew Jackson was elected by the popular vote President of the United States, and the publishers of the paper having consulted with the editor, it was determined to make the *Gazette* in every respect an independent paper—not, however, what is now understood as neutral in politics—believing that that course would bring a better reward than all the patronage the government had to bestow. The result showed the wisdom of taking such an independent position. In 1829 the firm of L'Hommedieu, Morgan & Fisher issued the *Gazette* as a daily paper, commencing with only one hundred and twenty-five subscribers, but few of whom are now living. It was the first daily paper published west of the Allegheny mountains or the great valley of the Ohio and Mississippi—with the exception of a small sheet that had been issued by S. S. Brooks the year previous and had only survived but a few weeks. The reputation of the *Gazette* from 1827 to 1840, under the principal editorial management of Charles Hammond, is well known to the public. In 1848 Stephen S. L'Hommedieu closed his connection with the *Gazette*, after having been in its service for twenty-seven years, and was soon after elected President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company. This corporation had been chartered in 1846, with a capital of only $500,000. He remained as the executive head of this company for a period of twenty-two years, when he resigned his position, July 4th, 1871. A few days thereafter, accompanied by his wife, he sailed for Europe, and made an extended tour through the various countries, and also visited the Holy Land. His political faith was of the old-line Whig of the Henry Clay school. After his retirement from the editorial management and the publication department of the *Cincinnati Gazette* he held aloof from politics; in fact, he never sought an office of any description. His last appearance as an actor in any political body was at the National Convention of 1848, at Philadelphia, when General Zachary Taylor was nominated for the Presidency, and his favorite—Henry Clay—defeated. After the dissolution of that great party he acted with the Republicans, and was ever zealous in maintaining the honor and integrity of the Union. His life was one of usefulness and ceaseless activity. The period during which he achieved his greatest success was marked with unparalleled progress. The changes that took place during his recollection were wonderful to contemplate; and he contributed largely to the building up and the extension of Cincinnati from the little village of a few hundred inhabitants to the great city of over three hundred thousand souls. He united great physical strength with mental activity, laboring industriously in the enterprises of a useful and honorable life. He married in 1830 a daughter of Charles Hammond, one of the earliest and most famous of Cincinnati journalists. With her he lived forty-five years, and twelve children blessed this union. He died, May 25th, 1875, at West Point, New York, sincerely mourned by his townsmen and numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

INGALLS, HON. MELVILLE EZRA, President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company, was born in Harrison, Maine, September 6th, 1842. Like the majority of the boys of New England, and especially of Maine, his education was commenced in the common schools, which he attended during the long cold winters, while in the summer time he learned to work on a farm. This most excellent training for boys gave him in early life a remarkably vigorous constitution both physically and mentally. When a mere youth he presented himself to the superintending School Committee of his town, and on an examination received a certificate as teacher. He at once assumed the arduous and important, though rarely appreciated, duties of the schoolmaster, which he continued to discharge faithfully each winter for about six years. In the meantime he fitted for college by graduating from Bridgeton Academy. He entered Bowdoin College, but, preferring to commence his professional studies, did not remain to graduate, but became a student in the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1863. Early in 1864 he returned to the State of Maine and opened his law office in the town of Gray, having been admitted to practise at the bar of Cumberland county. At a later period of the same year he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and resumed the practice of his profession in that city. In 1867 he was elected a Senator of the Sixth Massachusetts Senatorial District, and served one year, declining a re election which was urged upon him. With his popularity in the Senate his professional work increased so rapidly that he enjoyed a very large and profitable business until 1871, when he left the law and politics and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, to accept the receivership, and subsequent presidency, of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad. It was an empty honor, however, as the company had failed and was soon forced into bankruptcy. Mr. Ingalls obtained money of the stockholders by voluntary subscriptions and paid off the debts, and procured the release of the railroad from litigation and the hands of the court in July, 1873, and immediately upon the reorganization of the company was elected President, which office he continues to hold to the

entire satisfaction of the stockholders. He has devoted his undivided time to acquiring a thorough knowledge of railroading in all its details; and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad under his management has been entirely reorganized and its works placed in first-class condition. He has shown remarkable executive capacity and foresight. He is characterized by quick perception, acute, penetrative and great intellectual powers. With a sanguine and enthusiastic temperament and a willingness to take his full share of labor, he has infused his own spirit into the entire working force of the road until it has become one of the best managed railroads in the West. He is always accessible to the humblest employé of the road, and promptly investigates every grievance presented to him. His remarkable energy, power of organization and ceaseless activity, have been of invaluable service to the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, and have placed him in the first rank of the leading railroad men of this country. He was married to Abbie M. Stimson, of Gray, Maine, on January 19th, 1867.

MAXWELL, SIDNEY DENISE, Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, Cincinnati, was born, December 23d, 1831, in Centreville, Montgomery county, Ohio, and is the son of Nathaniel Van and Eleanor (Denise) Maxwell, who were born in the same county and State. Sidney first attended the public schools of his native village, and subsequently the select schools and academy, for which that place was at one time noted. His father commenced mercantile life in 1842, and his son's educational course was interspersed with a practical business training in his father's store, which doubtless did much to mould his future course and prepare him for the wider field to which he was to be subsequently called. Prior to the war of the rebellion he determined to study law, and accordingly placed himself under the instruction of Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel and Colonel Hiram Strong, of Dayton, Ohio, and spent a portion of his time in their office to obtain a knowledge of the practical duties of the profession. Through a recommendation of Mr. Gunckel, Colonel Maxwell was offered by M. D. Potter, the proprietor of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, the position of correspondent of that paper in the Army of Central Virginia, then commanded by General Fremont. In May, 1861, he joined the forces of Fremont, lying at Franklin, Virginia, and followed the fortunes of that army through its various vicissitudes. Early the following spring he was sent by the same paper to Kentucky, and remained with the command of General S. P. Carter in their advance upon Tennessee. Later in the summer he attached himself to the Army of the Cumberland, returning after the battle of Chickamauga. His return to Ohio at this time led to his election, in January, 1864, to the Second Assistant Clerkship of the Senate of Ohio. During his intervals at home he used his personal influence largely in Montgomery county for the organization of the National Guards. The call came in May, 1864, finding him a private in the 12th Regiment, and subsequently, by consolidation, in the 131st Regiment, under Colonel John G. Lowe. He was detailed as Sergeant-Major at Federal Hill, Baltimore, in 1864, and was at a later period detailed for more responsible duties in connection with Camp Distribution at Baltimore, by General Wallace, then in command of that department, from which he requested to be relieved, preferring to remain with the men whose enlistment he had been instrumental in securing. In August, 1864, he was appointed the Aide-de-Camp, etc., with the rank of Colonel, to John Brough, Governor of Ohio, at once entering upon the duties of that office, and remaining with the Governor until his death, which occurred before the expiration of his term of office. He continued the same relation with Governor Charles Anderson, who filled the unexpired term of Governor Brough. After the conclusion of the war Colonel Maxwell again turned his attention to the law, and while engaged in arranging for his admission and practice at Dayton he received a letter from Richard Smith, of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, asking him to come to Cincinnati for an interview, which proved to be for the purpose of offering him a place on that paper. This was accepted, and he became the Assistant City Editor in March, 1868. In February, 1870, he also became the Cincinnati agent for the Western Associated Press, discharging the duties of this as well as those upon the paper. Later, without his knowledge, he was elected to the agency of the Western Associated Press, at New York city. This offered him a wider newspaper field and much larger pecuniary inducements; but having decided to make Cincinnati his home he declined the proposition. On the 28th day of October, 1871, he was elected by the Board of Officers in the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to the position of Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange, and on the 1st day of November following assumed the duties of that office, becoming the successor of William Smith, Esq., who, after a long and honorable service, had resigned that office. Colonel Maxwell retired from the *Gazette*, but continued his connection with the Western Associated Press until January, 1874, when he resigned that position, and has since devoted his attention solely to the duties of his office. He has charge, under the direction of the Board of Officers, of the affairs of the Merchants' Exchange, and is the Statistical Officer of the Chamber of Commerce. His reports of the trade and commerce of Cincinnati and of the pork-packing of the country are well and favorably known throughout this and other countries. In politics Colonel Maxwell has been a Republican from the organization of that party. He united with the Presbyterian Church while he was reading law, and still retains his membership. On Wednesday, June 30th, 1875, Colonel Maxwell was married to Isabella Neff,

daughter of Colonel Peter Rudolph Neff and granddaughter of Peter Neff, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work.

STIEBEL, HENRY G., was born, March 12th, 1825, in Homberg, on the Ohm, by Gessen, Germany. He attended the common schools of his native city, and subsequently studied surveying at the University of Giessen, with a view to follow it as a profession. At the age of seventeen years, however, he entered a mercantile house in Westhalpen, where he remained for two years and a half, at the end of which time he concluded to try his fortune in America. Accordingly, in the early spring of 1845, he set out to take ship at Bremen. Arriving at that city he found the port blockaded by ice, vessels were unable to go out, and he was compelled to pass six months in Bremen. During his sojourn here the blockade was broken, the entire city was inundated, and the young emigrant lost all of his personal effects, including his clothing, barely escaping with his life. The blockade having been removed, he set sail for America, arriving in due time at New York. A stranger in a strange land, without friends or money, and unacquainted with the language of the country, he felt himself alone, with no arm but his own to lean upon. With a stout heart and a determined spirit, he set out to look for something by which he could earn a dollar. Chance threw in his way a young man whom he had known seven years before in Europe. From him young Stiebel obtained a loan of one dollar and a half. This he invested in half a dozen pairs of suspenders, selling them at good profit, re-investing in the same article, and again disposing of his stock with profit. He continued thus for about four months, realizing a snug sum, with which he purchased notions, and started out to peddle his wares through the country. This did not suit him, and he resolved to conduct business on a different scale. He purchased a stock of fine dry goods and shipped them to New Town, Georgia, where he opened a store, and did a good business for one year and a half. At the end of this time he disposed of his business, and accepted an invitation to join his brother-in-law in Pennsylvania, the latter having come to this country and settled in that State. Mr. Stiebel purchased a stock of groceries and joined his brother-in-law in that business. He remained here one year, when he removed to Cooper's Furnace, near Philipsburg, New Jersey, where he conducted a successful business in a general country store, for nearly three years. He then purchased the patent right for a street sweeper. With this he went to Cincinnati and obtained a contract to keep the streets of the city clean. He had a similar contract with the city of Louisville, Kentucky, which he abandoned, in order to devote the whole of his attention to business in Cincinnati. Unfortunately for Mr. Stiebel, about the time that success seemed certain, the Know-Nothing excitement broke out, and, the city government being in the hands of that party, the result operated against Mr. Stiebel, because of his foreign birth. Being already weakened by losses in Louisville, and the failure of the parties with whom he was connected in Philadelphia, Mr. Stiebel was compelled to give up his contract in Cincinnati. This involved the loss of the greater part of his investment. By this time, however, he had made many friends, who came to his assistance and enabled him to meet all his engagements, including large amounts contracted by the company in Philadelphia. Mr. Stiebel's next contract in Cincinnati was for sprinkling the streets, commencing with a one-horse cart and a box-tank, which business increased from year to year until 1872, when, after experimenting for five or six years, he patented a sprinkling apparatus, now in successful operation in Cincinnati and St. Louis. This sprinkler consists of a horizontal tank, larger in the rear in order to keep up the pressure as the water recedes. The driver's seat is placed on top to guard against approaching danger. On the top and in the centre of the tank is a turret to prevent the water from running over when the wagon is in motion. On the side, about eighteen inches from the bottom, is a check valve, by which the tank is filled, obviating the necessity of the driver climbing on top. The running gear is so constructed that the wagon will turn on the ground upon which it stands. From the small beginning which we have related, Mr. Stiebel has established a business which, in magnitude, is second to none of its kind in the country. At this time he has in operation, in Cincinnati alone, no less than eighteen of his large wagons, requiring nearly forty head of horses to run. Besides these, he has just concluded a contract with the city of St. Louis, which, when in full working order, will require about fifty wagons, with one hundred horses. In addition to his sprinkling business, Mr. Stiebel runs a line of drays requiring as many horses as he has employed in his other interests. December 25th, 1849, Mr. Stiebel married Jennett Schuler. To this union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters, all living.

MALONE, EDWARD, Architect and Builder, was born, February 1st, 1825, in Kings county, Ireland. He labored on his parent's farm until he attained his majority, and then became interested in sheep dealing, and also followed the trade of a carpenter, until 1850, when he emigrated to the United States. He worked in Philadelphia for about a year, and then removed to Toledo. When he reached that city he was without any capital whatever, nor was he acquainted with a single individual; but being possessed of industry, energy, and a practical knowledge of his business as a carpenter, builder, and architect, he at once made manifest his capabilities in designing and erecting some of the finest business blocks and private residences in the city,

among which may be named the Boody House, Oliver House, High School, etc. While at work on the Oliver House he formed the acquaintance of the late Hon. J. C. Hall, which led to results that showed the wisdom of the latter, as well as the practical work of the former. This acquaintance lasted through Mr. Hall's life, and, it may be added, that the trust reposed in Edward Malone by his patron received the indorsement of the leading citizens of Toledo. His talents as an architect, his skill as a builder, and his workmanship, are all meeting with the success that every superior mechanic deserves. He was elected a Police Commissioner for the term ending April, 1869; in the following May he was chosen a member of the Board of Education, and was made Chairman of the same, and was also a member of its Building Committee; his term expired in April, 1872. In the following month of June, he was nominated as an independent candidate, in connection with J. R. Freeman and Carl Schon, for the Board of Water Works, and was elected for two years; and upon the expiration of that term was renominated by both parties and elected for the term of three years. He was married, November 23d, 1853, to Eliza Maden, of Banhew, Kings county, Ireland, and is the father of fifteen children, of whom nine are now living.

ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT BRUCE, Chairman of the Trustees of City Water Works, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Troy, Miami county, Ohio, May 5th, 1822. His father, Richard Armstrong, was an old and influential citizen, and published the first newspaper in that place. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and in 1840, when in his eighteenth year, he located in the city of Columbus, Ohio, and engaged, with Chauncy and Leonard Humphreys, then doing business under the firm-name of L. Humphreys & Co., to learn the tinning and stove business. He continued in the employ of this house for ten years, serving them in the capacities of apprentice, journeyman, and foreman. In 1850 he purchased of L. Humphreys & Co. their stock and tools, and embarked in business for himself, a vocation which he has successfully followed to the present time, having had several partners. He is now conducting a leading business in the stove, tinware, and house furnishing goods, under the firm-name of E. B. Armstrong & Co. In politics he is of the old-school Democracy, and although not a politician nor office seeker, yet he has held many positions of honor and trust. He was a member of the City Council of Columbus, Ohio, for six years, as a representative of the Eighth ward, and during that time served on many of its most important committees, among them the committee on water supply, of which he was made Chairman, and was retained in that position until, through the efficiency of that committee, the city of Columbus obtained its present effective water-works. This having been accomplished he retired from the City Council, but was soon called upon by the votes of the electors of the city to fill the position of Trustee of Water Works, which place he now holds, having the honor of being the President of the Board. He is a member in good standing of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has the distinction of being the oldest member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 145. Deacon Armstrong, as he is familiarly known and called, is a gentleman of integrity in all his transactions, genial and affable to his companions. He manifests a marked love and veneration for the trite and terse sayings of Shakespeare and Burns.

FOSTER, WILLIAM H., Publisher and Paper Manufacturer, was born, February 4th, 1828, in Warren county, Ohio, and is a son of Charles Foster, a native of Cape May, New Jersey, who removed to Ohio in 1823, and settled near Lebanon, in Warren county. He was a lawyer by profession, but devoted the greater portion of his life to educational interests. William was liberally educated, first in the common schools, and subsequently attended the Oxford University. In 1846 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Doctor H. C. Foster, then located at Springfield, Ohio, and after pursuing the usual course of study in that profession, practised for two years. On the expiration of that period, he formed an engagement with two older brothers, Charles and James Foster, and located in Cincinnati, where they carried on the printing press and type business, in which he continued until 1858, when he purchased and published the *Brookville American*, a journal of that city; and under his management that paper became an ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln for President, in 1860. In 1862 he located at Columbus, Ohio, and became identified with the interests and publication of the *Ohio State Journal*, which position he retained until December, 1865. During the time of his connection with the latter paper, he established, October 1st, 1863, upon his own account, the *Columbus Daily Express*, an evening paper, which advocated with great earnestness the suppression of the rebellion, which was then in progress. It was a journal conducted with ability, having for one of its editors the venerable William B. Thrall, since deceased. In 1863 he was appointed by Governor Brough Superintendent of Public Printing for the State, which position he held for a period of about three years. In 1866 he associated himself with N. D. Perry, Hiram G. Andrews, and James Andrews, of Delaware, Ohio, under the firm-name of Andrews, Perry & Co., and engaged in the manufacture and sale of paper at the last named place, with a paper warehouse at Columbus, now known as the Columbus Paper Company, and which is

doing, at the present time, an extensive and successful business. He has always been a man of strictly temperate habits, and a warm advocate of temperance. In 1873 he was, against his own solicitation, made a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, on the Prohibition ticket, and had the honor of receiving nearly eleven thousand votes, a greater number than was given to any other candidate on that ticket. He is a gentleman of firm integrity in all transactions with his fellow-men, active and devoted to business—a man whose kind words and genial affability endear him to his numerous friends and acquaintances.

HEITMANN, JOHN HENRY, Lawyer and Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, was born at Heiligenfelde, in the province of Hanover, Prussia, on September 11th, 1842. He was educated in the common schools of the country, and also attended a normal school held at Hanover, to prepare himself as a teacher. This being accomplished, he devoted two years of his life to private teaching (a system of education common in that country), and three years more in the capacity of a public teacher. In his early youth he formed the determination to select either England or the United States of America as his future and adopted home, and in order to be successful in this undertaking, he applied a good portion of his time diligently to the study and mastery of the English language. This having been accomplished, in 1866 he came to this country and located in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged as teacher in the Ninth School District for the period of two years. At the end of this time he located in Columbus, Ohio, where he devoted the first three years of his residence to teaching and acting in the capacity of Principal of the German schools of that city. In the meantime, having selected the profession of law as his future vocation, he had applied himself with diligence and energy to its study, so much so, that in the spring of 1871 he was admitted to the bar, and permitted to practise the profession of his choice. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1873 he, with the Hon. George L. Converse, was elected to represent Franklin county in the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio, which position he filled with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. In the spring of 1875 he was elected Mayor of the city of Columbus, Ohio, a position that he fills with ability and integrity, dispensing justice with promptness and impartiality, protecting virtue, alleviating misery, and punishing vice. He is also an active and zealous Mason; he was initiated, passed, and raised to the degree of Master Mason, in Magnolia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 20. On the organization of a German lodge in Columbus, Ohio, (Humboldt Lodge, No. 456,) he was one of the charter members, and was appointed, by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the first Senior Warden of that lodge, but owing to his superior knowledge of the German language, it was imposed upon him to preside over the work of the lodge from the beginning; he has now served the lodge for two years as Worshipful Master, and devoted much time to the perfect translation of the English ritual into the German.

GEGHAN, HON. JOHN J., was born in Ireland, May 9th, 1845. He came to this country in 1854 with his father and mother, who settled in Cincinnati. John began his education in the common schools of Cincinnati, but was obliged to leave at the age of thirteen to do his share toward the support of the family. He first went to work in a tobacco factory, learning a business which he has since followed. Though he had to leave school, young Geghan did not relinquish the idea of obtaining a good education. He improved his leisure hours by study, and gradually fitted himself for the position he has since been called to fill. He benefited himself greatly by attending a commercial college when time allowed. He worked at the tobacco business until he had reached his nineteenth year. He then organized the Tobacconists' Association of Cincinnati, of which he was chosen President. This action displeased the employers, and they gave young Geghan to understand that he was not in favor with them. The effect of this discrimination was to move Mr. Geghan to go into business on his own account. Accordingly, in March of 1865, he associated himself with two others, and formed the firm of Geghan, Porter & McHugh, for the manufacture of tobacco. In the latter part of the same year, he bought the interests of his partners, and connected himself with Joseph Brashears, under the firm-name of Geghan & Brashears. His partner dying in May of 1866, Mr. Geghan disposed of his entire interest in the concern, and temporarily turned his attention to pursuits of a different nature. He organized a company of volunteers for the Fenian raid on Canada. He was elected captain of the company, and took part in the fights at Ridgway and Fort Erie. He returned to Cincinnati at the close of the demonstration, having lost all his means, and became foreman in a leading tobacco factory. He continued to be employed in various branches of the tobacco business until 1870, when he formed a partnership with James W. Murphy, and established the Red Cloud Tobacco Works. The firm of Geghan & Murphy has been successful. It was not long after the beginning before more roomy quarters were found to be necessary, and Messrs. Geghan & Murphy moved to No. 54 East Third street, where they now conduct a large and growing business. From early manhood Mr. Geghan has been active in politics. His first connection was with the Republican party. During the Grant campaign in 1868, he and the Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald organized the Irish Grant &

Colfax Club, of Cincinnati. He was among the originators of the Liberal movement in Cincinnati, and helped to organize one of the first Greeley clubs. Mr. Geghan was President of the Greeley and Brown Club of the Sixth Ward. In 1873 he was nominated and elected to the Ohio House of Representatives by the Democratic party, since which time he has taken a prominent and leading part in the work of the Legislature, and has kept himself constantly before the public. Among the many measures introduced by Mr. Geghan are the amendment to the Adair liquor law, the padrone bill, the new militia law, and the now celebrated Religious Liberty Bill, known as Geghan's bill. He is a public-spirited man, active in the promotion of every cause which commends itself to his good judgment.

SWIFT, ISAAC, Physician, was born in Cornwall, Litchfield county, Connecticut, January 30th, 1790. He was the youngest son and fourth of five children of Dr. Isaac Swift, who served as a surgeon in the revolutionary army, and died in 1802. The mother of the subject of this sketch —a woman of most estimable qualities—died about six years after her husband, and when Isaac was in his eighteenth year. The son resolved to adopt his father's profession. He entered upon a course of medical reading, and attended lectures in New York city. Having finished his course he was admitted to practise in New Jersey. As far back as Dr. Swift's early manhood the East was thought to be overstocked with laborers in every field, and the fast-opening West invited young ambition. Dr. Swift determined to follow the tide of emigration rolling westward. Little time was consumed in preparation. His interests in New Jersey were not large. He had only to saddle his horse, strap on his personal effects, mount, and march. He set out in the spring of 1815. Passing through Palmyra, Rochester, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, he reached Cleveland City, which may have had as many as two hundred inhabitants. After a short rest in Cleveland he moved on, bringing up in the village of Ravenna in June, 1815. His object in calling here was to consult one Dr. Carter, whom he had known in Connecticut, with reference to locating permanently in New Albany, Indiana. Upon inquiry he found that Dr. Carter had returned to Connecticut. Though weary and travel-worn after his thousand miles' ride on horseback, he would still have pushed on had not his means of transportation been deranged. In swimming the Grand river, at Painesville, Dr. Swift's horse had taken cold, and by the time he reached Ravenna the animal stood in pressing need of rest and good treatment. So it came about that young Dr. Swift was obliged to stop over night in Ravenna. At that time Salmon Carter was building a tavern on the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, where the Empire Building now stands. Dr. Swift became the guest of Salmon Carter. It so happened that the good people of Ravenna and vicinity were suffering much from sickness, and before the doctor had been many hours in town he received a call. He suddenly realized that he had a good practice without going further. He remained in Ravenna until death removed him half a century later. In 1816 Dr. Swift formed a partnership for five years with Seth Day, now deceased. They bought out a store kept by one Hazlipp, and added medicines to the stock. Mr. Day gave his attention to the general store business, and Dr. Swift continued his practice. In 1819 Mr. Day was appointed Clerk of the court and Recorder of the county, and in the following year the partnership was dissolved. The store passed again into Mr. Hazlipp's hands, and Dr. Swift retained the medicines, continuing the drug business for a time in Hazlipp's store, and afterwards, from 1822 to 1825, in the store of Cyrus Prentiss, upon the site of which now stands the First National Bank. In 1825 he erected a building on the east corner of his Chestnut street lot, and here he established his drug store permanently, as he then thought. But Ravenna grew and business increased, and in 1842 the drug store was moved into the brick building known as Swift's Block, on Main street. Then followed a partnership with the late Curtiss Hatch, which continued until 1859, when Dr. Swift retired from active business and left the store in the hands of his son, Dr. Charles E. Swift. In 1824 Dr. Swift was elected Treasurer of the county, which office he held until 1832. In 1846 he was appointed by the Legislature to be an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Portage county. Dr. Swift discharged the duties of this position for five years with intelligence and dignity, retiring from the bench when the associate judiciary was abolished by the adoption of the new Constitution. For some time after Dr. Swift settled in Ravenna there was no church, no regular preaching, and but three church members in the place. Religious meetings were, however, instituted and held with tolerable regularity by Daniel Dauley, Dr. Isaac Swift, and Seth Day, all young men and not one a professor of religion. "Deacon" Dauley read the prayers; Dr. Swift led the singing and read the sermons. These meetings were continued until the organization of the Congregational Church of Ravenna, in 1824. In 1831 Dr. Swift joined the church, of which Rev. Abram Nash was pastor, and immediately took an active interest in all of its affairs. For more than forty years he was Church Treasurer. January 15th, 1818, Dr. Isaac Swift was joined in marriage to Eliza Thompson, at the house of the bride's father, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Caleb Pitkin, then pastor of the Congregational Church of Charlestown. The wedding was largely attended, and was considered a social event of more than ordinary importance. The young couple began housekeeping in a dwelling which stood upon the site now occupied by the Ætna Block. In 1824 the Swift homestead, on Chestnut street, was completed, and since then has been the

family residence. Here, after a life of usefulness and honor, Dr. Isaac Swift passed away on the evening of Tuesday, July 14th, 1874, having reached his eighty-fifth year with unimpaired faculties. He was a pioneer of whom Portage county is justly proud. Dr. Swift is survived by his aged wife and three children, viz.: Dr. Charles E. Swift, of Ashtabula, Ohio; Mrs. E. R. Wait, of Ravenna; and Mrs. Emily Morrison, of New York city. The late Governor Henry A. Swift, of Minnesota, was a son of the subject of this memoir. A native of Ravenna, where he was born, March 23d, 1823, Henry A. graduated at the Western Reserve College, read law, became clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, was a member of the Minnesota Legislature, one of the defenders of St. Peter, Minnesota, in the Indian massacre of 1862, and filled the chair of the Chief Executive of the commonwealth of Minnesota. He died February 26th, 1869.

WOODWARD, CHARLES, M. D., Physician, was born, 1804, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After receiving a thorough classical and academical education, he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1823, receiving the degree of A. B. Having selected the medical profession for his future career, he became a student in the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and in 1826 received the degree of M. D. from that institution. Almost immediately after graduation he removed to Cincinnati, and commenced the practice of medicine in that city, which he only relinquished early in 1874, owing to impaired health. It is a very remarkable fact that he never lost a day of active service in his profession, by reason of ill health, until attacked by the disease of which he died. Wonderful buoyance of feeling, great energy, constant endurance in a very large practice, were doubtless the results of such extraordinary health. He was in rather straitened circumstances when he first entered his profession. A speculative venture resulting successfully gave him means to equip his office, get married, and abide the time of his success. Prosperity soon followed skilful efforts in his work, and he acquired enviable distinction for family practice. He was especially noted for a keenly sympathetic, gentle nature, that made him a most acceptable visitor to the sick-chamber. His patrons became attached to him with something akin to filial or fraternal love. They had comfort in his soothing manner, faith in his skill, and confidence in his ever gentlemanly bearing. A singular fact in his professional career was his steadfastly declining to take a professorship in colleges. He also avoided successfully the quarrels, jealousies, and strange differences into which members of the profession are so prone to fall. While habitually courteous and friendly, he was unvaryingly dignified and polite. His near a half century of work in his profession brought him a fair competency; not so directly from his earnings—which alone will make a conscientious and faithful physician rich—but much of what he gathered together resulted from a habit he steadily adhered to of buying real estate whenever his accumulations warranted an investment. His warmly sympathetic disposition made him generous not only in giving, but also in a charity practice, a large amount of attention having been given the poor without charge. He was married, 1828, to Amelia Roe, sister of the late Charles Roe and of Mrs. Josiah Lawrence, and there were born to him six sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him. He died in Cincinnati, August 16th, 1874.

JONES, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Boot and Shoemaker, was born, August 12th, 1824, in Nash county, North Carolina, of American parentage. When but five years of age he was indentured to learn the trade of a shoemaker, and worked until he attained his majority. He then commenced business for himself, his cash capital being fifty cents, and his tools consisting only of a hammer, a pair of pincers, a peg awl, a sewing awl, and a knife. From this small beginning he has prospered and gained a comfortable livelihood, beside having laid by a store for the "rainy day." In 1858 he removed to Cleveland, where he has ever since resided. During the war of the rebellion he served one year and was honorably discharged. He has always been Republican in political feeling, but has never held a public office of any kind. In religious belief he is a Methodist. He was converted at the age of twenty-four, and up to that time had never heard a sermon preached. Soon after his arrival in Cleveland he engaged earnestly in the cause of religion, and was a zealous laborer in the field before him, insomuch that the church asked for his promotion. He was accordingly ordained a Deacon by the Annual Conference, at Columbus, April 30th, 1868. He was married, May 22d, 1847, to Malindia Mayo, of North Carolina.

MILLER, SAMUEL A., Lawyer, Geologist, and Scientist, was born, August 28th, 1837, in Coolville, Athens county, Ohio. After a due course of preparatory education, and the requisite study of the law, he was admitted to the bar, at Cincinnati, in April, 1860. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in that city, which has since become both extensive and lucrative. Few advocates stand so high in the estimation of their professional brethren and the community as to business integrity and private character as himself and his brother, I. J. Miller, being often termed by their brethren of the bar *par nobile fratrum* He has annotated and prepared for the press the entire

statutes and laws of Ohio, a work covering 3600 pages. He is the author of the resolution to exclude the Bible and religious instruction from the public schools of Cincinnati, so that these schools may be free and equal to all children alike. As a member of the Board of Education, he introduced the above-named resolution in September, 1869, and it was adopted on November 1st in the same year. The Superior Court of Cincinnati enjoined the enforcement of the rule, but the Supreme Court of Ohio reversed the action of the lower court, since which time it has been enforced in the public schools, and is now universally regarded as a permanent regulation. In January, 1874, he commenced the publication of the "Cincinnati Quarterly Journal of Science." He has written several monographs on the subject of the lower Silurian fossils in and about Cincinnati, described many new species, and formed some new genera. In April, 1875, he was elected President of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History. He is quite well known as an original discoverer in geological and paleontological matters.

WILLEY, HON. JOHN WHEELOCK, Lawyer and Legislator, was born in New Hampshire in 1797, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1841. He received a good preparation for college, and then was sent to Dartmouth, where he was under the special care of President Wheelock, for whom he had been named. After graduating he went to New York to complete his studies of the legal profession. In 1822, after being admitted to the bar to practise, he started for the West and settled in Cleveland, then a small but thriving village. In the sharp struggle for reputation and fortune between the many able lawyers then at the bar of northern Ohio, he more than held his own, and soon gained an enviable position. In 1827 he was elected to represent Cuyahoga county in the House of Representatives of Ohio, where he served his constituents ably for three years. He was then chosen a Senator for Ohio, which office he held for three years, and closed his legislative career in 1832. On leaving the Senate he resumed the practice of his profession until 1836, when he was elected the first Mayor of Cleveland. The term being for only one year, he was re-elected by a very large majority. The original laws and ordinances of the city government he drafted, and they proved, when reduced to practice, comprehensive and effective. Before the financial distress of 1837 he was actively interested in the original schemes for the construction of railroads from Cleveland to Columbus and Pittsburgh. In 1840 he was appointed Judge, and on the bench exhibited strong memory, power of analysis, promptness of decision, and strict impartiality. His instructions to juries were models of addresses, as he always made every point clear, and without wearying his listeners always placed them in possession of every fact. He was always of a cheerful disposition, and while practising at the bar and while sitting on the bench was often in the habit of telling little anecdotes which made judge, jury, and prisoners smile. He died while holding the position of President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District. His many virtues in private and professional life, his dignity of character, and his unostentatious manner, endeared him to a very large circle of professional and lay friends.

BECK, HON. HIRAM DAVID, Lawyer, and City Solicitor of Cincinnati, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, March 23d, 1841. His paternal ancestors are from an old Vermont family, while his mother springs from the early settlers of Virginia. Having received his preparatory education at the High School of his native county, he entered the sophomore class at the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, whence he graduated in 1862. In May of that year he, with his fellow-students, formed a company of volunteers, which was placed under the command of Professor McFarland, and became Company A, 86th Ohio Volunteers. They served in West Virginia until September following, when, their term of enlistment having expired, he returned to find his home in the possession of the rebels. They were shortly afterward driven from that portion of the State, and he returned home, where he was appointed by Hon. Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for his district. During his occupancy of this office he studied law under the direction of Hon. W. W. Trimble, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, and was admitted to the Bar at Lexington, Kentucky, in August, 1864. He resigned the Assistant Assessorship in September, 1864, and matriculated at the Harvard Law School, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, whence he graduated LL. B. in the summer of 1865. He remained at his home in Cynthiana until the spring of 1866, when he engaged in practice in Cincinnati. He was prominently named before the Republican Convention for the Legislative nomination in 1871, but he declined. Being a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1872, he moved to strike out the resolution indorsing Grant for the Presidency, and warmly discussed the matter. He joined the Liberal movement, and was a member of the National Liberal Republican Convention, at Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley. He became one of the leading spirits in the exciting campaign which followed, and by a coalition with the Democrats for the campaign, they, by indefatigable efforts, carried Hamilton county for Greeley. In the spring of 1873 he was nominated by the Liberals and Democrats for City Solicitor, against J. W. Warrington, Republican. In the election which followed his competitor received a majority of 36 in a vote of 32,000; but to avoid a contest the matter was compromised by his appointment as First

Assistant to Mr. Warrington. When the latter was succeeded, in April, 1875, by Hon. Robert O. Strong, Mr. Peck was retained in the position which he had filled so ably and acceptably. On January 8th, 1875, Mr. Strong died, and Mr. Peck was unanimously nominated by the Democrats to fill the vacancy. Shortly afterwards the Republican committee met and refused to put any candidate in the field against him, and he was elected almost without any opposition at the special election held on the 22d of January following. He was married, November 18th, 1868, to Harriet E., daughter of George M. Weld, of Boston, Massachusetts, and has two children.

BARNETT, GENERAL JAMES, Merchant and Soldier, was born, June 21st, 1821, in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, and is the son of Melancthon Barnett, who removed with his family to Cleveland when James was but four years of age. In his childhood he attended the common schools of the city, and subsequently entered a hardware store. In a few years he was admitted to partnership in the hardware firm of George Worthington & Co., where he remained many years. He always was interested in the military organizations of the city and State. Of an artillery company, organized in Cleveland in 1840, he was a member more than eighteen years, until a change in the law governing military organizations, when this company became the 1st Regiment Light Artillery, Ohio Volunteer Militia, and he was chosen Colonel. In 1860 this regiment tendered its services to the Governor of Ohio and was accepted. Within five days after the fall of Fort Sumter this regiment was ordered to the river boundary fronting West Virginia. In two days it was in Marietta preparing to go into camp. After a month in that encampment it was ordered to cross the river into Virginia. A detachment with two guns crossed to Parkersburg, and Colonel Barnett took the remainder over at Benwood and proceeded to Grafton, where he awaited the arrival of the detachment, which passed up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Philippi. This regiment took an active part in the fight there, it being noted as the first artillery fired in the field by the United States forces during the war of the rebellion. The regiment was reunited in season to take part in the attack on the rebels at Laurel Hill, and the enemy fled before it. A detachment with two guns pursued the rebels two days through a terrible rain and over almost impassable mountain roads, which the foe had obstructed with felled trees. The pursuit ended at Carrick's Ford, where the rebels made a stand, but were quickly driven from their position with the loss of one gun, which was taken to Cleveland as a trophy. At the close of this campaign Colonel Barnett was ordered to report to General McClellan at Beverly, where a consultation was had on taking the artillery up the Kanawha to attack General Wise. But the regiment had never been recognized by the United States, as it had thus far acted under the orders of the State of Ohio, and its services in Virginia were considered necessary for the safety of Ohio. Their position was now somewhat doubtful, as there was no longer an excuse for their being in Virginia. While this discussion was being held the battle of Bull Run was fought, General McClellan was summoned to Washington, and the regiment was recalled to Ohio and dismissed. Its campaign was brief and brilliant, and preserved West Virginia to the Union. Its reception as it entered Cleveland with Colonel Barnett at its head and all its guns, and in addition the one captured at Carrick's Ford, was most enthusiastic, and the City Council gave them a unanimous vote of thanks. In August, 1861, a month after his return, he was commissioned by Governor Dennison to raise a twelve-battery regiment of artillery, which the Governor had prevailed on the United States to authorize. As fast as the batteries were organized and equipped they were sent into the field. Two reached General Thomas in season to join in the battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky. The other batteries were sent to different commands in West Virginia and Kentucky. When he had completed this work, in the spring of 1862, he took a portion of his command and reported to General Buell in Louisville. In March, when the army arrived in Nashville, he was placed in command of the artillery reserve of the Army of the Ohio, and participated in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth and other actions, until the occupation of Huntsville by Buell's army. In July, 1862, he was ordered to Ohio on recruiting service, and was very successful. In September he returned with his full quota of recruits and was assigned to duty on the staff of General C. C. Gilbert, then in command of the centre corps of the Army of the Ohio. After the battle of Perryville he was transferred to the staff of Major-General McCook as Chief of Artillery until November 24th, 1862, when General Rosecrans appointed him Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Cumberland. His great services in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and the many other battles of the Cumberland, were so important as to be specially mentioned with strong commendation by General Rosecrans. Later, when General Thomas was in command, his valuable services were appreciated by that model of a General. When the operations around Chattanooga closed he was placed in command of the artillery requiring reorganization and remounting. Two divisions of six batteries each were formed—one composed of batteries in the regular United States service and the other of volunteer batteries, principally those of the 1st Ohio Artillery Regiment. These were camped near Nashville, drilled, reorganized and equipped, and held in readiness for the field. On the 20th of October, 1864, the need for his services having ceased, he was mustered out of the service. But before he had retired from Nashville the battle of that place was fought, and he rendered valuable aid in the engagement, though acting in an independent capacity. Later he was made Brigadier-

John Holland

General by brevet, in consideration of his distinguished services. On his return home he resumed business in the firm of which he had continued a member throughout the war. In 1874 Governor Allen appointed him one of the three trustees for the management of the Northern Ohio Hospital for the Insane. He has been a member of the Republican party since its organization, and is highly esteemed by people of all parties and creeds for his honor in all matters of business, his patriotism and his courteous manners towards all with whom he has dealings.

WOODS, HON. JOHN, Lawyer and Member of Congress, son of Alexander and Mary (Robinson) Woods, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, October 18th, 1794. His father was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America in 1790, settling in Pennsylvania, where, in 1793, he married. A few years later he emigrated to Kentucky, and thence in 1797 to Warren county, Ohio, where he raised a family of eight children. John, the oldest, received such slender advantages of schooling as the country afforded, and since he seems to have been at least a good English scholar, it is probable he received much of his instructions from his father. He served in the last months of the war of 1812, after which he taught school for a couple of years, meanwhile pursuing the study of law under the direction of the Hon. John McLean, then member of Congress, and afterwards one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1819 he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Butler county. Possessing energy and talent, he soon distinguished himself in his profession, and in 1824 was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1826. While there he established a creditable reputation, and obtained appropriations of land from the general government to aid improvements in his section; this brought him popularity at home, but taking strong grounds against the election of Jackson in 1828, he was defeated for another term, and for the following seventeen years gave his attention to the routine of private affairs. He established, and for seven years edited, the *Hamilton Intelligencer*, which afterwards passed into the management of L. D. Campbell. Besides the pursuit of his profession he engaged in numerous financial enterprises, and was President of the old Bank of Hamilton. He projected and, in connection with a few other enterprising men, built the Hamilton Hydraulic, a thing that, utilizing the water-power of the Miami river, has been of incalculable advantage to the town. In 1845 he was elected Auditor of State for Ohio, and served till 1851, revising the accounts of State and directing its financial policy. In this capacity he is said to have displayed abilities of the highest order, and to have rescued the State from impending bankruptcy or repudiation. After retiring from office he became President of the Hamilton & Eaton Railroad, and afterwards of the Hamilton & Indianapolis Junction road, in which office he remained till death, on July 30th, 1855.

HOLLAND, JOHN, Gold-Pen Manufacturer, was born, August 25th, 1838, in the parish of Kilcrohane, in the county of Cork, Ireland, and is a son of the late Patrick Holland. His parents emigrated to America in 1848, and settled in Cincinnati, where his father followed the business of a stone-mason until his death, which occurred in 1854. John received his early education in St. Xavier's Parochial School; he also attended a night-school for about five years, during which time he studied the classics with a view of adopting a profession, but on the death of his father, finding the charge of his mother and the younger children devolved on him, he concluded to finish learning the trade to which his father had indentured him, that of gold-pen manufacturing in the establishment of George W. Sheppard, so favorably known to the trade. He served the specified four years' apprenticeship, and at the expiration of this term received the position of foreman of the factory, which he held for two years. He then purchased a one-third interest in the business, which he retained until 1862, and then bought the other two-thirds, since which time he has conducted the establishment in his own name. When he first took charge of the factory the products were comparatively small, being but about $8000 per annum and giving employment to five hands. In 1866 he added to the business the manufacture of gold and silver pencils, fine ebony and ivory pen-holders and gold tooth-picks. The business now amounts to over $100,000 yearly, and forty persons are constantly employed in the works. His store and factory, which is six stories high, is entirely occupied by the business, with the exception of the second floor, which is rented for offices. His machinery is all propelled by steam-power, the rolling-mill alone weighing over two tons. A thorough mechanic of an inventive genius, he has taken out ten patents for pen and pencil-cases, also one for alloying gold for pens. The material employed in the manufacture of the various articles are gold and silver bullion, and he imports his ebony direct from Africa, and the ivory from the same country, and also from the East Indies. His products find a ready market in the United States and Europe, as also as far east as China and Japan. For the past five years he has received the contract for supplying the Treasury Department at Washington, and has been awarded medals at several fairs and expositions, including that at Vienna, in 1873. The establishment is the largest in the country west of New York city, and there is but one even in that city which produces as large and varied a stock. Since he commenced business he has only been idle one month, during the time of Kirby Smith's raid through Kentucky and Ohio, he being at that

time Captain of a company in the 11th Ohio Reserves, which was called into the service for thirty days. He is the owner not only of the valuable property No. 19 West Fourth street, where his factory is located, but also of the fine edifice where he resides, besides other properties in various parts of the city, amounting in value to over $100,000, being his accumulations during the fourteen years of his business career. His unusual success in his avocation may be attributed in part to the fact that his goods are ever found to be of the most superior quality, and always as represented. He was one of the incorporators of the Miami Valley Savings Bank, and of which he has been Vice-President since its organization. He was married, July 7th, 1870, to Kate, daughter of James Ohlen, the well-known saw manufacturer, and is the father of three children, all living.

CASE, LEONARD, Landowner, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 29th, 1786, and died, December 7th, 1864, in Cleveland, Ohio. He was the son of Meschach Case, a farmer of the place of Leonard's nativity. This family in 1788 removed to Washington county, and in 1800 made another removal to Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio. While in Washington county he attended school in winter and worked on the farm in summer, but when they reached their Ohio farm his entire time was taken up with labors on the farm, as his father was in ill health and he was the eldest of the children. In 1801 his lower limbs became inflamed so as to confine him to the bed for one and a half years, and then he arose a cripple, without hope of recovery. During this illness he had forgotten nearly all that he had learned at school, and his first object was to regain the lost treasure, and to add to it if possible. But his family were very poor, and he could only obtain an old arithmetic from Pittsburgh, and a fragment of a book on surveying. He studied these diligently for three years, at the same time earning his living by bottoming chairs, making sieves, etc. In March, 1806, he obtained a place to write in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas. He soon mastered the statutes of Ohio so as to be able to make prompt reference to any information required. The following spring he obtained some work in the land agency office of General Simon Perkins. August 21st, 1807, he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court in Trumbull county, and was reappointed to that position in 1814, and in 1816 he resigned the clerkship. Very soon after his first appointment, in 1807, he was also appointed Deputy Collector of non-resident taxes for the Sixth District of Ohio. He performed the duties with promptness and accuracy. In that same winter he made a list of the owners and of lands drawn in the drafts of the Connecticut Land Company, which proved subsequently to be of great value in tracing the records of property. He also found some employment in the Recorder's office, but all of his leisure time was devoted to reading law, so that he was admitted to practise in the State courts in 1814. In August, 1809, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected in 1812, and again in 1815. From 1812 to 1816 he also held the position of Collector of the Sixth District, receiving his appointment annually from the Legislature. The responsibility and labors increased rapidly so that the last year he filled the office his collections were more than fifty-eight thousand dollars, and his compensation but four hundred and fifty dollars and travelling expenses. In 1816 he removed to Cleveland to take the position of Cashier of the new Commercial Bank of Lake Erie. In a few years the bank failed and he resumed the practice of law in Cuyahoga and other counties, and continued in his professional duties until 1833, when his physical infirmity compelled him to relinquish active practice, which for thirteen years had been in the United States as well as State courts. In 1820 he was appointed Auditor of Cuyahoga county, and while in that position he made a new list of lands and also acted as Clerk of the County Commissioners. The following year he was reappointed, and two years thereafter was elected to the same position. When he entered the office the county was fifteen hundred dollars in debt; four years later when he left it all the debts were paid and there were two thousand dollars in the treasury; his compensation for the entire time was six hundred and fifty dollars. In 1824 he was elected to the Legislature, and while a member of that body aided in the location of the Ohio canal, and in devising a new system of taxation. His constituents returned him to the Legislature for the next two years. March 20th, 1832, the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie was resuscitated. He settled the accounts of the old corporation and was made President of the new organization. Some time prior to this he had been appointed agent of the State of Connecticut to take charge of the lands and debts belonging to its school fund. It proved a long and most difficult task, requiring more than thirty years. He sold land in more than four hundred contracts, had long and tangled mortgage demands to settle with purchasers of the mortgaged lands, and collected and paid over about five hundred thousand dollars in money without having more than one lawsuit growing out of the contracts. The final settlement was made with the land company's commissioners in November, 1855, without the changing or questioning of a single figure. From 1821 to 1825 he was President of the village of Cleveland. He was ever interested in beautifying the city, and suggested and greatly aided in carrying forward the work of ornamenting the streets with shade trees, so that it is now widely known as the Forest City. He headed the subscription list with five thousand dollars to build the first railroad to Cleveland, and was chosen one of the Directors of the company. He invested all the money he could obtain beyond his immediate wants in lands within or near the city's limits, and thus laid the foundation for great wealth. His

land purchases were made so that a debt could not stand, at the furthest, more than two years, and was so managed as to be paid without the sale of property. Generous and just in all of his dealings, he was never guilty of an act of unkindness or oppression. He died in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He had two sons, William and Leonard. The former was born in Cleveland in 1818, and died in the same city on April 19th, 1862, and will long be remembered for the goodness and usefulness of his pure life. When quite young he was elected to represent the Second ward in the City Council. He was so useful that he was re-elected and continued a member until 1850, when by a large majority he was elected Mayor, and in the following year was re-elected by a still larger majority. In 1852 he was nominated for Congress by the Whigs, but was defeated by a small majority; the anti-slavery element was successful in electing the Free-Soil candidate. After that event he took no active part in politics. In 1853 he was elected President of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad Company, and continued to preside over the affairs of the road until 1858. During these years the road proved to be most profitable and prosperous, and was considered one of the best managed roads in the country. He advocated and aided in the construction of the water-works in Cleveland. When the Sinking Fund Commission was established by legislative enactment, he was appointed one of the Commissioners, and retained that position until his death. The Case Block at the time it was built was by far the largest and finest in the city; he projected it and nearly completed it before his death. He was a man of a fine literary education, warm-hearted, and beloved by all within the circle of his acquaintance. Leonard, the second and only surviving son, was born in Cleveland in 1820, and graduated from Yale College in 1842. On the death of his brother William he was chosen to fill the vacancy thus created in the Sinking Fund Commission, which position he still retains. The construction of the Case Block, unfinished at the death of his brother, was completed under his management, and at a subsequent date the larger Case building was erected by him. At the death of his father he became sole proprietor of the estates in the city and suburbs of Cleveland, and their management requires his close attention. He has ever avoided publicity.

BURKHALTER, SOLOMON, Retired Merchant, was born, March 15th, 1811, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He was the fourth of eleven children, the issue of Peter Burkhalter and Catharine Berry, both natives of Pennsylvania, their ancestors being among the original settlers of that State. Peter Burkhalter was a farmer, and died in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where his wife also passed away. Solomon's early education was of the limited character received at the country schools during his boyhood. In 1824 he accompanied his parents from Pennsylvania to Butler county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed to the trade of wagon and plow making, at Reading, Ohio, where he has since made his home. After a four years' apprenticeship he took a course of advanced studies at Dayton, and for the next seven years carried on business for himself. The following five years he devoted to farming and brickmaking. This latter business he conducted in connection with contracting for the construction of churches and other buildings, for twenty-one years. During this time he served a term of five years as Mayor of Reading. For six years he has been Magistrate and Notary Public for Sycamore township. Since 1856 he has been President of the Cincinnati & Xenia Turnpike Company, which owns the finest turnpike road in the State. For the last ten years Mr. Burkhalter has given his attention exclusively to educational, social, and political affairs. In politics he is a Republican; in religion an Universalist. He is a man of large experience, forcible character, generous impulse and kindly disposition. He is one of the foremost citizens of Reading, taking a deep and active interest in whatever promises to promote the city's welfare and prosperity.

THEIS, CHARLES, Hardware Merchant, was born, July 15th, 1834, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Jacob and Charlotta (Jacki) Theis. His father was a farmer, and also followed the grocery business. He emigrated to the United States with his family in 1847, first locating at Hillsborough, Highland county, but the following year removed to Higginsport, and now resides with his son Charles at Georgetown. Charles received a good education in his native country, and worked on a farm until his fourteenth year, both at Hillsborough and Higginsport, and then assisted his father as a clerk in his grocery store in the latter town, remaining with him about two years. In 1851 he went to Cincinnati, where he was employed in the same capacity in a hat store for one year, returning to Hillsborough, where he started on his own account in that business. He remained there a year and then removed again to Cincinnati, where he embarked in a similar business on Central avenue. He pursued his calling with assiduity for some eight months, when he disposed of his stock, and became an assistant in the American Restaurant of Cincinnati, where he continued for three years. In 1858 he removed to Georgetown, Brown county, where he embarked in the grocery business, and conducted the same exclusively for two years, and then added hardware to his stock, which latter has expanded, together with the further addition of agricultural implements, until he may be properly termed a hardware merchant, although he still continues keeping a line of select groceries, and has greatly prospered in his career. In religious faith he is a Protestant. His political

creed is that of the Democratic party, although he has neither sought nor held any office of a political character. Socially he is pleasant, affable and courteous, possesses a firm and determined demeanor, and is remarkably untiring, energetic and industrious. His reputation and standing as a business man and public-spirited citizen is unquestionable. He takes great interest in the order of Odd Fellows, of which fraternity he is a prominent member. He was married in 1858 to Fanny, daughter of F. J. Krœtzer, formerly of Bavaria, and is the father of eight children.

SHEPHERD, WILLIAM WALLACE, M. D., was born in Highland county, about eight miles south of Hillsborough, Ohio, December 16th, 1837. He was the second child in a family of six children whose parents were William A. Shepherd and Frances A. (Rogers) Shepherd. His father, a native of Philadelphia, followed through life the profession of medicine. At an early day he moved to Ohio with his father's family, and settled in Highland county. There, and in the adjoining county of Clinton, he was engaged in professional labors until his demise in May, 1871. His mother, a native of Frederic county, Virginia, was the daughter of William Rogers, an early pioneer and settler of Highland county, Ohio. His preliminary education was liberal, and received in the common and high schools of his native county. In 1852 he began the reading of medicine in Highland county, under the tuition of his father, and remained with him as a student, engaged in zealous study, until the year 1855, when he removed to Cincinnati and completed his medical education under the supervision of Dr. E. H. Johnson, now deceased, at that time a prominent physician practising at 139 West Sixth street. He then attended medical lectures, and in 1857 graduated with honor from the Medical College of Ohio. He then, during several months, practised his profession in conjunction with his father, and subsequently for one year, at Centrefield, Highland county. On his return to Samantha, in the same county, he practised in association with his parent until the fall of 1861, the date of the latter's removal to New Vienna, Clinton county, Ohio. In the fall of 1863, having been occupied up to this period in Samantha, he established his office in Hillsborough, Highland county, where he has since resided. He devotes a great deal of attention to surgery, and has repeatedly and successfully performed the most important capital operations. He is incessantly occupied in attending to the calls and duties connected with an extensive business, and is to-day one of the leading practitioners of the place. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and for a number of years has officiated as Secretary of the Highland County Medical Society. His various contributions to the current medical literature are characterized by ability and studious research, while his general as well as his professional attainments are of an enviable extent and variety. Although a supporter of the Democratic party, he has uniformly refrained from taking any active part in the partisan movements of the day, and has neither sought nor accepted any office of a political nature. His religious views are not circumscribed by the doctrines of any particular church. He was married, March 26th, 1863, to Mary F. Harding, of Ripley, Ohio.

UNDERWOOD, REV. JOHNSON P., Clergyman, was born, September 28th, 1824, at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, of American parentage, his father being a native of Virginia, while his mother was a Pennsylvanian by birth. He received but a limited education in his native place, and after leaving school commenced to earn his livelihood on a farm, devoting his evening and other leisure hours to study. He is indebted to the Friends for his early training, and for the assistance they rendered him in qualifying himself to become a minister of the gospel. He is now a clergyman of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and also Secretary of the conference, to which he was elected, in Detroit, August 28th, 1858. He had charge of the Wylie Street African Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh in 1865, in which year also he held a great revival meeting, during which the membership was greatly increased. He was subsequently assigned to the pastorship of the church in Xenia, where he met with the same success in building up the congregation over which he was appointed to minister, not only spiritually, but literally, as the new edifice erected during his incumbency was far superior to the original structure, and its worth is estimated at twelve thousand dollars. He also was pastor at one time of the congregation in Columbus, and the church building there was planned and designed by him. At present he is pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Cleveland. In political belief he is a sterling Republican, lending all his influence to the success of that party. He was married, 1850, to Henrietta M. Clanton, of Virginia.

LEWIS, BUSHROD HAMILTON, Lawyer, was born, August 1st, 1839, in the town of Jefferson, Madison county, Ohio, and is a son of George W. Lewis, a farmer, and grandson of Philip Lewis, one of the early settlers of the county, who assisted to lay out the town, and who represented the district in both houses of the General Assembly of the State. He first attended school in West Jefferson, and subsequently became a student in the London High School, where he remained until he attained the age of eighteen years. He then passed a year as clerk in a warehouse in

John Sherman

London, and afterwards taught school for three terms of four months each. During the late civil war he enlisted in the 95th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14th, 1862, and was an Orderly Sergeant, and afterwards Sergeant-Major of the regiment. He served in that command for the full term of three years, being honorably mustered out in August, 1865. In the autumn of the same year he was elected Sheriff of Madison county, and re-elected in October, 1867, serving four years in that office. During this time he was also Deputy United States Marshal, for Madison county, under A. Heickenlooker, Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio. After his term of service in the sheriffalty had terminated, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, May 12th, 1872. He opened an office in London, and practises his profession in Madison and adjoining counties. He was elected in April, 1875, the City Solicitor of London for a term of two years. His progress so far in life is entirely due to his own energy and perseverance, combined with unremitting patience and industry, never having received assistance from any quarter whatever. He was married, October 14th, 1875, to Nannie, daughter of A. Dunkin, of London, and granddaughter of Simon Kent, of Madison county, Ohio.

SHERMAN, JOHN, United States Senator, like so many other of the representative men of Ohio, comes of sterling old New England stock. He is descended from one of the three Shermans who, in 1634, emigrated from Essex, England, and settled in the new colony of Massachusetts Bay. One of these three founded the Connecticut branch of the family, and one of his great-grandsons, who had become a judge in one of the Connecticut courts, died in 1815, leaving a son, Charles Robert Sherman. This son was himself a thoroughly accomplished lawyer, and thinking that the West offered better opportunities than the East for success in his profession, he emigrated to Ohio, and there rapidly acquired an extensive practice, and in 1823 became one of the judges of the Supreme Court. In 1829 he died very suddenly of cholera, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. He had married young, and at the time of his death his family consisted of eleven children. One of these children was John Sherman, now a member of the United States Senate, and another was William Tecumseh Sherman, General of the United States Army. John, the eighth child of the family, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on May 10th, 1823. The poverty in which his father's death left the family did not prevent his being sent steadily to school at Lancaster and Mount Vernon, up to the time when he was fourteen years of age. Then he left school and was sent to the Muskingum Improvement to become a civil engineer and earn his own livelihood. There he was placed under the care of Colonel Samuel R. Curtis, the resident engineer of the work, and with him he remained two years. These two years were very valuable to him, for he not only learned much of the profession that had been chosen for him, but he familiarized himself with the forms and methods of business, and acquired habits of self reliance and industry which have been invaluable to him in his subsequent career. In 1838 the Democratic party came into power, Colonel Curtis was removed from his position, and John Sherman was without employment. His brother, Charles T. Sherman, since United States District Judge in Ohio, was then a practising lawyer in Mansfield, and with this brother the displaced youth commenced the study of law. He studied assiduously in this new direction, and made rapid progress, and by the time his majority was attained he was qualified to enter upon the legal profession. The day after he was twenty-one years old he obtained a license to practise, and immediately entered into partnership with his brother. He entered at once upon an extensive practice, and rapidly achieved a reputation as an honest, laborious, thoroughly able and remarkably successful lawyer. His partnership with his brother continued eleven years, and was a most prosperous one. His activity in his profession did not prevent his being equally active in the field of politics, in which he took an earnest and profound interest. He was an ardent Whig, and the district in which he lived was strongly Democratic, so he had no hope of obtaining office, but without that incentive to move him, he worked industriously and effectively in behalf of his party. In 1848 and again in 1852 he was sent as a delegate to the Whig National Convention, and in the latter year was chosen a Presidential Elector. In 1854, when the Nebraska issue came up, he labored earnestly in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and to build up the political organization which soon developed into the Republican party. He accepted a nomination for Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth Ohio District, and was surprised to find himself elected. He entered the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and there commenced the career which is so widely and familiarly known throughout the country as to hardly need recapitulation. He proved himself to be specially fitted for the duties of the position in which he had been placed. He was laborious in investigation, patient in dealing with details, cautious and accurate in drawing conclusions, conciliatory in disposition, yet full of the "courage of his opinions," and fluent and able in debate. In the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress he was a member of the Kansas Investigating Committee, and it was he who prepared the memorable report presented by the committee to the House and to the country. At the close of the session the Republican members of the House, through his influence, adopted the amendment to the army bill, denying the validity of the slavery-extending laws of Congress, and he wrote an address to the people of the country, elaborating the principle contained in that declaration. Mr. Seward and other senators dissented from it, and the doctrine was not promulgated. He took an active

part in the contest over the Lecompton Constitution and the English Bill in the Thirty-fifth Congress, and made many speeches full of power and force. He served as Chairman of the Naval Investigating Committee, which exposed the complicity of Buchanan and Toucey in the actions of the propagandists of slavery; and he made a speech upon the public expenditure, which was widely circulated as a campaign document. The contest for Speaker which marked the opening of the Thirty-sixth Congress was a most memorable one. He was the candidate of the Republicans, and his election was violently opposed by the Southern members because he had signed a recommendation of Hinton Rowan Helper's book, "The Impending Crisis." Through a long series of ballots he lacked but one or two votes of election; but at last, in order to end the "dead-lock" and secure an organization, his name was withdrawn. He was at once made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and so became the leader of the House. As chairman of this committee he distinguished himself by putting through the House the Morrill Tariff. In February, 1861, in reply to Mr. Pendleton, he made an important speech, displaying a clear and statesmanlike perception as to the result of the conflict that was then being precipitated upon the country, and predicting the destruction of slavery as one of the results of that conflict. He was elected to the House again for the Thirty-seventh Congress, but when Mr. Chase resigned his position as United States Senator, he was elected by the Legislature of Ohio to fill the vacancy thus caused in the Senate, and he has ever since continued to occupy a seat in that body. He was placed upon the Committee of Finance, the most important of all the Senate committees, and introduced the National Bank Bill, of which measure, as well as of the Legal Tender Acts, he had charge on the floor and in the debates. His labors were principally confined to finance and taxation, maintaining credit and providing money to carry on the war. In January, 1863, he made a speech against the continuance of the State banking system, and one in favor of the national banks, both of which were greatly effective. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he introduced a bill for funding the public indebtedness, but the bill was mutilated in the Senate and defeated in the House. In the second session of the same Congress he proposed a substitute for the Reconstruction Bill, which finally became a law. In the Fortieth Congress he was again Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and in the second session he reported a new bill for funding the national debt and converting the notes of the United States, and supported the bill in a speech of remarkable power. Eventually the refunding act—known as the law of 1870—under which the six per cent. bonds are being retired, was passed. Since 1855 he has devoted his attention principally to the solution of the financial problems presented by the condition of the nation, and the series of measures he has introduced have all been designed to strengthen the public credit and to place the national finances on a permanently sound basis. One of the most important of these, preparing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879, has been a prominent topic of discussion during the present (1876) session of Congress.

MANSFIELD, HON. JARED, Surveyor and Teacher, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, about the year 1759. He was graduated at Yale in 1777, and afterwards taught school in his native city and Philadelphia. His scholarly attainments becoming known to Thomas Jefferson, he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at West Point. About this time the publication of his "Mathematical and Physical Essays" brought him considerable reputation, and he took a prominent place among the scientific men of the nation. About the time the State of Ohio was created, President Jefferson appointed him Surveyor-General of the Northwestern Territories, to succeed General Rufus Putnam. He introduced many improvements in the mode of effecting surveys by rectangular co-ordinates, which subsequently received the sanction of law. He afterwards resumed his position at West Point, where he remained until a few years previous to his death, when he retired to Cincinnati. He died while on a visit to his native city, February 3d, 1830. He was a man of extraordinary mathematical genius and varied abilities. His character was pure and his disposition generous and sincere. Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, was his son-in-law. Mansfield, the county-seat of Richland, laid out in 1808, was named in honor of him.

TINSLEY, THOMAS RICHARD, Architect, was born, August 23d, 1849, in Clonmel, county of Tipperary, Ireland, and is the sixth son of William Tinsley, architect (whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume). He was two years old when his parents removed to the United States. Owing to a peculiar impediment he could not speak until he was ten years old, and consequently at that time had not mastered the alphabet. The impediment, however, totally disappeared. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and in 1862 he went to the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he passed but a single year, as his health had become impaired. His educational attainments are self-acquired, he being a home student. He subsequently passed some years in his father's office, qualifying himself for his future professional career. In the spring of 1870 he was appointed Superintendent of Construction of the Ohio State Blind Asylum, at Columbus. While still holding that position, he was, early in 1871, appointed Superintendent of the great Public Fountain, Cincinnati. In

1872 he was taken into partnership with his father; this was shortly afterwards dissolved, and, resigning his position at the Blind Asylum, he went to Chicago in August of that year, and was immediately appointed General Superintendent of the McCormick Reaper Works, the largest of its kind in existence. This building was finished in December, 1872. Having contracted a severe cold, he entertained ideas of relinquishing his profession and entering some other; but upon the urgent request of the authorities connected with the Blind Asylum, he returned to Columbus in June, 1873, and was appointed Assistant Architect and Superintendent, being given full charge of the building and its finances. During this year, he also had charge of the Ohio State Library enlargements, etc. He was appointed, April 13th, 1874, Chief Architect of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum. This appointment was indeed a success; for he was not yet twenty-five years old, and withal a Republican, yet he was chosen over more than twenty competitors, by a Democratic commission, and was confirmed by Governor Allen. Moreover, this building was made a point of issue in the campaign between the Republicans and Democrats. At one of the subsequent great ratification meetings at the State House, several of the Democratic speakers—one being General S. F. Cary—paid him the compliment by saying that "his appointment was owing strictly to the ability, economy, and enterprise, exhibited by him at the Blind Asylum." The Lunatic Asylum is an immense structure, having a frontage of nearly 1200 feet, and in its construction requiring well nigh 45,000,000 bricks, is fire-proof, and will cost, completed, about $2,250,000. At the time of Mullett's removal as United States Architect, Thomas' name was favorably mentioned by the Ohio press in connection with the office. He now has full control of his father's business, the latter having retired from active pursuits. Beside his State office, he carries on his business in both Columbus and Cincinnati. He now has charge of the new buildings of the Institution for the Blind, the State House improvements, besides other buildings. He was the designer and author of the steam heating and ventilation plans of the Lunatic Asylum, the cost of the apparatus being $100,000. He is one of the incorporators and stockholders of the Ohio Silver Mining and Smelting Company of Utah. He is yet unmarried.

JUDKINS, WILLIAM, M. D., was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, September 1st, 1788, and was consequently in his seventy-third year at the time of his decease, on June 22d, 1861. In 1806 he emigrated to Ohio, and at the age of twenty-two, in 1811, commenced the practice of medicine in Jefferson county, in that State. After twenty-one years of successful practice in that county, he removed to Cincinnati in 1832, where he ever after resided and practised, with the exception of a few months' residence in the country. He was one of the oldest physicians in the profession, and few persons had lived longer, uninterruptedly, in the city. As a physician and surgeon his standing and reputation were exceptionally high. Few men in his profession, probably, possessed a clearer and more comprehensive view of diseases, and arrived so readily at a conclusion with a prompt and simple treatment. He continued his professional readings to within a few months of his death, and, unlike most old physicians who entered the profession early in the century, he was able to advance with the tide of scientific and medical progress. He was in his last years a young old man, keeping fully abreast of his age. As early as 1822 he performed some remarkable surgical operations, accounts of which were published in the journals of the day. On account of these he received the degree of M. D. from Transylvania Medical College, at Lexington, Kentucky. As medical journals sprang up over the West during his long professional career, he became a frequent contributor to their columns, and in every way tried to advance the cause in which he spent nearly his whole life. He was a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. He was by birth a member of the Society of Friends, and remained during his life in that connection, conforming to its customs in dress and language. His manners were gentle, courteous and pleasing, although his early education was deficient. This deficiency he largely corrected during a long life of careful reading and study, and came to stand deservedly high in his profession, and lived and died a Christian, universally esteemed. He left five children, two daughters and three sons. His sons, David, Charles Palmer and William, are all practising physicians of Cincinnati.

DEVEREUX, JOHN HENRY, Civil Engineer and Railroad President, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 5th, 1832, and is the son of Captain John Devereux, of the merchant marine, whose family was one of the first settlers of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in New England. His ancestors were of the aristocracy of England, he being of the twenty-sixth generation in England and of the seventh in this country, in a direct line, from Robert de Ebroicis or Robert D'Evreux, known in history as one of the Norman conquerors of England of 1066. The subject of this sketch was educated in Portsmouth Academy, New Hampshire, and removed to Ohio early in 1848, when but sixteen years of age, and as a civil engineer found employment on the Cleveland, Cincinnati & Columbus Railroad. After that road was completed he was engaged on the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad as Constructing Engineer. From 1852 to 1861 he was engaged in Tennessee as civil engineer, in constructing railroads. He intended to make the South his permanent home, but the war drove him to

the North, as he could not be a rebel. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed Superintendent of Military Railroads in Virginia. This was the hardest office to fill in the entire war department. There were no shops, no tools, cars out of repair, and enemies constantly destroying the roadbeds, officers of the army ever ready to find fault, spies and peddlers filling all the trains, and other obstacles too numerous to mention. Mr. Devereux at once drove every peddler, spy and thief from his lines. His army of trained employés had the fullest confidence in his management, and would at any time and at the greatest peril take a train through on time. Major-General Meade said he had never been "so magnificently" served in rations and forage. Very soon his herculean labors were appreciated by Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton, and no power of "shoulder-straps" could effect his removal. Stanton's first despatch to him at Alexandria, one spring night, not far from midnight, was: "How soon could transportation be upon Maryland avenue, sent from Alexandria, for ten thousand men?" Before the message was completed on paper, he gave the reply in three words, "Within sixty minutes." Mr. Stanton was surprised, and expressed his incredulity, but again telegraphed, "Send them on." In an instant the Secretary was surprised by another despatch, "They are already on the way." The headlight of the first engine was then shining towards Long Bridge, and the entire convoy was upon Maryland avenue within the designated "sixty minutes." In the spring of 1864 he resigned his position as Superintendent of Military Railroads, and received the approbation of all with whom he had had business relations. On his return to Ohio he accepted the management of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and was its Vice-President and General Superintendent for five years. In 1866 he was made Vice-President of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, and soon after was made its President. When all the lines were consolidated between Buffalo and Chicago, under the name of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, he was appointed General Manager, and had executive control of this great line, with its important branches and leased connections. In June, 1873, he accepted the position of President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and in the same year was elected President of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, holding both positions; and at the same time was President of other railroad companies whose lines formed part of the system of the larger companies under his direction. When he accepted the presidency of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, it was nearly bankrupt though mismanagement. He endeavored to regain that which had been lost, but was unable under its financial management, and in the first of the year 1875 he resigned the positions of President and Director and was appointed its Receiver. All parties were entirely satisfied with this appointment, for they knew his were safe and honorable hands. In the spring of 1875 he was again elected President of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, and is actively engaged in the duties of his official positions. He has never been a politician, but before the war made speeches in Tennessee for the Union. Twice he has been tendered a nomination to Congress, but declined. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church. In 1860 he was elected Thrice Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Masonic Council of Tennessee, which shows how high he ranks in the Masonic order. In 1853 he married Antoinette C. Kelsey, daughter of Hon. Lorenzo A. Kelsey, former Mayor of Cleveland, and has four children.

BUCKLAND, HON. RALPH POMEROY, Lawyer, was born in Leydon, Massachusetts, January 12th, 1812. He is the son of Ralph P. Buckland, born at East Hartford, Connecticut, and Ann Kent, born at Middletown, in that State. His father went to Portage county, Ohio, in 1810, as a surveyor. The senior Buckland was a soldier in the war of 1812, and surrendered at Detroit with Hull's army. The family moved to Portage county in the spring of 1813, where the father soon died. The subject of this sketch attended common and academic schools, and passed the scholastic year of 1834–35 at Kenyon College, Ohio. Before he had completed his education he went down the Mississippi to Natchez, and from there to New Orleans, in charge of a flatboat loaded with flour. He was for some time employed as a clerk in the cotton house of Harris, Wright & Co. After leaving Kenyon College he began to read law with Gregory Powers, Esq., at Middlebury, Ohio, finishing his course in the office of Whittlesey & Newton, at Canfield. In the spring of 1837 he was admitted to the bar. On the 1st of June, 1837, he opened a law office at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), where he soon acquired a large practice. In January, 1838, he was married to Charlotte Boughton, of Canfield. Mr. Buckland took a deep interest in political affairs, being a Delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1848. In 1855, and again in 1857, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, in which position he performed faithful service for his constituents and his State. He entered the army in January of 1862 as Colonel of the 72d Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was commandant of Camp Chase in February, 1862. He commanded a brigade in Sherman's army at the battle of Shiloh, in April of 1862, and in Grant's Mississippi campaign, in December of the same year, he led an expedition against Forrest in West Tennessee, and commanded a brigade in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. For valiant service in the field he was commissioned a Brigadier, and at the close of the war was commissioned a Major-General. His gallant bearing at the head of his brigade in the siege of Vicksburg attracted special attention. He commanded the district of Memphis in 1864, and repulsed Forrest's attack on the city of Memphis. In this year he was elected to Con-

gress, being re-elected in 1866. While in Congress he was a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Hayes a member of the Board of Managers of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. He served as President of the Board for four years. Since the war General Buckland has resided at his old home, Fremont, Sandusky county. In the winter of 1875 he made the tour of the West Indies in the sailing yacht "Tarolinto," as the guest of the owner, Henry A. Kent, of New York, in company with Judge Ranney and Dr. Streeter, of Cleveland, sailing over 7000 miles and touching at the islands of Barbadoes, Trinidad, Grenada, Martinique, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, Jamaica and Cuba.

BARUS, CARL, Professor of Music, was born, October 12th, 1823, in Schurgart, Silesia. He was sent to school in Oppeln at the age of six years. In 1833 he entered the Gymnasium and began the study of music. In 1838 he went to Bireg, to receive instructions on the organ under Professor Förster, and in vocal music under Professor Fisher. From 1841 to 1844 he studied thorough bass under Professor Hesse, and received instructions on the piano-forte under Professor Richter, at the Royal Seminary in Breslau. In 1844 he entered the Royal School of Architecture. He was about to stand his examination for Royal Architect when the revolution of 1848 disturbed the country and obliged him to come to America, where he landed in May, 1849. He purchased a farm near Saginaw City, Michigan, and devoted his leisure hours to training a singing society of forty-five male voices. In 1851 Professor Barus conceived the idea of organizing a concert troupe, in connection with a friend, Mr. Dickmann. Professor Barus went to Cincinnati and Mr. Dickmann to New York to secure talent. The former found an engagement to keep him in Cincinnati and the latter met with equal good fortune in New York, and that put an end to the concert troupe project. Professor Barus' first engagement in Cincinnati was as Leader in the German Theatre. In 1852 he was employed as Leader of the Germania Liedertafel and Director of the Turner Singing Society. In 1856 he took the Leadership of the Philharmonic Society, composed of forty-five skilled musicians who performed the symphonies of the best composers. In 1858 he accepted the Leadership of the Cincinnati Maennerchor, and played in concert and opera besides. In the following year he became Director of the new Orpheus Society, which at first performed in opera and then devoted itself to classical concerts. He organized the Harmonic Society, composed of Americans, in 1860, which under his leadership produced the most popular of the oratorios. In addition to his other labors Professor Barus led the singing festivals of all the societies in the West, viz.: at Canton, in 1854; at Indianapolis, in 1858; at Lafayette, in 1859; at Terre Haute, in 1860; at Columbus, in 1865; and again at Indianapolis, in 1867. He has been organist in the Jewish Temple on Plum street, Cincinnati, performing a like service in several Christian churches in that city. Since 1858 he has been Professor of Music in the Wesleyan College.

CAMNITZ, JOSIAH UPTDEGRAFF, Engineer, was born, April 4th, 1815, at Wheeling, Virginia, of German parentage. Early in life he went to Gallipolis, where he received as fair an education as could be obtained in the schools of that place. He lived at home and was variously employed until 1834, when he started out to make his own way in the world. Starting with a natural inclination for mechanical pursuits, he had acquired considerable valuable knowledge of machinery by close observation. He was thus fitted to accept an opening which offered at Cincinnati, where he engaged as Second Engineer of the steamer "Potomac." Without any apprenticeship or previous training he entered upon his new duties and discharged them satisfactorily. For a period of four years Mr. Camnitz was employed as Second Engineer on different steamboats. In 1838 he became Chief Engineer of the steamer "Dayton." He ran on the Ohio continuously for several years, until he became well known as a trustworthy engineer and had accumulated some means. There came a time when business on the Ohio was slack, and Mr. Camnitz thought he saw a good opening on the Miami canal. A few months demonstrated his error, and he returned to the river, soon securing a good situation as engineer. During his long career Mr. Camnitz has boated on every navigable stream, except the Kentucky, from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Mississippi. During the war he was Captain of the "Peerless," which lay in Mobile bay on the day of President Lincoln's assassination. After the declaration of peace Captain Camnitz returned to Pittsburgh and bought the "Nymph No. 2," with which he engaged in the Mobile trade. In an experience of forty years Captain Camnitz had not a single accident by which human life was sacrificed or placed in jeopardy. This was the result of care, sobriety and skill in the days when the gauge-cock, safety-valve and old-fashioned supply-pump had not yet given way to the improved steamboat engines of modern construction. The fame of this experienced engineer and boatman went up and down the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi, and in 1874 he was called to an easier life. The directors of Long View Asylum, regarding him as well for his care as his skill, appointed him Engineer at that institution. He now holds that position, and is as active in the discharge of his duty as when he first laid hold of a valve. In 1840 he married H. Jane Lytle, of Lebanon, Ohio. In 1863 he

married his present wife, Mrs. Mary K. Sutherland, daughter of Charles Oscar Tracy, a prominent lawyer of Portsmouth, Ohio.

HELLEBUSH, CLEMENS, Wholesale Jeweller, was born, December 18th, 1832, in the village of Boeringhausen, near Damme, in the southern part of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, and is a son of Hermann and Elizabeth Hellebush. His father, as well as his two elder brothers, were school teachers, the former having followed that calling for over half a century. From these he received a good German education, and when fifteen years old concluded to seek his fortunes in the United States, whither his brother Frank had already preceded him, and was at that time teaching a school in Cincinnati. On his arrival in the latter city he joined his brother, with whom he remained a year in the capacity of pupil and assistant teacher; he also learned music, his brother being a celebrated composer, and for thirty years organist in the Church of the Mother of God, in Covington, Kentucky. Clemens was also educated with a view of becoming a teacher, but he elected to enter into mercantile pursuits. When seventeen years old he entered the house of Messrs. Storch & Co., Cincinnati, where he remained nine months, and then obtained a situation as clerk in the dry-goods house of J. L. Bontellier, the largest retail house on Fourth street. He there occupied the responsible position of cashier, handling large sums of money daily, the duties of which he performed to the entire satisfaction of his employer. He here acquired a knowledge of business which has been of great advantage to him throughout his career; but the wages he there received did not appear to him enough compensation for the services he rendered, and at the end of eighteen months he entered the jewelry house of Theodore Oskamp, who had recently started in the wholesale trade. In about four years after his employment commenced the proprietor died, leaving the business in the hands of his brother, Clemens Oskamp, who gave to Clemens Hellebush an interest in the business under a contract which had five years to run; and, at the expiration thereof, renewed the said contract for another term of five years, and increased his interest to one-third of the profits. At the expiration of the second term of five years of the partnership, having now been fourteen years connected with the house, he saw other fields in which he could better his condition and build up a business of his own, and which he thought, in the end, would be more profitable, and certainly pleasanter. Accordingly, not only from his own conviction, but acting on the advice of his friends, and also upon the solicitations of the many customers which he had made, he opened, in January, 1866, a wholesale jewelry house at the northeast corner of Pearl and Main streets, where he yet remains and where his business has steadily increased from year to year, until, for the past three years, he has surpassed all others in the same line, not only in the city, but west of the Alleghenies. It has been a matter of surprise and astonishment to importers and manufacturers in the East that his business has grown to such enormous proportions. He employs no travelling agents, but relies upon strict integrity and honorable dealing as the best advertisement; a customer once secured, rarely ever leaves him. He has effected arrangements with the manufacturers by which he monopolizes his own specialties in articles of jewelry, silver and plated ware; so that the same patterns cannot be found in any other house. He also has special contracts for the celebrated Seth Thomas clocks and the Longine watch. He is also constantly in the receipt of large importations of French clocks and other goods from Paris, and also from Pforzheim, the most extensive jewelry manufacturing place in Baden, Germany. He employs a large number of first-class jewellers, who manufacture to his own taste and design the greater portion of his domestic goods, and who do work to order, such as setting diamonds, also solid gold and silver work. During the past year his sales amounted to $325,000; and are increasing at the rate of $25,000 per annum. His residence is at Walnut Hills, one of the most beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati, and is surrounded with large grounds, five acres, elegantly laid out, the value of this property being over $50,000. He is also the owner of other real estate in Covington, Kentucky, his former place of residence, which is also worth over $50,000. He was prominent as one of the Building Committee and also as Trustee in the erection of the beautiful edifice on Sixth street, Covington, called the Church of the Mother of God, which is built after the style of St. Peter's Church, Rome, and is one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in the Western country; and great credit is due him for the assistance he rendered Rev. Father Ferdinand Kuehr, as well as the congregation, for the interest he manifested in its erection. From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that he is the architect of his own fortunes, emphatically a self-made man; and no one in the community is more respected and no business man stands higher than himself. He was married in Cincinnati, May 8th, 1855, to Elizabeth Specker, and is the father of eleven children, ten of whom are living.

ERKENBRECKER, ANDREW, Starch Manufacturer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born at Heilgersdorf, near Saxe-Coburg, Bavaria, July 4th, 1821. He enjoyed the best educational advantages until he emigrated to the United States with his father, Henry Erkenbrecker, his mother and sister Mary. They landed at New York, July 18th, 1836, and thence proceeded westward; after a journey of four months they reached Cincinnati, and there settled on the farm of Major

Clemens Hellebusch

Daniel Gaw, near Carthage, the whole family being employed at twenty dollars per month. With the aid of Mrs. Tiley and daughter, who resided at the farm, Andrew set about the acquirement of a knowledge of the English language; and, having attained some proficiency, moved to Cincinnati and entered the store of John Myers, a candy manufacturer, on Main street. He subsequently served as clerk in the old Mansion House, and afterward in the grocery store of Charles Remelin, on Fifth street, opposite the present site of the Fountain Boulevard. By rigid economy he had saved from his earnings an amount sufficient to enable him to embark in business on his own account in 1843. He took a small mill on Lock street, near Fifth, where he commenced the manufacture of flour, feed and pearl barley, to which he soon added starch; in the latter branch he only consumed about thirty bushels of grain per day, the product being entirely consumed in the home retail trade. As necessity required he increased the capacity of his works, and finally, in 1851, erected a factory at Morrow, on the Little Miami Railroad, capable of consuming one hundred bushels of grain per day. This quantity was increased with the demand, having reached three hundred bushels per day, when the building with all its contents was destroyed by fire, April 13th, 1860. He thus lost the greater portion of the accumulations of years of indefatigable labor; but, nothing daunted, he set about a reparation of his loss. Purchasing the site of his present works, upon which there then stood an old starch factory, he resumed operations. He had given years of study and patient labor to the perfection of his work, and in April, 1866, commenced the erection of his present capacious factory, which is built upon plans which have been the results of diligent research, and upon the various features of which he holds patents. It is four stories in height, with a frontage of 201 feet on the Miami canal and an average depth of 165 feet. It has a capacity for the production of about 22 tons of starch per day, which consumes about 2000 bushels of corn. Of the internal arrangements, which are most complete, the most noteworthy are the tanks of stone and cement, which have entirely superseded all wooden vessels as receptacles of the starch in a fluid state. All the unloading is done by means of elevators patented by him. In addition to the building above mentioned capacious warehouses have been added, as required. A switch from the railroad, together with the canal, affords abundant facilities for transportation. The goods are shipped direct to all parts of the world, without intermediate handling by agents, an average of about fifteen thousand boxes being shipped monthly to foreign countries. The factory took the Medal of Progress, as the model factory of the world, at the Vienna Exposition, in 1873; also the highest medal for starch over one hundred and forty-nine competitors. Though engrossed in business affairs, he has given time to the furtherance of the public interests. He originated the Cincinnati Acclimatization Society, in 1871, which has for its object the introduction to this country of all useful, insect-eating European birds, as well as the best singers; and to see to it that the imported as well as the domestic birds have a better protection against the attacks of heartless men and thoughtless boys; that the shooting of useful birds be prevented and the destruction of birds' nests be stopped, with all legal means at the disposal of the society. Of this he has been President since its organization. In 1873 he organized the Zoological Society of Cincinnati, a joint stock company, which has for its object the establishment and maintenance of a zoological garden at Cincinnati, and the study and dissemination of a knowledge of the nature and habits of the creatures of the animal kingdom. Of this society he is the Treasurer, and to both he has been a liberal contributor in money and labor, being indefatigable in his efforts to achieve for them the success they so richly deserve. He was married in 1845 to the daughter of John Myers, of Cincinnati, Ohio; she died in 1866, and he was again married in 1871 to Matilda Cunningham, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

ECKERT, HON. THOMAS F., Engineer, Legislator and President of the Western Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born near Alexandria, Campbell county, Kentucky, July 12th, 1809. His grandparents, George and Susan Eckert, were natives of Berlin, Prussia, where the former was a successful and opulent merchant. Deeming the new world better adapted to the raising of a family, and to offer greater inducements to capitalists, he loaded a brig at Hamburg with merchandise and 200,000 bricks, and with his brothers, Leonard and Jacob, and his sister Susan, sailed for the United States. He landed at Philadelphia, built a house of his bricks and engaged in business as a merchant. After some years he removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he erected the first brick house, and in it Leonard, the father of Thomas F., was born. When Leonard was twelve years of age his father died, leaving a large estate. He and his sister Susan were left to the care of their mother, who married again in a few years, and one of the uncles was appointed guardian to the children. Upon attaining their majority they found a large part of their property squandered, and were obliged to appeal to the courts for the possession of what remained. After the accomplishment of this and the marriage of both they left Lancaster to seek a home in the West. Leonard married Mary, daughter of Colonel William Cheshire, the revolutionary hero, who was killed by the fall of a tree while on duty near Bunker Hill. She was first cousin to Richard M. Johnson, Vice-President of the United States under Van Buren, who killed Tecumseh, and sustained the same relation to Daniel Boone, the distinguished Kentucky pioneer, as well as to General Squire and Elijah Grove,

distinguished officers of the war of 1812. She was the step-daughter of John Nornavill, Washington's patriotic drum-major, who, though an Englishman by birth, warmly espoused the cause of the colonies, and finally died, after years of suffering, from wounds received at Bunker Hill, having declined to receive any pension, saying, "Gentlemen, I did not fight for money; we have accomplished what we fought for; I am well paid." The party left Lancaster, June 2d, 1789, and with a single wagon and four pack-horses journeyed westward through an almost unbroken forest. Arriving at Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh), August 17th, they sold their horses and wagon, and having purchased and fitted up a family boat, which they named the "Little Mary," started with a party of eight, comprising the families of Leonard Eckert, Daniel Peck and Daniel Light, down the Ohio, October 12th. They floated slowly down the river, occasionally grounding, until they reached the mouth of the Sun Fish, below Wheeling, October 28th; they were there attacked at sunset by a party of Indians in eight canoes; the savages were gallantly repulsed at the first onslaught, with the loss of two of their number, but soon returned to the attack, which they kept up until near midnight, when they were finally driven off, the darkness precluding a knowledge of their loss in the final repulse. Other hostile Indians frequently gave chase, but were, by a shot or two, put to flight. They landed at Marietta, whence, after a few days' rest, they proceeded to their destination, "Limestone Old Fort" (Maysville, Kentucky), where they arrived on Christmas eve, and were warmly welcomed. Leonard Eckert and Daniel Peck entered land back of Maysville, and laid out the town of Washington, Fleming county. After two years' residence they sold this property, Peck entering land farther back in the same county, where, with his wife Susan, he raised a numerous family and lived to a good old age; the latter reached the age of ninety. Leonard Eckert removed to Fort Washington (Cincinnati). After a time he purchased land in Campbell county, where he lived till his death, in his fifty-fourth year, leaving a wife and ten children. Thomas' educational advantages were limited, being confined to attendance during the winter at a school two miles distant; but he laid the foundation upon which he has built, by reading and practical study, until he is recognized as a most thorough and systematic business man. He moved to Cincinnati on his fifteenth birthday, ostensibly for a visit, but really to seek an opportunity for an indulgence of his taste for mechanics. He engaged as an apprentice with Loader & Demint, then the largest engine builders west of Pittsburgh, and soon became a skilful workman. His residence now stands on the spot then occupied by their works. After the expiration of his term of apprenticeship he entered the finishing shop of Green & Hatch, where he assisted in the fitting out of a large number of boats, including the "Robert Fulton," "Crusader," "Amulet," "Native," "Fairy" and "Walter Scott," on the latter of which he engaged as engineer. He left Cincinnati with Captain Fay, despite the opposition of his friends, May 28th, 1828, to enter upon the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. On his second and last trip his boat, which had been lying in port twelve days, with the mercury at 110 degrees and the yellow fever sweeping off over four hundred per day, left New Orleans, September 1st, so densely crowded by those fleeing from the scourge as to leave scarcely standing room. During the fearful run which followed, the dead and dying were put ashore at almost every landing, and when they reached the mouth of the Ohio there were less than fifty souls on board, three officers, including the captain, five deck hands and four firemen having fallen victims to the terrible malady. In August, 1828, he invented a "stop-valve," in the supply-pipe for the relief of the pressure of steam on the force-pump, which has proved very efficacious and valuable. He also introduced the use of derricks, now considered an indispensable part of a boat's equipment, in 1829. After the death of Captain Fay he returned to the establishment of Green & Hatch, where he continued as foreman for two years. In 1831 he became engineer of the "Philadelphia," commanded by Anderson Miller, the friend of Henry Clay and bitter enemy of Andrew Jackson. This boat was then the largest on the Western rivers, being 183 feet long, with a carrying capacity of 450 tons. The name of Thomas F. Eckert had now become widely known among river men as one of the most skilful engineers and mechanics on the Western waters, and in the winter of 1832–33, when Colonel Robert Beveridge, of Florida, took a contract for carrying the mail three times a week from Appalachicola to Columbus, Georgia, he selected him to superintend the mechanical arrangements of his six boats. After six months in this service he was detailed to go North to build a new boat; and, finding the yards and shops at Cincinnati already overrun, he proceeded to Wheeling, where he completed his task in the allotted time, and produced in 1833 the beautiful steamer "Andrew Jackson." At the expiration of the year he was commissioned to build the "Floridian;" in it he had one-fourth interest, and ran her a season on the Appalachicola and Chattahoochee rivers. Returning to Cincinnati in 1834 he built the "Hyperion," which he ran a season; and then followed the "Paul Jones," on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the "President," "Commodore," the second "Paul Jones," the second "Andrew Jackson" and the "Walnut Hills." He left the latter in 1852 to retire to private life, having been engaged in steamboating twenty-two years, four as engineer and eighteen as captain; but he was not permitted to remain idle, for the Democrats elected him to the State Legislature in 1852 by an overwhelming majority. Among his distinguished services in that body was his authorship of "The Ten Hour System of Labor." After the expiration of his term he was elected President of the Western Insurance Company, then in its infancy, but which, under his management, has taken rank among the best in the country. To him the city is indebted

for the magnificent avenue connecting it with Carthage, which, after years of patient labor, was thrown open to the public in 1861. His public spirit and indomitable enterprise has materially advanced the interests of the city, and he has done much to promote and perpetuate the river trade, so essential to the vitality of the mercantile interests of Cincinnati. During all his river experience he never lost a life or a dollar by accident, and has persistently used his influence to make common carriers responsible for loss of life or property, and thus to insure greater caution and care in the selection of engineers and the construction of boilers.

JONES, WELLS S., was born, August 3d, 1830, in Ross county, Ohio, the third of a family of eight children. His parents, R. P. Jones and Nancy Smith, are both natives of Berkeley county, Virginia, from which they emigrated to Ohio in her early history, his father settling on a farm in Paxton township, Ross county, where they still live. He had the benefit of pious practical training and education, till he reached his majority, his boyhood being spent on his father's farm. In the year 1851 he went to McLean county, Illinois, there following his old avocation, connecting teaching therewith for about two years, when he returned to his old home. He chose the medical profession and at once entered upon his studies with that energy and assiduity which characterize all his undertakings. He attended the Starling Medical College in 1855, and began the practice of medicine in Jasper, Pike county, in 1856, where he remained only a few months, removing to Waverly, where he industriously and successfully practised his profession for one year and a half. Returning to Jasper, he secured a large and lucrative practice by industry and application. In the fall of 1861 he entered the service of his country. Recruiting a full company, he was commissioned Captain, Company A, 53d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being the first full company taken to camp from Pike county. His regiment joined General Sherman's army at Paducah, Kentucky, in February, 1862. He was in every engagement in which his regiment participated, and several battles in which his regiment was not engaged. He was in the heavy fighting at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and Jonesboro', and was in General Sherman's famous march to the sea. General Jones, with his brigade, the 2d, of the 2d Division, 15th Army Corps, made the memorable assault on Fort McAllister near Savannah. In this engagement he was wounded by a Minie ball; disabling him for active service about one month. His gallant bearing before Shiloh won for him a Colonel's commission. On the 13th of March, 1865, he was made a Brigadier General for brave and meritorious conduct on the field, having been strongly recommended by both General Sherman and General Logan. His services earned for him a still higher rank, but owing to a personal difficulty with Governor Brough, his promotion was prevented. After the grand review in Washington city, he served with his brigade in Arkansas, and was mustered out in September, 1865, having given four years to the service of his country. He returned to civil life carrying with him the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Resuming his professional studies he graduated at Starling Medical College in 1866, and took up the practice of medicine in Waverly, where he now resides. General Jones is strongly identified with the Republican party, and is a leading politician in his district. In the fall of 1866 he was the candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District. The following year he was the candidate for State Senator. He was appointed Internal Revenue Assessor of the Twelfth Congressional District in 1869, which position he held four years, when the office was abolished. While he is actively engaged in his profession he is also largely interested in mercantile and agricultural business. General Jones is active in all public affairs that promote the general good, political, social, or religious. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially he is a man of pleasing address and of unquestioned integrity. By untiring industry he is making life a success. His wife was E. H. Kincaid, the daughter of William M. Kincaid and Harriet Prather, who came of early pioneer families from Virginia and Maryland.

SMEAD, GEORGE LEWIS, Superintendent of the Ohio Institute for the Education of the Blind, was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, on January 18th, 1834. His early education was received at the common schools of that day, and such was his proficiency, that at the age of seventeen he was qualified as a teacher, and followed that profession until he was twenty-one years of age, when he entered Amherst College, at Amherst, Massachusetts. Pursuing the usual course of studies, he graduated from that institution in the year 1859. In the fall of the same year he located in Columbus, Ohio, and engaged as a teacher in the Institute for the Education of the Blind of that State. July 16th, 1863, Professor Smead was united in matrimony to Hattie Wilson, of Francestown, New Hampshire, daughter of Alexander Wilson, an influential citizen of that place; she died May 10th, 1870. The position of teacher held by Professor Smead for a period of about nine years was filled with skill and ability, so much so, that when in August, 1868, Dr. A. D. Lord, who had served the institute for a long period of years, resigned his position as superintendent, Professor Smead was appointed to fill his place, which position he has successfully held to the present time. The Institute for the Education of the Blind is a State establishment, and by reason of its large, commodious, and beautiful building, and the advantages of education it affords to

that unfortunate class, deservedly ranks as one of the first in the country. Much of its present standing and prosperity is due to Professor George L. Smead, who has labored long and faithfully for the unfortunate blind of Ohio. August 29th, 1871, Professor Smead was united in matrimony to Sarah E. Emerson, of Francestown, New Hampshire.

PUTNAM, JOHN H., Editor, Legislator, and Private Secretary to Governor William Allen, during his late administration, was born, April 3d, 1835, in South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio. His great-grandfather was General Rufus Putnam, who greatly distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, and who afterwards emigrated to the Territory of Ohio and established the first colony at Marietta. His grandfather, Judge Edwin Putnam, was the founder of the town of Putnam, on the Muskingum river, and served in a judicial capacity for many years. His father, General Rufus Putnam, was a conspicuous figure in the early military history of the State. He was in command of a brigade of Ohio militia at the commencement of the Mexican war, and by a vote of his command, tendered its services to the government, but Ohio's quota being declared full by the general government, the offer was not accepted. John H., the subject of this sketch, has been in public life from early youth. A printer by profession, at the age of seventeen he commenced the publication of a daily paper in Dayton, and has been almost continuously engaged in his favorite pursuit ever since, having published and edited papers at Dayton, Greenville, Union City, Galion, Newark, and Chillicothe. He is now the editor and one of the proprietors of the *Daily Evening Dispatch* at Columbus. Although a Democrat, in 1861, through his paper at Newark, and by his personal influence, he gave great assistance to the friends of the war in rallying his political adherents to its support. He assisted in raising several companies and then took command of one in person and went into the field, where he remained about two years, participating with his regiment, the 31st Ohio, in the Mill Springs campaign, the siege of Corinth, the campaign along the line of the Charleston & Memphis Railroad, Buell's memorable march from Dechard to Louisville, after Bragg, and the five days' battle of Stone river. Returning home in the fall of 1863, he was nominated by the Democrats and elected to the Legislature, and participated in the fiery struggles in that body during the sessions of 1864 and 1865. Being an apt parliamentarian and a good debater, he at once took a position as one of the leaders of the body, which he held during the remainder of his legislative career. At the end of his term he was renominated and re-elected, serving his Licking county constituency for the period of four years. During his second term he moved to Chillicothe, and in the fall of 1871 was nominated by his party to represent the district composed of the counties of Ross and Highland, in the State Senate. He was elected and served his constituency with such acceptability that he was tendered a renomination, which he declined. He was largely instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Governor Allen in 1873, and made the canvass of the State with that gentleman, giving much assistance in directing the campaign in addition to his labors on the stump. After the election, Governor Allen tendered him the position of Private Secretary, which he accepted and filled in a manner highly creditable to himself and his chief. He was united in marriage, on the 14th of October, 1867, with Ella Gertrude Ewing, of Chillicothe.

ROSECRANS, RIGHT REV. S. H., Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, was born at Homer, Licking county, Ohio, on February 5th, 1827. His parents were Crandall and Jane (Hopkins) Rosecrans, and both came from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. His father followed agricultural pursuits, and also engaged in contracts for public works. In the Bishop's veins flows eminently patriotic blood, his mother being a granddaughter of Timothy Hopkins, who signed the Declaration of Independence. He was educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and St. John's, Fordham, New York, graduating from the latter in 1846. After graduating, feeling impelled to the priesthood, he went to Rome to study theology at the Propaganda, where he remained five years. He was ordained priest in Rome, in July, 1852, and returned at once to his native land, where he began to exercise the priestly office at the Cathedral in Cincinnati. In the discharge of this duty he continued for ten years, becoming also Professor of Theology in Mount St. Mary's Seminary, and Editor of the *Catholic Telegraph*. On March 25th, 1862, he was consecrated auxiliary Bishop of Cincinnati, and rendered efficient aid in the administration of the diocese until 1868. In that year, Columbus having been erected into a separate diocese, he was transferred to that city, being installed on March 3d, 1868. Since entering upon this important charge, he has carried through many important undertakings, among which may be mentioned the building of a fine cathedral, at a cost of about $150,000, the establishment, in 1874, of orphan asylums at Pomeroy and Columbus. In 1870 he devoted much time to the superintendence of the Sisters' Seminary of St. Aloysius, designed for higher and theological studies. He comes of a Protestant family, but became a Catholic proselyte in 1845, while a student at Kenyon College. This it was which led to the transfer of his scholastic allegiance to St. John's, a Catholic institution. His mother joined the Catholic Church before her death, but his father did not. General Rosecrans, brother of the bishop, was converted while a Professor at West Point, and it

S. H. Rosecrans
Bp of Columbus

was partly through his influence that the Bishop became a neophyte. The Bishop is greatly beloved in his diocese, and wields a large influence for good outside of the pale of the church.

HEMPSTEAD, G. S. B., A. M., M. D., was born, June 8th, 1794, in New London, Connecticut. His father, Giles Hempstead, and mother, Lucretia Saltonstall, moved to Marietta, Northwestern Territory, in 1802. At Marietta, the subject of this sketch was placed in school, remaining there until 1810, when he entered the law office of Governor R. J. Meigs, studied law one year, and in 1811 was sent to the Ohio University. Here he matriculated and entered the junior class. In 1813 he received the degree of A. B., and in the same year commenced the study of medicine under Dr. John B. Regnier. He remained under the tutorship of Dr. Regnier until the spring of 1816, when he was licensed to practise medicine by the Board of Censors under authority of the State. During 1816 he located four several times; first at Waterford, between Marietta and Zanesville, next at Athens, and then at Guyandotte, West Virginia, and finally settled, in the month of October, at Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio. Here he practised medicine, covering a territory of thirty-five miles, reaching in all directions except south from Portsmouth. Two months before going to Guyandotte he had travelled through portions of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and West Virginia. In 1858, in consequence of declining health, Dr. Hempstead moved to Hanging Rock, where he remained until 1872. In that year he returned to Portsmouth, where he has since made his home. Dr. Hempstead was engaged in full practice from 1816 to 1858, and in a select practice until 1865. Since then he has only consented to accept the cases of old patients and personal friends, devoting his time almost exclusively to the study of the natural sciences. In the winter of 1821–22 he attended a course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1822 the Ohio University conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1821 Dr. Hempstead married Elizabeth Peebles, daughter of John and Margaret Peebles, by whom he had two daughters and one son, the latter dying in 1873.

MURPHY, JOHN, A. M., M. D., one of the most distinguished and successful physicians of Cincinnati, was born in Hawkins county, East Tennessee, January 23d, 1824. He received a literary education in the old Cincinnati College, and in April, 1843, began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John P. Harrison, of Cincinnati. He in the meantime entered the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated in the spring of 1846. Immediately after graduation, he was elected one of the resident physicians to the Cincinnati Hospital. This position he held one year, and in 1847 opened his office for private practice. Being very successful, and wishing to increase his professional knowledge, in 1853 he made a trip to Europe for that purpose. There he spent nearly two years attending the lectures and clinics of the most distinguished men of his profession, in Paris and other medical centres. He was one of the founders of the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati. At the organization of this institution he was made a member of the faculty, and Professor of Materia Medica. When, in 1857, the Miami and the Medical College of Ohio were consolidated, he was again elected to the Chair of Materia Medica. On the independent reorganization of the Miami Medical College, in 1865, he was elected Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. This position he still holds, with a degree of popularity to which few medical lecturers attain. In connection with Drs. George Mendenhall and E. B. Stevens, he established and edited the *Medical Observer*, and after the union of this journal with the *Western Lancet*, he still remained one of its editors. During the war of the rebellion he was a member of the Board appointed by Governor Tod to examine candidates for medical positions in the State regiments. He was also Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment for the Second District of Ohio, and for three years Acting Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Third Street Cincinnati United States Military Hospital. Dr. Murphy is a member of the medical staff of the Cincinnati Hospital, member of the Cincinnati Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. His private practice is extensive and valuable, few medical men of the West occupying a more enviable place in the confidence of the people, or more justly bearing a widespread reputation.

HULBERT, HIRAM, was born, September 2d, 1806, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. He is the seventh of eight children born to Elisha Hulbert and Cloah Savage. His father was a native of Massachusetts and a farmer. Elisha Hulbert emigrated to Ohio in 1810, settling on the Big Hocking, seven miles from Athens, in the Ohio Company's purchase, where he lived until his death in 1813. Hiram's mother was also born in Massachusetts and died in 1813. The subject of this sketch worked on a farm and attended school when he could until he was twenty years of age, at which time he had progressed so far as to be able to spell a few monosyllabic words. Leaving the farm he engaged to work for Daniel Stewart, on the Hocking, thirteen miles from Athens—wages, three dollars a month. At the end of two months his employer thought his services worth more money, and accordingly advanced his wages to eight dollars per month. At the end of another month Hiram went on

the Ohio river, and for forty days rowed on a keel boat, at the rate of nine dollars a month. In the latter part of 1826 he rowed a keel boat from Cincinnati to the mouth of the Kentucky river, making the trip in sixteen days, and receiving one dollar a day for his services. After this he returned to Athens, attended a common school for about six months, learning to read, write and cipher as far as the rule of three. In 1827 young Hulbert went into a grocery store in Athens, remaining there six months, at three dollars a month salary. But fortune had better things in store. He conceived the idea of peddling clocks about the country, and immediately set about it. He was so successful that in a few weeks he had made four hundred and fifty dollars clear of all expenses, in those days a small fortune for a young man. In this venture he had shown business tact and caution which attracted the notice of his friends, who assisted him to start business on his own account. In June, 1830, he opened a store at McArthur, Vinton county. He started with a well-selected stock of goods, and immediately began to do a good business. Since that time he has resided in McArthur, being engaged in business and prominently identified with the material growth of that place. He was in the grocery and dry-goods business until 1852, when he became involved in difficulties through his partner, and about all he had in the world was swept away. His friends came to his relief, and through their assistance he was able to buy back his property. He then went into the hotel business, carrying on a farm at the same time. His efforts to retrieve his loss were so successful that, in 1869, he paid the last dollar of his indebtedness, amounting to over nine thousand dollars. Mr. Hulbert was Captain, Quartermaster, and Adjutant in the 2d Division of the Ohio Militia under the old law. He is a Republican, but has never sought any office. For forty years he has been a member of the Methodist Church. At the age of threescore years and ten, and after a life of industry and toil, Mr. Hulbert enjoys the use of his mental and physical faculties unimpaired. He is a leading and highly respected citizen of Vinton county.

SCHAEFER, LOUIS, Lawyer, was born, 1815, in the Department of Moselle, France, and is a son of Phillip and Catharine (Loehr) Schaefer. He was educated chiefly at the public schools of his native place, but also received much valuable instruction from his father, who was a teacher by profession. He accompanied his parents in their emigration to the United States in 1830, locating in Stark county, Ohio. Having selected the legal profession for his future career, he entered the office of Griswold & Grant, counsellors and attorneys-at-law at Canton, in 1840; and after the usual preparatory course, was admitted to practise in 1842, and has since been actively engaged in the duties of his profession, having succeeded in placing himself among the leaders of the bar in that vicinity. While he has closely applied himself to his legal labors, he has also found time to promote the public interests of Canton in various directions. Recognizing the vital importance of education, he has been for many years identified with the Board of Education of that town, and has devoted much of his time to its public schools. In 1868 the members of the board saw fit to pass a rule prohibiting any and all religious exercises in the schools, believing that, as the parents and guardians of the pupils, as well as the children themselves, were composed of numerous denominations and creeds, conflicting with each other in opinion, and as the spirit and intention of the public-school laws were adverse to the introduction, either directly or indirectly, of any religious dogmas or views, it was wise to leave the same outside of the school room. The action of the board, which was composed of gentlemen of various creeds, on this subject, brought forth a protest from a number of the clergymen in Canton, who requested the rule to be rescinded. Their petition was respectfully received by the board, and replied to, point by point, by Louis Schaefer, whose sound views on the subject were unanimously indorsed by the board, and the rule which emanated from him became a law; and it is but justice to say that, after years of trial of its operation, the morals of the children attending the Canton schools will bear comparison with those of any school in the country, and that by leaving these tender questions to the parents of the children, the cause of education has not suffered with any class, and harmony has prevailed among all. In the establishment of water-works he was the leading spirit. Appreciating the numerous benefits which Canton would derive from having good and reliable water-works, he agitated the matter for a long time, and though he met with much opposition from some who were not alive to the demands of a growing borough, he overcame these obstacles, and, on March 27th, 1869, and in connection with others, he was instructed to proceed in the construction and completion of the Canton City Water-Works. This improvement was finished to the credit of the committee, and the entire approval of the citizens. Owing mainly to his efforts, several large manufacturing establishments, employing over 600 hands, were added to the industries of Canton within five years past. He has also added to the beauty of the place by the erection of a fine business block, which includes a first-class Opera House. Aiming, as he has ever done, to promote the welfare of the community at large, he enjoys their respect and esteem. He has been connected with the Board of Education for nine years past, and has served as one of the City Council for twelve years. In 1866 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Congress, although, as a rule, he has eschewed politics. He was married, in May, 1849, to Catharine Anna, a daughter of Rev. Stephen A. Mealy, of Savannah, Georgia.

NASH, HON. SIMEON, was born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, September 21st, 1804. He was the son of a millwright, whose wife was of more than common mind and force of character. Our subject received his early education at the district school near his home, thoroughly grounding himself in the elementary branches. During his school days he was an eager devourer of books of a solid character, mainly such as dealt with history. He was fond of tracing the marches and battles of armies; among the favorite books of his early days were Goulon's "History of the War of our Revolution" and Campbell's "Lives of the English Admirals." In his efforts to store his mind with useful knowledge he was greatly encouraged and stimulated by his mother. Having tasted the sweets of learning, he was filled with a desire for increased knowledge that no obstacle could repress. He spared no effort, wasted no time in improving his mind. He read, digested and put on paper whatever impressed him as being of value. This plan he has pursued through life. In the practice of the law he has found this system of great value, enabling him to analyze and arrange evidence rapidly, and adding strength to his arguments. This has made him a ready and effective speaker, often, when called upon suddenly to discuss some question, receiving credit for what appeared to be extemporaneous, but which was in reality the result of long and intense thought. At the age of seventeen years he went to Hopkins Academy, in Old Hadley, where he remained six months, beginning his immediate preparations for college. In 1825 he entered Amherst College. He had not the means to meet all expenses, and was therefore obliged to teach school during the winters of his collegiate life. After graduating at college in 1829, he returned to South Hadley and remained there two years, during which time he read law with the late Edward Hooker, Esq., and taught part of the time in a school for boys at South Hadley. He read law as he did everything, thoroughly and systematically. Having finished his law course, he accepted an invitation from the late Hon. S. F. Vinton, a native of South Hadley, to take up his residence in Gallipolis, Ohio. He made the journey from South Hadley to Gallipolis by stage, arriving there January 9th, 1832, where he has since made his home. It was necessary to reside one year in Ohio before he could be admitted to the bar, and this year he passed with his friend, Mr. Vinton, to whom he was indebted for much good counsel. He was admitted to practise in April, 1833. There was not a rush of business when he opened his law office in Gallipolis, and he had ample time to improve his mind. This he did by devoting his leisure hours to reading law and miscellaneous books of value. As he began to gain a little money from his practice, it was his habit to buy a book and read it thoroughly. In this way he has accumulated a law library of nearly eight hundred volumes, and a miscellaneous library of over a thousand. While at college Mr. Nash began the study of French, in which he has since perfected himself, so that he now reads it as readily as he does his mother tongue. In 1839 he was a successful Whig candidate for the State Senate, representing his district in that body for two successive terms of two years each. They were stormy years. Party politics ran high and questions of great moment were under discussion, among them the tariff and the currency. The Democrats, under the leadership of Benton, advocated a currency exclusively of coin. The Whigs, following Clay and Webster, favored a currency composed of bank notes and coin. While Mr. Nash was in the State Senate the financial question was fully discussed. By law the charters of the Ohio banks expired January 1st, 1843, and in the session of 1840–41 an effort was made to extend the time for winding up the banks in order to keep their paper at par until redeemed. Mr. Nash advocated this policy, and wrote an elaborate speech in its favor. In the following summer, after the banks had gone into liquidation, he wrote an article showing the disastrous results to the people of forced resumption. These two documents were largely circulated in the summer of 1842, and were thought to have aided in bringing about a change in the Legislature and in the policy of the State on the banking question. In the session of 1842 he made a strong speech against the Democratic hard-money doctrine, thereby adding to his reputation as a financial economist. At the close of his second term, in 1843, he declined a re-election, feeling that he could not afford the professional sacrifice. In the winter of 1844 the Legislature elected him one of a commission of three to investigate the expenditures on the public works of Ohio, which were then completed. This preferment came without Mr. Nash's knowledge, and it was only at the earnest solicitation of his friends that he was induced to accept. The investigation proved to be a laborious work, and lasted from May, 1845, to January, 1847. Beside two voluminous reports made by the commission, Mr. Nash prepared a separate report on the debt contracted in constructing the National road, recommending a just course to be pursued in paying claims. The Legislature adopted his suggestion and closed up the matter. Money, which would otherwise have been lost, was recovered by the commission, and was more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of investigation. Mr. Nash was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1852, in which his ripe experience in public affairs proved of great value. The new Constitution having been adopted, he was elected Judge of the Third Subdivision of the Seventh District, composed of Gallin, Meigs, Athens and Washington counties. He went on the bench in February, 1852, and remained there for ten years, at a salary of $1500 per annum. Retiring from the bench he resumed his practice at the bar. In his early days he practised in the counties of Lawrence, Gallin, Meigs, Athens, Washington, and occasionally in Scioto and Jackson; now he limits his practice mainly to Gallin and Meigs counties, with an occasional visit to other counties in Ohio and West Virginia. He also appears in the United States courts at Cincinnati. During

the years of a busy professional and public life Judge Nash has found time to do a great deal of literary work and legal reporting. He is the author of a digest of the twenty volumes of the "Ohio Reports," published by H. N. Derby in 1853; of a digest of the first ten volumes of the "Ohio Reports," published in 1861 by Follet Foster & Co.; of "Nash's Pleading and Practice under the Civil Code," published in 1856 by H. N. Derby, of Cincinnati, which ran through three editions, the two latter, with additions, being published by Robert Clarke, of Cincinnati. In 1875 he rewrote most of his "Pleading and Practice," adding largely to it, making two volumes of the work, which was also published by Robert Clarke & Co. Judge Nash is the author of a work on "Morality and the State," and has been a frequent contributor to the *Western Law Journal*, the *Western Law Monthly* and other periodicals. In the August number of the *Boston Law Monthly* of 1864 appeared an able article from his pen on the status of the Southern States before and after the rebellion. The blessings of constant health and a well-preserved constitution have enabled Judge Nash to accomplish all that we have recounted, and yet retain the full mental vigor of his earlier days. He is still in active practice, and is capable of doing as much work now as ever. December 16th, 1831, he married Cynthia Smith, of Granby, Massachusetts, who lives to enjoy with him the result of his life of toil.

COCHRAN, HON. WILLIAM R., was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, March 17th, 1811. His parents were William and Rebecca (Morrow) Cochran. His mother was a sister of the late Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, Governor of Ohio from 1822 to 1826; member of the United States Senate from 1813 to 1819, and Representative in Congress from 1803 to 1813, and again from 1840 to 1843. The parents of Mr. Cochran immigrated to Ohio in 1814, settling in Hamilton county. In 1825 they removed to Butler county, where their son attended the Miami University, graduating in the class of 1831. It was the singular felicity of this school, now fallen into obscurity and disrepute, to have graduated at about this period of its history a greater number of young men who achieved a contemporary fame in the history of their country than any other institution of learning in the United States. During the period of the civil conflict, besides several officers of high reputation in the volunteer army, there were at one time not less than four Governors of States and fifteen members of Congress who claimed the institution for their *Alma Mater*. After leaving school Mr. Cochran read law with the Hon. John Woods, of Hamilton, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He at once began practice in Hamilton, but the failure of his health soon compelled him to relinquish all thoughts of a professional career, and he engaged in farming, at which he continued up to 1872, when he was elected to the office of Probate Judge. He has for ten years been the Secretary of the Butler County Agricultural Society, and also a member of the Democratic Central Committee.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM S., one of the early and successful business men of Cincinnati, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, March 13th, 1791, and died at Lake Forest, Illinois. He received a fine education, and with fair prospects started for the West. He located in Cincinnati, where he lived for nearly fifty years. Soon after his arrival in that city he began business as a dry-goods merchant, and was very successful. But in a few years he abandoned mercantile pursuits entirely, and devoted his attention to investments in real estate. He made large purchases in Covington, Kentucky, and in the western parts of Cincinnati; and when Chicago first began to attract attention as presenting fine opportunities for real estate speculations, he invested largely there. In his various real estate investments of thirty or forty years ago, Mr. Johnston displayed rare judgment and foresight. He acted on the principle that the time to sell was when others wanted to buy, and the time to buy was when everybody wanted to sell. But as a rule he was a buyer. He believed that money in real estate in growing Western cities would, in the end, yield a larger return than if invested in any other species of property; so that, in times of commercial revulsion or temporary depression in prices, he would never sacrifice his real estate. The result showed his wisdom. Most of his investments were in Chicago, which, from a struggling village of three thousand inhabitants, in his time became a proud metropolis. Cincinnati, too, has increased more than ten-fold in population and value of property since Mr. Johnston began his career in the West. Many years ago he owned the property on which the Grand Hotel of Cincinnati now stands; and the greater part of his life in that city was spent with his family in the old homestead on the southwest corner of Fourth and Vine streets, now the Custom House property. In 1825 he became a member of the Cincinnati Water Company, which was composed of William Greene, John P. Foote, George Graham, D. B. Lawler and himself. He retained his membership and interest in the stock of the company for fifteen years. Finally, after a long negotiation, the water works were sold to the city in 1840, on the most favorable terms to the people, the company operating the works one year free of charge. This property is worth now nearly twenty-fold more than the city paid for it. Mr. Johnston was concerned in most of the business and social movements of his times, and in a very wide sense was one of the pioneers of the West. Few men were more generous and princely in their gifts and charities, and none were more indifferent to public recognition. Among the early

Wm. P. Johnston

founders of the commerce and prosperity of Cincinnati, he will ever hold a prominent place. His advanced age at the time of his death attests his exceptionally good personal habits, and his long life of business successes was marked by the strictest honor and integrity in all his dealings with his fellow-men. In 1821 he was married to Clarina Bartow, of West Chester, New York. From this union five children remain—two sons and three daughters: William, who lives in Chicago, was married to Jane Butterfield; Samuel, a bachelor, also resides in that city; Cornelia married Simeon B. Williams; Emily married Robert L. Fabian, and Augusta married Horatio G. Shumway, a prominent lawyer of Chicago, and after his death she was married to Henry D. Huntington, one of the most respected and successful retired business men of Cincinnati.

GRIMKE, HON. FREDERICK, Lawyer, Jurist and Author, was born, September 1st, 1791, in the city of Charleston, South Carolina. He completed his education at Yale College, graduating in the class of 1810, and subsequently studied law. He removed to Ohio in his early manhood, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He subsequently served for several years as Presiding Judge in one of the circuits of that State. In 1836, without any solicitation on his part, he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he held for the next seven years, discharging his duties with ability and inflexible integrity. He published a work entitled "Considerations upon the Nature and Tendency of Free Institutions" (Cincinnati, 1848), and "An Essay on Ancient and Modern Literature." He left a fund to his executor to provide for the publication of a collection of his various writings in two volumes. He died in Chillicothe, Ohio, March 8th, 1863.

FITZGERALD, HON. JAMES W., Lawyer, was born at Queenstown, Ireland, February 15th, 1836. He attended the schools of his native city, and was a student of the college at that place when he embarked for Canada in 1851. He remained in Quebec until the fall of 1853, when he removed to Cincinnati, where he became a clerk in a grocery store. In 1854 he engaged as bookkeeper for the well-known marble firm of Charles Rule & Co., at Fifth and Broadway, and entered upon a systematic course of reading and study, devoting much of his spare time to the law. He began the grocery business on his own account in 1861, but still pursued his studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He at once engaged in practice in Cincinnati, where he has continued to the present time, except as interrupted by official duties, being especially devoted to the criminal branch, for which he is eminently qualified by his native genius and quick perception. His public career began by his election to the City Council in 1861, when only twenty-five years of age, and, except for a brief period, he has since been a member of that body by successive re-elections. He was elected County Commissioner of Hamilton county in 1864, and in 1868 was elected a Representative in the State Legislature. He was elected President of Council in the spring of 1869, and was confirmed as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton county in the fall following. Under the new law he was elected President of the Board of Councilmen in 1872; served as Vice-President of the same body in 1874, and was re-elected President in 1875. That was his seventh term in Council, and he has served the city in that body for a longer period than any one of the seventy-two members of which the Council is composed. His present prominence and influence may be attributed to the early political training he received from his employer, Charles Rule, who was one of the prominent Democratic politicians of the West. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for Police Judge in 1875, and few men of his age have received more marks of the confidence and esteem of his party and the general public.

VOORHIES, RICHARD M., Lawyer and Soldier, was born, October 6th, 1838, in Harrison county, Ohio. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, his father being a farmer by occupation. He received his preliminary education in the Normal School at Hopedale, and also attended the Damascus, Ohio, Academy until he was nineteen years old. He then taught school in Holmes county for two terms, reading law in the vacation with the firm of Barcroft & Voorhies, of Millersburg, and was admitted to the bar in that town July 6th, 1860. He commenced the practice of his profession during the same month, being associated with Thomas Campbell, of Coshocton, and so remained until April 15th, 1861, the date of President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men to suppress the rebellion. He was the first person to sign enlistment papers in Coshocton as a private, and was assigned to Company A, 16th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was also among the first body of troops that crossed the Ohio river into Virginia, acting as Orderly Sergeant. These troops were under the command of General McClellan. He was mustered out of the service in August, 1861, and on his return home re-enlisted in the three years' service, October 28th, 1861, as a private in Company F, 56th Ohio Volunteers, under Colonel Charles Harker. On November 6th following he was elected First Lieutenant, and on the 30th of the same month was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was subsequently transferred to the United States service, being commissioned by President Lincoln, and served until November, 1865.

He was an active participant in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing (or Shiloh), Corinth, Mississippi, Perryville, Kentucky, and Stone River, Tennessee. In this latter engagement he was wounded in the hip, which disabled him from active service in the field. He was appointed Postmaster of Coshocton in 1867 by President Johnson, and held that position until 1869. He was elected, in 1868, Prosecuting Attorney of Coshocton County, and re-elected in 1870, holding that position for four years. In December, 1875, he was admitted to practise in the United States Courts of Ohio. He has been a zealous and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church since July, 1866. He was married, November 27th, 1862, to Georgeanna, second daughter of Washington Burt, of Coshocton, and is the father of two sons.

LEWIS, HON. EDWARD C., M. D., Senator from the Eighteenth District to the Sixty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, December 26th, 1838. He is the son of William Lewis and Nancy (Crawford) Lewis. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, and a descendant of Major Lewis, of revolutionary fame, moved to Ohio in 1831, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits; his mother belongs to the celebrated Canby family. He received his preliminary education at the Berlin High School, in Holmes county, Ohio, was placed in the Fredericksburg Academy, in Wayne county, Ohio, at the age of fourteen, and finished his education at New Wilmington, Delaware. He subsequently commenced the study of medicine, and for four years remained as a student under the renowned Professor J. W. Hamilton, of Columbus, Ohio, having also the daily clinical advantages of the hospital in the Ohio Penitentiary. The succeeding two years he was a pupil of the eminent Professor Joseph Pancoast, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he also graduated with first honors at Jefferson Medical College, in 1862. While studying at that institution the opportunities furnished him for clinical instruction were exceptionally good. The hospitals of the city were crowded with sick and wounded soldiers and every description of physical disease, and surgical operation came under his observation; and it is doubtless in a great measure to the experience then acquired, under the guidance of his renowned instructor, that he owes the great success which has attended his practice and given him so distinguished a place in the profession. In the spring of 1862 he passed a successful medical and surgical examination before the United States Navy Board, in the city of New York. After leaving Jefferson Medical College, in 1862, he was offered, and declined, the position of Surgeon to a regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry. In the same year he accepted the commission of Surgeon to one of the United States army hospitals at Louisville, Kentucky, but, after a brief experience with hospital gangrene, resigned the place and established himself at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. While there he was Physician to the County Infirmary, whence, at the expiration of two years, he removed to Canal Dover, in the same county, where he still resides. He has officiated as President of the Tuscarawas County Medical Society, and is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. He has aided the Democratic party by serving as Chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee, and has always furnished labor and means for the honest advancement of his friends. As a literary essayist Senator Lewis has acquired an enviable reputation, while his many valuable contributions to the medical journals of the country reflect great credit upon his scientific and professional attainments. Having an associate in practice, and living in the enjoyment of ample means, he has been enabled to take an active part in public affairs, and his name has been identified, consequently, with every recent project of importance designed and projected in order to further the developments of his county. For the past ten years he has served as a member of the Agricultural Society of Tuscarawas County, is Surgeon for two of her important railroads, and has given efficient support to the important lines of railway connecting the county with the Cleveland and Ohio river markets. In 1873 he was nominated by acclamation, and elected on the Democratic ticket, to represent his county in the Sixty-first General Assembly, where he was a member of several important standing committees, and was Chairman of the Standing Committee on Benevolent Institutions. Declining the renomination to the House of Representatives, in 1875, he was nominated by acclamation in the Joint Convention of the Eighteenth Senatorial District, and elected by a larger majority than was given to any one upon State or county ticket in his district. He is the author of several important reformatory measures, and, as a Senator, has won a reputation and an influence which must be as gratifying to his constituency as creditable to himself. He was married, October 22d, 1862, to Mary E. Slingluff, the highly accomplished and only daughter of the late lamented Dr. Joseph Slingluff, of Canal Dover, by whom he has two daughters, Anola and Josie Lewis.

WILSON, GEORGE W., Lawyer, was born, February 22d, 1840, at Brighton, Clarke county, Ohio, and is the third son of Washington and Mary A. Wilson; his father is a successful farmer and live stock dealer, and a man of influence in his section. George received his preliminary education in the district school, and subsequently attended Antioch College for three years. In 1861 he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. R. A. Harrison, at London, Ohio, which, however, he relinquished for a season to enlist in the army, the civil war having broken out. He

joined the 94th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry on August 8th, 1862, and was elected Second Lieutenant by his company. He received his commission and was mustered into the service on the 23d of the same month, and served with that command until January 20th, 1864, when he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant of Company G. He remained with that regiment until August 25th, 1864, when he was mustered out to accept a commission from President Lincoln as First Lieutenant of the 1st Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, in which command he served as such until, June 1st, 1865, he was appointed to the command of Company L, a new company then added to the regiment. He was honorably discharged from the service on the 26th day of September, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, and returned to Ohio, where he at once resumed his law studies. Having completed his course of reading he was admitted to the bar, May 7th, 1866, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of his profession in Madison county. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of that county in October, 1866, and prior to the expiration of his two years' term was re-elected, in 1868, to the same office. In 1870 he associated with him S. W. Durflinger, a young attorney who has since made his mark as a promising advocate, under the firm-name of Wilson & Durflinger, which partnership has prospered greatly and commands at present a large and lucrative practice. In October, 1871, the senior partner was elected a member of the lower House in the General Assembly of Ohio, as representative from Madison county on the Republican ticket, with which party he has ever been affiliated. Since his legislative term expired he has been constantly engaged in professional duties, in which he has been eminently successful. He has at sundry times held several positions in corporations, both municipal and others than municipal. He is a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church. In all his daily walks in life he has always endeavored to discharge every duty, whether public or private, to the best of his ability and with fidelity to those interested, without reference to personal feelings or predilections. He is a valuable citizen in the community where he resides, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him. Before his enlistment in the army he was married to Martha Lee Rice, an estimable lady, by whom he has three children, Bertha Josephine, William Rice and Frances.

KELLY, HON. MOSES, Lawyer and Legislator, was born, January 21st, 1809, in Groveland, Livingston county (at that time Ontario county), New York, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, August 15th, 1870. His father, Daniel Kelly, a Pennsylvanian, of Scotch-Irish descent, removed to New York in 1797. His mother was of German descent. He lived with his father at Groveland, working on the farm and attending school until he was eighteen years of age, when he commenced preparing for college at Geneseo, under Cornelius C. Felton (subsequently President of Howard University), and entered the freshman class of Harvard College in 1829, and graduated with his class in 1833. He then read law for three years in the office of Orlando Hastings, of Rochester, New York. When he was admitted to practise he removed at once to Cleveland, where, in 1836, he formed a law partnership with Hon. Thomas Bolton, who had been his college classmate. The firm was Bolton & Kelly, and was honored with a large practice. In 1839 he was chosen City Attorney, and in 1841 was elected to the City Council, where he did a noble work in enacting a law to protect the city from the encroachments of the lake. He was elected by the Whigs of Cuyahoga and Geauga counties as State Senator for 1844 and 1845. His service in the Senate was bold and fearless for what he deemed right, regardless of party politics. The bill to reduce the salary of judges to an inadequate amount he resisted to the last; although it was carried through by both parties for political effect, it was repealed by the next Legislature. The Whig party, to which he belonged, favored the establishment of a State bank and branches, and a bill to that effect was introduced; but he opposed it strongly, and advocated a system of free banking, with currency based on State stocks. All efforts to quiet his opposition were unavailing, and, although the State bank was established, he secured the addition to the bill permitting the establishment of independent banks with circulation based on State stocks deposited with the State government; also the addition of checks and safeguards to the bank system. His action was approved by his constituents, and a public meeting was called, without regard to party, which approved his course. The Ohio independent bank system, which he advocated and which proved successful, was the model on which the national bank system of the United States was subsequently constructed. At the same session a bill was introduced to give the Ohio Life & Trust Company authority to issue bills to the amount of $500,000. The arguments in favor of the bill were plausible, and the support promised so great that the success was considered certain. But on its third reading Mr. Kelly opposed it with a speech of so much force that it failed, although it had up to that time the support of both the Whigs and Democrats. At the close of the session he returned to his profession. In 1849 the Legislature appointed him one of the Commissioners of the city of Cleveland to subscribe to the capital stock, on behalf of the city, of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. He accepted the trust, and represented the city's interest in the Board of Directors for several years, until the stock held by the city was disposed of. In 1856 Mr. Bolton, his partner, was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the firm was changed to Kelly & Griswold, Mr. O. S. Griswold having been admitted to the firm in 1851. In 1866 he was a member of

the Philadelphia convention for the healing of the differences between the North and South. In September, 1866, President Johnson appointed him United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio. The Senate of the United States refused to confirm the appointment on account of the opposition to Mr. Johnson, and in March, 1867, he withdrew from that office. He was a stockholder, Director and Attorney of the City Bank of Cleveland, which was organized under the law of 1845, from its establishment to its reorganization as the National City Bank, and until his death. He assisted in organizing St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and continued one of its most active and liberal supporters. He stood at the head of his profession, and his character was spotless. He was married in 1839 to Mary Jane Have, daughter of General Hezekiah Have, of New Haven, Connecticut, and at his death left five children, of whom the oldest, Frank H. Kelly, was born in Cleveland, in 1840. This son, after a preparatory education in his native city, entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and upon leaving that institution returned to his home, read law in his father's office, graduated at the Ohio State and Union Law College, in Cleveland, and was admitted to practise law in 1861. He has taken an active interest in politics from that time, and in 1873 was elected to the Council as Trustee from the newly organized Sixteenth ward, and the following year was elected President of the Council. His uniform fairness in decisions and his close attention to business have rendered him very popular.

FARAN, HON. JAMES J., Lawyer and Editor, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29th, 1809. He graduated from Miami University in 1832. Immediately after leaving college he entered the office of Judge O. M. Spencer, with whom he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. In the following year he was elected by the Democratic party to the House of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. He was re elected to the same branch of the General Assembly in 1837, and again in 1838. During the session of 1838–39 he was Speaker of the House. He was now very popular with his party, as an indication of which he was elected to represent Cincinnati in the State Senate, in 1839, and re-elected to the same office in 1841, and during the two sessions of the last term he was Speaker of the Senate. In 1844 he was elected to Congress from Hamilton county district, and in 1846 was re-elected, serving four years. In 1855 he was elected Mayor of Cincinnati, serving for two years. He was appointed Postmaster at Cincinnati by President Buchanan, and after serving during a part of that President's administration was removed for political considerations. Mr. Faran appeared as a writer while in college, and in 1834 was one of the editors of the *Democratic Reporter*, a campaign paper published in Cincinnati during the race for Congress between General Robert T. Lytle and Judge Bellamy Storer. In 1844 he became connected with the *Cincinnati Enquirer* as one of its proprietors, which connection has continued ever since, with but a short intermission; and during most of the time he has been its editor. Mr. Faran has not appeared as one of the editors of his paper for several years, and has long since lost his political aspirations; but in every field in which he has figured he has been exceptionally successful; and, although he has acquired a considerable fortune, he still holds his proprietary interest in the *Enquirer*, to which he daily gives his attention. His personal appearance is very fine, and his bearing dignified and courteous; and, although long a politician, he is left without a scar; few men assuming so little to themselves and standing so deservedly high in the estimation of the public.

WORTHINGTON, HENRY, Senior member of the firm of Worthington, Power & Fee, Leaf Tobacco Merchants, Cincinnati, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on September 1st, 1826, and for ten years past has been a large and successful dealer in leaf tobacco in all the American markets for that staple, with head-quarters in Cincinnati. Joseph Power, of the firm, is a native of Bracken county, Kentucky; a young man of great energy and activity, and for his age perhaps the largest operator in tobacco in America.

WITHERSPOON, REV. ORLANDO, Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, son of Samuel F. and Eliza Witherspoon, was born in Rochester, New York, February 4th, 1837. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1856. He studied theology at Berkley Divinity School, in Middletown, Connecticut, and was there ordained Deacon by Bishop Williams, in May, 1859. From that time until May, 1860, he was Assistant Minister at Trinity Church, New Haven, Connecticut, when he became Rector of St. John's Church, Buffalo, New York. In July, 1868, St. John's Church was partially destroyed by fire, which led to a division of sentiment in the congregation as to the rebuilding of the edifice or its removal to another site. A portion of the congregation separated and formed a new parish, under the name of Christ Church, of which he became Rector in March, 1869. This position he resigned on Easter day, 1875, and the following Sunday, April 4th, became Rector of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was for many years Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Western New York. He is the author of a "Manual on the Canons of the Protestant

Episcopal Church;" of "A Course of Sunday-School Instructions," in eight volumes; of several musical works; and of other minor publications. Mr. Witherspoon is a ready and able writer, an elegant conversationalist, and a fluent and eloquent speaker. Standing six feet in his shoes, and weighing two hundred pounds, with a fine face and head, he presents an admirable appearance, at once placing him on good terms with his audience. He is only in the prime of life, and may reasonably look forward to a long-extended and useful career. On December 12th, 1860, he was married to Cora V. Taylor, third daughter of Alexander Taylor, of Cardenas, Cuba.

COLLIER, THOMAS WILLIS, Editor and Publisher, was born, April 22d, 1844, in Carrollton, Ohio, of American parentage and English lineage. In 1852 his parents removed to Cadiz, where he attended school for about a year, and when nine years old went into a printing office to learn the trade, his father having been a newspaper man. He remained so engaged, with the exception of a year, until the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted as a private in the 16th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—three months' service—and when honorably discharged re-enlisted as a private for the war, and rose from the ranks to the successive grades of Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Adjutant, and finally as Captain. He served from November, 1861, until September, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. On his return home he removed to Coshocton, where, in September, 1866, he purchased the *Coshocton Age*, which he has conducted ever since. He has been a Republican in politics, and has been Postmaster of Coshocton since 1869, being appointed to that office by President Grant. He has been a hard worker throughout his life, and has attained his present position by dint of industry, energy, and perseverance. He was married, April 14th, 1864, to Kate Rinehart, of New Philadelphia, Ohio.

BURT, ANDREW GANO, Banker, was born at Natchez, Mississippi, May 21st, 1810, while his parents were temporarily residing there. His father came to Cincinnati from Massachusetts, and shortly afterwards was married to Sarah, the oldest daughter of the late General John S. Gano. He was a nephew of the late Major Daniel Gano, also of Cincinnati, to which city his parents returned from the South soon after his birth. He received a fair education in the schools of that city, and commenced business as a Clerk in the County Court. Afterwards he held a position in the office of the Miami Exporting Company. On the failure of this company he established the banking house of Burt & Green, and on the dissolution of this firm, about 1856, he organized the banking house of A. G. Burt & Co., taking into partnership Mr. John T. Hooper. This new firm was prosperous for many years, his excellent judgment and sound sense guiding them through the trying times of 1857 and 1861. A year or two before his death the failure of a New York house, of which he was Cincinnati correspondent, seriously embarrassed him, and caused him to make an arrangement with his creditors. On this occasion he displayed many of his most admirable qualities. He was a thorough gentleman, keenly alive to the demands of a most exacting sense of honor, and he bore his troubles with a pride which was born not less of the knowledge that he had done everything which the severest justice could demand, than of a lofty hope and purpose of repairing his broken fortunes. Had he lived there is no reason to doubt that he would have realized his expectations. His judgment of men was rarely at fault; his sense of honor was acute and delicate; his word was as good as his bond, and he was generous to a fault. He was extremely fond of books, and his reading covered a wide range. He was especially devoted to art, and many Cincinnati art expositions were enriched by contributions from his collection, which was one of the finest about that city. In his domestic relations he was singularly tender and indulgent. He left a widow—who was Ann Green Thompson, to whom he was married in 1832—and seven children, five of whom are married, and all but one of whom are residing in Cincinnati. One of his sons is still engaged in the banking house, yet bearing the firm name of A. G. Burt & Co. Mr. Burt's personal appearance was very fine; his bearing courtly. He seemed almost to belong to a former age, and might have stepped back into the customs of the last century and found himself at home. He died January 28th, 1874.

TINSLEY, WILLIAM, Architect, was born, February 7th, 1804, at Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, and is the son of Thomas Tinsley, a master builder by profession. He is of English extraction, the Tinsleys having left England about the time of Cromwell; and his father's maternal ancestry were Irish—the Mocklers of Mocklerstown—who left the country when James the Second fled. William was educated in the day schools of his native town until he was about sixteen, and he was then received into his elder brother John's establishment, where he was placed under the various foremen of the different divisions of house and church construction. He received instruction from his brother in architectural drawing, and also in mathematical and landscape drawing from the professors at the endowed school. When he was about twenty-one years old his brother John died, and he took his place and turned to account the knowledge and experience he had acquired.

The first work he undertook was a design for a large linen hall; then followed frame houses and offices, cottage residences, and county churches. Some of the latter he built on the plans of the Diocesan architect. Soon, however, he was employed on more important works, e. g., mansions for the gentry in the old English castellated and Italian styles. Among these, Tulamane Castle, Lakefield House, etc. He occasionally submitted his design to the Diocesan architect, and had the benefit of his instruction. He also frequently visited and made sketches of the ecclesiastical and castellated remains so plentiful in every part of the country. When he was thirty-eight years old he was appointed by Right Rev. Robert Daly, Bishop of Cashel, etc., to the position of Diocesan Architect (which post he filled acceptably until his emigration to the United States); shortly afterwards Architect to the Marquis of Waterford; and about the same time a similar position was tendered him by the Earl of Glengale, to rebuild a large portion of the town of Cahir, a few miles from Clonmel. The general stagnation in business succeeding the failure of the crops in 1847, and the attempted rebellion in 1848, caused these noblemen, with others of his patrons, to cease improvements, and this led him to turn his attention to America. With his large family he left Ireland, and reached the United States in the autumn of 1851, settling in Cincinnati. He found, however, the style and character of building so entirely different from that which obtains in the British isles, that he could not be prevailed upon to conform to the then American style of false and flimsy construction. When soon after he had an opportunity of submitting a design for the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, which was the successful one in the competition, he removed thither, and while a resident of that city was employed as architect and builder of several universities, colleges, churches, and residences, for the period of five years. He then returned to Cincinnati, where he has since resided. Among his late professional works may be mentioned St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati; the Institution for the Blind, at Columbus; the Knox County Infirmary; beside numbers of churches, residences, etc. While a resident of Ireland his political views were of the liberal conservative party, while in the United States very decidedly Union. Three of his sons aided in the restoration of the Union authorities during the late civil war, two of them as belligerents, and one—Rev. Charles Tinsley—in the hospital service. His religious belief is that taught by the Methodist Episcopal Church, although his children were all brought up in the United Church of England and Ireland. He has been thrice married. When about twenty-three years of age he was united to a lady of his own age; in two years he was a childless widower, her child and herself were interred on the second anniversary of their union. The following year he married the cousin of his first wife, and during the twenty-seven years of this married life thirteen children were born to him. She died in Indianapolis, leaving ten children living, two only of whom were capable of helping themselves. Shortly prior to his return to Cincinnati he married a third time, as his young family of children needed care and aid in their education, especially as the nature of his business required him to be frequently absent from home. Three other children have been born to him from this union. He has had the assistance of several of his sons in his office. Among these, Rev. Charles Tinsley aided him until he entered the ministry. His second son gave promise of taste and ability; but while engaged on a model of the Probasco House, died after a few days' illness, on the day after he had attained his majority. Five other sons were for some time in his office under instructions, of whom four went into other occupations; one only, Thomas Richard, the sixth son (whose biographical sketch appears in this volume), persevered in the study of architecture, and is now Architect to the Commissioners of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, and of other buildings in Columbus, Ohio. Of his daughters, one is the wife of the Vicar of Kilrouan, Ireland; a second is married to a lawyer in Indiana; while a third has been for three years past laboring as a missionary at Lucknow, in the East Indies. Three other daughters and one son are at their father's house on Mount Auburn, Cincinnati. Although he has entered upon his seventy-third year, he is yet capable of producing original designs, the offspring of his brain and the handiwork of his pencil.

WHITTLESEY, CHARLES, Soldier and Geologist, born in Southington, Connecticut, October 4th, 1808, and is the son of Asaph Whittlesey, of that town. When he was but four years of age, during his father's absence in the West, he was sent to the country school "to be out of harm's way." In 1813 his family removed to Talmadge, Summit county, Ohio, where he again attended school and worked on the farm until he was appointed, in 1827, a cadet at West Point. In 1832 he graduated with honor, and was made Brevet Second Lieutenant in the 5th United States Infantry. While a cadet at West Point a cadet from the South was under sentence of death for striking a superior officer, and while waiting the approval of the sentence at Washington, was confined in the prison. Cadet Whittlesey was standing guard outside, and when his back was turned the prisoner sprang out, caught the sentry's musket, and placed a loaded pistol at his ear; but Whittlesey disregarded the pistol and the order to keep quiet, called for the corporal of the guard, and when the prisoner ran, pursued him, and was about to pierce him with the bayonet, when a relief caught the prisoner. In 1833 he served in the Black Hawk war, and then resigned to devote himself to civil and mining engineering and geology. In 1838, during the Florida war, and again in 1846, during the Mexican war, he offered his services to the government as a soldier, but they were not

deemed necessary. In 1837 he was appointed on the geological survey of Ohio, and for two years labored assiduously in the work of ascertaining and locating the mineral resources of the State of Ohio. After two years the Legislature was so economical as to have the survey abandoned, but the results attained have been of vast benefit to northeastern Ohio, by disclosing the rich coal and iron fields which have made that portion of the State prosperous and populous. During five years, commencing in 1847, he was employed by the United States government to survey the country around Lake Superior and the upper Mississippi, in reference to mines and minerals. Later, he spent much time exploring the mineral districts of the Lake Superior basin. Still later, the State of Wisconsin employed him, from the year 1858 to the breaking out of the war in 1861, to make a geological survey of that State. In all, he spent fifteen years on the waters of Lake Superior and the upper Mississippi. All of his work was thorough, and the development of the mineral resources of the locations he examined furnish the strongest proofs of his scientific ability. When President Lincoln was threatened with violence on his entry into Washington, in February, 1861, Mr. Whittlesey enrolled himself a member of one of the military companies that tendered their services for the occasion. He urged the State authorities to put Ohio into a state of military preparation, and two days after the President's proclamation of April 15th, 1861, he joined the Governor's staff as Assistant Quartermaster-General. He served as State Military Engineer, in western Virginia, with the Ohio three months' troops, under the command of Generals McClellan, Cox, and Hill. On July 17th, 1861, on the Kanawha, his horse was wounded under him; but on that occasion he showed the coolness and courage of his cadet days when guarding the prisoner at West Point. At the expiration of three months he was made Colonel of the 20th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was detailed by General O. M. Mitchel as Chief Engineer of the Department of the Ohio. His regiment was composed of men of the highest intelligence, and was brought to an exceptional state of discipline without severe measures. They enlisted before there were bounties or drafts. As Chief Engineer he planned and constructed the defences of Cincinnati, and in September, 1862, he volunteered to defend it on the approach of a hostile army. In the winter of 1861 he was placed in command of Owen, Grant, Carroll, and Gallatin counties, Kentucky, which were in danger of rebel outbreaks. He preserved order and at the same time won the respect of both the Union and rebel citizens, as shown by the public expressions of regret when his departure took place. He was present with his regiment at the capture of Fort Donelson, and on the morning of the surrender the prisoners were placed in his charge by General Grant, with orders to convey them to St. Louis. His attention to the unfortunate men evoked from them a letter of warm thanks for his chivalric courtesy and kindness. On the second day of the battle of Shiloh he commanded the 3d Brigade of General Wallace's Division, composed of the 20th, 56th, 76th, and 78th regiments. This brigade and its commander received special and honorable mention in the official reports of that battle. After the battle of Shiloh he sent in his resignation, which his failing health and the critical condition of his wife required. General Grant indorsed his application for resignation with these words: "We cannot afford to lose so good an officer." Very soon after leaving the army he made further explorations in the Lake Superior and upper Mississippi basins. To his efforts were due the organization and success of the Western Reserve Historical Society, of which he was President, and whose collections of historic relics, geological specimens, and works relating to the early history of the State are extensive and valuable. He is quoted extensively as an authority in most of the standard geological and anthropological works of America and Europe, especially as to the Mound Builders of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. His published works are "Geological Reports of Ohio," 1838–39; "United States Geological Surveys of the Upper Mississippi," D. D. Owen, 1847, 1849; "United States Geological Surveys of Upper Peninsula of Michigan," Foster & Whitney, 1850, 1851; "Life of John Fitch, Spark's American Biography," new series, volume vi., 1845; "Fugitive Essays," mainly historical, published at Hudson, Ohio, 8vo., pp. 357, 1854; and in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge—Ancient Works of Ohio," 1852; "Fluctuation of Lake Levels," 1860; "Ancient Mining on Lake Superior," 1863; "Fresh Water Glacial Drift," 1866; "An Essay on the Mineral Resources of the Rocky Mountains," 1863; "The Early History of Cleveland," in 1866; and forty or fifty essays, reports, and pamphlets, also numerous and valuable articles in newspapers and scientific journals. On whatever subject he has written he has succeeded in enlisting the attention of the reader and in giving him much valuable matter for reflection. He is still President of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

CONNER, PHINEAS SANBORN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, was born at West Chester, Pennsylvania, August 23d, 1839. His parents having moved to Cincinnati, he entered Central High School in 1850. In 1855 he graduated at Hughes. In August of the same year he entered Dartmouth College. He remained in Dartmouth four years, and graduated in 1859. In 1858 he attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, and in the winter of 1860 at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In March, 1861, he graduated at the latter institution. On November 25th of the same year he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States army. April 16th, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon. In March, 1866, he was

brevetted Captain and Major, and in August of this year resigned his position in the army, and located in Cincinnati. He was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery for the sessions of 1866 and 1867. This position he resigned in 1867, to take that of Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio. In 1869 he was transferred to the Chair of Surgical Anatomy in the same institution, which he held until the regular session of 1875–76, when he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery. Dr. Conner is one of the surgeons to the Good Samaritan and the Cincinnati Hospitals, and member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, Cincinnati Society of Natural History, Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, corresponding member of the Meigs and Mason County Medical Society and of the Gynæcological Society, of Boston, Massachusetts.

THOMPSON, JAMES HENRY, was born near Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky, September 27th, 1812. He was the third child in a family of ten children, whose parents were John B. Thompson and Nancy P. (Robards) Thompson. His parents were both Virginians by birth, and in the latter part of the last century immigrated to Kentucky with their parents, John Thompson and George Robbards, who settled at the head-waters of Shawnee Springs, on contiguous farms, and both of whom were captains in the revolutionary army. The father of the subject of this sketch followed through life the profession of law, and achieved an enviable reputation as a legal practitioner and as a local statesman in Kentucky; he died at an early age in 1832, leaving surviving him his wife, Nancy P. Thompson, who died in February, 1870. James H. Thompson, on the father's side, was of English and Scotch blood, and on the mother's side, of Welsh and Huguenot blood. He is the brother of the late Hon. John B. Thompson, United States Senator from Kentucky, and Philip B. Thompson, one of the leading spirits of the Harrodsburg, Kentucky, bar. In his seventeenth year, being then well advanced in the classics and mathematics, he assumed the role of educator, and engaged in teaching school in Jessamine county, Kentucky, which occupation engrossed his attention for the ensuing three years; and through these years his leisure hours were devoted to the reading of law and general literature; and during the time of his teaching he educated O. Singleton, member of Congress from Mississippi, and Samuel H. Woodson, late member of Congress from Missouri. On the 7th of April, 1831, after passing successfully through the ordeal of an examination, he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year he became Sheriff of Jessamine county, Kentucky, by the purchase of the office from the High Sheriff, according to the laws of the State at that time, and thus virtually becoming Sheriff, he discharged the duties of that office for a period of two years. In 1833 he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky, and was thus professionally engaged until 1835, when he was induced to remove to Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, on account of the devastation of the bar at the latter place by the cholera. In Versailles, and in partnership with the Hon. William B. Kinkaid, he practised his profession with great success until September, 1837, when he was married to Eliza J. Trimble, of Hillsborough, Ohio, the only daughter of ex-Governor Allen Trimble, deceased; and after marriage, having occupied the winter of 1837–38 in studying the Ohio laws and decisions, he was admitted to practise law in Ohio, at Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, April 10, 1838, and admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of the United States on the 20th of January, 1854. In the latter part of 1838 he settled in Cincinnati, and opened a law office on Third street, where he remained until 1842, when, on account of his own health and the health of his family, he removed to Hillsborough, Highland county, Ohio, where he has ever since resided, and has continued the practice of his profession. From this point as a centre he has been engaged in a large circuit practice in five surrounding counties, also in the Circuit and District Court of the United States for Ohio, and in the Supreme Court of that State; in the reports of this court his name and arguments appear, as counsel from 1840 to 1876, as many times, if not more, as are the number of the volumes of the reports. His greatest reputation in his profession has been achieved as a land lawyer in the complex titles of the Virginia Military District, and as a criminal lawyer, in which last capacity he has been engaged chiefly in the defence of those accused of crime from treason, including more than twenty-five cases of homicide, through the whole catalogue of criminal offences. In his time he has appeared before more than thirty judges, of the various courts, now deceased. He is now Register in Bankruptcy in his district, and has been since 1867, by the unanimous solicitation of the bar of his whole district. He is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In politics an old-line Whig, in 1840 he ardently supported General Harrison. In 1844 he took an active and prominent part in favor of Mr. Clay, supported General Taylor, and in the last Whig Convention at Baltimore, as a Delegate, urged the nomination of General Scott. After the dissolution of the Whig party, he sustained Bell and Everett; then, after the commencement of the war, he threw his influence to the Republican party, and throughout the war took an active part as one of the military committeemen of his State, in helping to sustain the Union army. Since the war he has acted with the Republican party, and has been and still is a zealous supporter of President Grant. He has taken an active and liberal part in all public improvements tending to enhance the interests of his county and town, and has contributed liberally to

every public edifice in Hillsborough. Mr. Thompson and his family are, in their religious faith, adherents to the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church his son, the late Allen T. Thompson, was a distinguished minister. Mr. Thompson, after an experience of forty-four years, is now relaxing himself from the pursuit of his professional duties for a time, and proposes to offer in a year, as a tribute to his profession, a volume to be entitled, "The Circuit Lawyer of the United States in the Nineteenth Century." The materials for this work are at hand, and are now in rapid combination and preparation for the press.

WILSON, REV. WILLIAM, D. D., LL. D., Clergyman, was born, December 25th, 1803, in Findrum, parish of Raphoe, county of Donegal, Ireland, and was a son of John and Lillie Ann Wilson. The family emigrated to the United States in 1823, taking up their residence in New York city, and became attendants of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, during the pastorates of Reverend Drs. Alexander and John N. McLeod, having already been members of that communion for many previous years. William enjoyed the advantages of some of the best classical schools, and he gained the front rank in scholarship. He then entered Union College, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1827. Being early designed for the ministry, he prepared to enter the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and accordingly joined the class of 1827–28, in that institution in Philadelphia, where he was favored with the instructions of that eminent scholar and divine, the late Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, who was also distinguished for his varied learning and erudition, and who filled for so many years the Chair of Ancient Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, and occupied also the office of Vice-Provost in that ancient institution. On June 16th, 1831, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and being subsequently ordained to the ministry, he travelled for some time as a domestic missionary. In 1833 he accepted a call from the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Milton, Pennsylvania, to which place he removed, and remained there until the summer of 1837. He labored there abundantly, and in addition to the duties of his pastorate, taught the Milton Academy with success, and also edited the *American Christian Instructor*, a monthly periodical, to which he was an extensive contributor. He resigned his charge at Milton, and returned to New York city, for the purpose of establishing a literary institution of high order on Staten Island. In 1838 he received from the Legislature a charter for and established the Richmond College. By his own exertions a fund of $40,000 was subscribed, and a site for the buildings decided upon. The financial calamities of those days finally caused the failure of his plans. He then removed with his family to Cincinnati, where he passed the remainder of his life. He there became the pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, George street, and subsequently took charge of the Church of the Covenanters, in which he remained until his death. In 1853 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Franklin College, Ohio; and subsequently that of Doctor of Laws from another institution. He was a member of the Evangelical Alliance from its origin, and went to the city of London to aid in its organization. He attended the first meeting held there, and made one of the most able speeches delivered on the floor. He was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and when the civil war broke out was a firm supporter of the cause of his adopted country. He wrote and spoke for the government under President Lincoln. He was a personal friend of the latter, and often visited him in Washington city during the four years' war. He was well informed on political matters. On one occasion Mr. Lincoln inquired if he could not give him some office, to which Dr. Wilson replied that he already held the highest office on earth—that of the Christian ministry; but, on November 17th, 1863, the President made out and signed a commission for him as Chaplain in the army of the republic. At the close of the war Dr. Wilson remained mostly at home, entirely occupied with his ministerial duties. He possessed a mind of unusual power, and stored with learning. He was stern and resolute, and could with difficulty brook opposition to his plans. In the pulpit his earnestness and sternness sometimes approached the boisterous. He wrote much, and made many contributions to various church and literary journals. Among his works may be named the following: "The Blessedness of the Nation whose God is the Lord;" "Ministerial Heroism;" "The Man for the Hour;" "The Cause of the United States;" "The Curse of Meroz;" "A Nation Nonplussed;" "The Day of Small Things;" "Democracy versus Donlocracy." He was also a contributor to *The Presbyterian Witness*. During the winter of 1872 he fell and was seriously injured; from this he never fully recovered. He died December 9th, 1873, as only a Christian can do, being assured that he would be more than a conqueror. He was married in 1853 to Anne Campbell, who survives him with their only child.

BERRY, ARCHIBALD, was born in Strafford county, New Hampshire, his ancestors, Berry and Drake, from England, being among the early settlers of the colony. His early education was obtained in the best schools within reach, and from these he entered Dartmouth College. In consequence of ill health he left college in his sophomore year, intending to spend a year West and South, and then to return. But he relinquished the idea of returning to college, and studied dentistry under an able preceptor at Quincy,

Illinois, after which he engaged in the practice of his profession in Hinds county, Mississippi. Having attended lectures at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, he was graduated at that institution in 1846. A short time subsequent to his graduation, Dr. Berry and Amelia Looker, daughter of the late J. H. Looker, of Cincinnati, were married. Resolving to make Cincinnati his home, he shortly after purchased the good-will and office of Dr. P. Knowlton, and associated with him the late W. B. Ross, D. D. S., of Newport, Kentucky, and continued in the old office two years. Dr. Berry then yielding to the fascination of the South, returned there, and resumed the practice of his profession in Mississippi, where he was engaged until 1853, when he returned North. After recruiting his health by a sojourn in the region of Lake Superior, he spent six months in practice in Covington, Kentucky, and then opened an office in Cincinnati. As before, at urgent requests from his friends and patients in Mississippi, he revisited them in the fall of 1854, and remained there in good practice until the war came on. Now came trouble on account of loyalty to the Union, but he was kindly succored, when in imminent danger, by the citizens of the town of Raymond, where he resided, the Home Guard of which proffered to him protection, which was afterward promptly given, and kept him from passing to the spiritual world, when apparently on its threshold. But he attributes his survival of the peril mainly to his being a member of a fraternity whose principles inculcate doing right without hope of fee or reward. In 1863 Dr. Berry found his way to Cincinnati, and again bought the office and good-will of Dr. Knowlton, and has remained there in practice to the present time. He was one of the founders of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association, the oldest dental society on the earth, and has zealously continued in his efforts to advance the interests of his profession, through the instrumentalities of associated influence, the press, and educational institutions.

DIBOLL, ALONZO COLLINS, Lawyer, was born, December 3d, 1822, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. He is the third of eleven children of Virgil Miller Diboll and Philena Collins. His father was a native of Rensselaer county, New York, a physician and surgeon, who moved to Ohio in 1834, locating in Brown county. Dr. Diboll went to Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1843, and returned to Ohio in 1852, settling in Adams county. In 1859 he took up his residence in Wilmington, Clinton county, where he died in 1870. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Lewis Collins. She died in Adams county in 1856. Alonzo Collins was favored with a home training, which fitted him for the active responsibilities of life. He attended school in winter and busied himself on the farm in summer. In the meantime he turned his spare hours to profit, reading books of a solid character, and improving his mind with whatever good reading came in his way. At the age of eighteen years he was sufficiently advanced to take charge of a school in Brown county, Ohio. For the next five years he taught and attended school, fitting himself to make a profession of teaching. He subsequently determined to adopt the law as his profession. Continuing to teach, he devoted his leisure to reading law. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at West Union, Adams county, Ohio. He remained at West Union until 1854, when he removed to Wilmington, Clinton county, where he has since resided. The energy and perseverance which enabled Mr. Diboll to acquire his profession have made it possible for him to acquire a paying practice. In 1856 he was elected Mayor of Wilmington, being re-elected for the following term. In 1874 he was prevailed upon once more to accept the Mayoralty. For two years he was Prosecuting Attorney for Clinton county. Mr. Diboll is a Republican. For fifteen years he has been a member of the Christian Church. In 1845 he married Rachel Young, daughter of Thomas Young, a Scotch Presbyterian and native of the north of Ireland, and an early pioneer of Brown county.

JUDKINS, JESSE PARKER, M. D., an eminent Surgeon, was born at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1815. He was a half-brother of the late Dr. William Judkins, and was descended from a Quaker family, whose names have been identified with medicine for more than a century. His school and collegiate education was obtained at Cannonsburg and Steubenville, Ohio, and his medical education in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1838. In the following year he accepted, from that institution, an appointment as Demonstrator of Anatomy, at the same time opening his office in Cincinnati for the practice of his profession. In 1847 he went to Columbus to become Professor of Anatomy in Starling Medical College, which position he filled until 1852, when he accepted the Professorship of Descriptive Surgery in Miami Medical College, and returned to Cincinnati. He was afterwards changed to the department of Special Pathology, but his connection with that institution remained intact until his death, over fifteen years. In 1853 he visited Europe for the purpose of giving his attention to the study of surgery among the great lights of the old world, and passed some time in all the famous European hospitals. In 1864 the loss of his elder brother, Robert, preyed so strongly on his mind that his health was seriously affected. From this shock he never seemed to recover, and was consequently never so active in his professional duties. He was eminently successful, acquired a considerable fortune from an extraordi-

narily large practice, and stood in the front rank of his profession. On December 6th, 1867, at the age of fifty-three, he died of softening of the brain.

SMITH, HON. HENRY W., Lawyer, was born on April 6th, 1814, in the town of Whitestown, Oneida county, New York. His ancestors were from Great Britain, and settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut in the early days of our colonial history. He was educated in the common schools principally, although he attended the academy at Champion and the Rensselaer Oswego Academy in New York. When he was three years old his father, who was a farmer, moved to Jefferson county, in the State of New York. Henry was raised on a farm, working summers and going to the common schools in the winters. His leisure time was spent in study and reading while on the farm. In May, 1838, he emigrated to Ohio, and stopped at Circleville. In June following he commenced the study of law with H. N. Hedges, Esq., with whom he remained about one year. He completed his study of law with G. V. Doan, Esq. In June, 1840, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, at Delaware, Ohio. Shortly afterwards he settled in London, in Madison county, Ohio, where he has resided ever since and has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in the fall of 1840, in 1842 and in 1844, thus holding the office for six consecutive years, the last term expiring in 1846. In 1858 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the same office, by the court; in the fall of 1860 he was again elected thereto for two years, and yet again in 1864. The duties were performed by him during all that time to the satisfaction of the court and the people. His business in his profession has been extensive and lucrative; he has acquired a competence and has raised a large family. He commenced poor, without money or friends, but he soon acquired both. In his politics Mr. Smith belonged to the old Whig party as long as it lasted, and in 1856 he became a member of the Republican party, and has always remained a consistent and active member of that party to the present time. In the fall of 1848 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Ohio, for the counties of Madison, Clarke and Champaign, and was re-elected in 1849. During his legislative service, in the winters of 1848–49 and in 1849–50, he was an active and useful member, and originated and carried through a great reform in the law of evidence. Prior to that time, by the law of evidence, neither parties in an action at law, nor any person, having any pecuniary interest, in the event of a suit, could be witnesses. The law seemed to be based on the theory, that a witness who had a pecuniary interest, large or small, in the event of a suit, would be tempted to, and often would, commit perjury, and hence parties to a suit could not testify, nor any person having a pecuniary interest, in the event of a suit at law. Mr. Smith, early in the session of 1848–49, introduced a bill "To improve the law of evidence," providing that parties to actions at law might call each other as witnesses, and that a pecuniary interest, in the event of a suit, should not disqualify a person from being a witness. The bill, after its second reading, was referred to Mr. Smith and the Hon. George E. Pugh as a select committee. On the 21st of February, 1849, Mr. Smith of said committee made an elaborate report on the bill, which was ordered to be printed. The report can be found in the "Appendix to the House Journal," session of 1848–49, page 185. This proposed reform was so bold and radical, in striking down rules venerable for their antiquity, that many members hesitated, although the report in favor of said measure was unanswerable and absolutely convincing. Finally it was proposed, in order to give the bar time for reflection and consideration, to postpone the measure till the next session, which was done. During the next session, 1849–50, the measure was passed into a law with remarkable unanimity (vide vol. xlviii., page 33, session laws of 1849–50). This was a great advance in law reform. This remained to be the law till the adoption of the Code in Ohio, when the same principle was carried into the Code, extended a little on one point by allowing parties to volunteer as witnesses. In the session of 1848–49 Mr. Smith introduced a bill to amend the law of descents, by providing that husband and wife, in default of children, should be heirs to each other. Prior to that time, and for a short time after, the act regulating descents postponed the heirship of husband and wife to the last degree before property escheated to the State. The bill was referred to Mr. Smith as a select committee, and on the 24th of February, 1849, he made an exhaustive report thereon, which was ordered to be printed. The report is in the "Appendix to the House Journal" for 1848–49, page 198. This bill did not then pass; and, as it proposed such a radical change in the rules of descent, a great many of the members were afraid to support it, not because it was not reasonable and equitable, but because it was a great innovation; the seeds were sown, however, and produced fruit in due time. In the session of 1851–52 the principle was adopted, and ever since that time husband and wife, in default of children, have been heirs to each other. At the same session he introduced a bill to punish the stealing of a will, after the death of the testator, or a testamentary paper before his death. The bill was enacted into a law, February 23d, 1849 (vide S. and C. "Statutes," vol. ii., page 1632). Thus a great omission in our criminal law was supplied in the State. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Smith was elected to the Senate of Ohio from the district composed of Madison, Clarke and Champaign counties. He made a useful and active member, and assisted in enacting a great deal of useful legislation, including the Liquor law, the Ten Per Cent. law, the Fee bill, etc., etc., and aided in reforming

abuses and in reducing taxation. He discovered, at the end of his term in the Senate, in the spring of 1854, that he could not live very high and support his family by going to the Legislature (as many more have before and since discovered), and he determined to abstain therefrom in the future and to devote his time exclusively to his profession. This determination he rigidly adhered to until 1864, when he was nominated and elected a Presidential Elector by the Republicans, when the Hon. A. Lincoln was a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. He met the Electoral College of Ohio at the capital of the State in December, 1864, and voted for Mr. Lincoln for President and Andrew Johnson for Vice-President of the United States. In the spring of 1865 he aided in establishing the Madison National Bank, of London, Ohio, and he was elected President thereof, so continuing for two and one-half years, when he sold his stock and invested the proceeds in land. In 1870 he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue by President Grant, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, for the Seventh Collection District of Ohio, and he held the office for nearly three years, when, the taxes having all been taken off by Congress except upon whiskey, beer and tobacco, the assessors of internal revenue were abolished by a law of Congress. During his term as Assessor nearly $2,000,000 internal revenue was raised in the district, comprising the counties of Franklin, Madison, Green and Clarke. He administered the office prudently and honestly, and to the satisfaction of the government and the people. Mr. Smith is still engaged in the practice of law. He supported the war of 1861 strenuously, but did not go into the service, as he was over the military age when the war commenced. He did, however, go into the service for ten days, at Camp Chase, during the Morgan raid, as Captain of a company. He was married in June, 1844, to an estimable lady, Jennette Smith, in Whitestown, Oneida county, New York. She is a descendant of the celebrated Otis family, of revolutionary memory, in Massachusetts. She has been a model wife and an ornament of her sex. Mr. Smith is still hale and vigorous, and stands a fair chance to live beyond the allotted age of man.

McKINNEY, HON. JOHN F., Lawyer, was born, April 12th, 1827, on a farm two miles north of Piqua, Miami county. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania; his father had removed to Ohio towards the close of the last century, and his mother a few years later; they were married in 1808, and resided on the farm where their children were born. His father died when he was seven years old, but he resided on the farm until he grew to manhood. He received his preparatory education at the Piqua Academy, which he attended for three years, and subsequently passed a year at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. He afterwards commenced the study of law with his brother, S. S. McKinney, of Piqua, whose biographical sketch appears in this volume, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, in partnership with his brother, which has continued ever since, the firm enjoying the largest practice in the county, and is a highly lucrative one. In political views he has always been a Democrat, and has been that party's standard-bearer on several occasions. In 1862 he was nominated and elected to Congress from the Fourth Ohio District, and served two years. In 1870 he was again elected to Congress from the same district, and also served two years. In 1864 and 1866 he was a candidate for the same position, but was defeated, the opposing party being in the majority. In fact the district has always been Republican, and each time, when he was elected, the Republican State ticket was also successful in his district, thus demonstrating his great popularity. He has been President of the Piqua School Board. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which ratified the nomination of Horace Greeley, and was a member of the Committee on Resolutions, representing his State. He was President of the Piqua Hydraulic Company while it was a private enterprise; it now belongs to the city. He was also President of the Western Ohio Park and Driving Association. He was married, 1853, to Louise Wood, of Piqua, and has three children living, two daughters and one son.

MORROW, HON. JEREMIAH, Statesman, was born, 1770, in Pennsylvania. In 1795 he removed to the Northwest Territory, and in 1802 was elected a delegate to the convention for forming the State Constitution of Ohio. He was the first representative in Congress from that State, and then served as United States Senator from 1813 to 1819. He was elected Governor of the State, and held that office from 1822 to 1826. He was subsequently appointed Canal Commissioner, and in 1840 again chosen to represent his district in Congress, serving from 1841 to 1843. He died in Ohio, March 22d, 1852.

WHITTLESEY, HON. ELISHA, Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Connecticut, but in his early manhood removed to Ohio. In the war of 1812 he served as an Aide-de-camp to General Wadsworth. He was Prosecuting Attorney for sixteen years, and was a member of the Legislature in 1820 and 1821. He served seven terms as a representative in Congress. He was appointed in 1841, by President Harrison, an Auditor of the Post-office Department,

and also the First Comptroller of the Treasury, which position he relinquished in 1857, but was reappointed by President Lincoln in 1861. His whole public career was marked by an unswerving integrity and untiring devotion to duty. He died in Washington, District of Columbia, January 7th, 1863, in the eightieth year of his age.

LOCKE, PROFESSOR JOHN, Author, Inventor, Teacher, Physician, etc., was born, February 19th, 1792, in one of the New England States, most probably New Hampshire. His father, Samuel Barron Locke, was a millwright of such skill that his services were in great demand, and he resided successively in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. In 1796 he removed permanently to Bethel, in the latter State, where he erected buildings still known as "Locke's Mills." His mechanical taste and ingenuity were manifested at an early age, as well as his love for books. Botany became a favorite study. About 1810 he entered an academy at Bridgeport to study languages. About 1816 he began the study of medicine and chemistry. Though he had never seen a chemist, nor a piece of chemical apparatus, his inventive genius led him to construct his own instruments. But a few years previous the experiments of Galvani and Volta had become known, and he could not rest satisfied until he had tested these. Chiselling out a mould in a soft brick-bat, he cast a set of dishes of zinc, about the size of a silver dollar. Twenty of these, with as many silver dollars, were constructed into a "pile;" the dollars being used for the negative element, and cloths wet in brine for the imperfect conductor. The experiment was a partial success. Thus began his acquaintance with a subject which in after years was to engage so much of his attention. Some of these zinc plates are still in existence. He found it impossible to confine himself strictly to the study of medicine, and he spent much time in the pursuit of general physics. Turning his steps in the direction of New Haven, he here found all that he could desire in the pursuit of knowledge. After a few years spent profitably, and for the most part in the study of botany, he went to Keene, New Hampshire, as a teacher of botany. He also procured plants for the botanical gardens at Cambridge, and enjoyed the counsel and instruction of Professor Bigelow, of Boston. In 1818 he delivered his first public lectures in Portland, Maine. Turning his eyes longingly to the Pacific slope, he obtained an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the navy. But he was disappointed in his object and withdrew from the service, returning to New Haven. He resumed his medical studies, and received his degree. In 1819 he completed a treatise on botany, for which he made his own engravings. Thus far he had received no pecuniary or other encouragement from his father, and had not received a dollar of patronage or support except that created by his own exertions. Nearly sixty years ago he called the attention of the public to the river maple, compared with the sugar maple, in the manufacture of sugar, and as a shade tree. After having graduated he tried to establish himself as a physician, but failed, not from want of patronage, but because patients were more ready to be treated than to pay. He went to Windsor, Vermont, as a teacher in a female academy. The principal of this school had conceived the idea of establishing a like institution in Lexington, Kentucky, and the young doctor consented to accompany him. This arrangement was not carried out, and he proceeded West alone, arriving at Lexington in June, 1821. In this field his success was such that he ever afterwards was held in high esteem by his young lady pupils and their kinsfolk. In 1822 he came to Cincinnati on horseback. He received a rather cold reception, from no particular reason except the natural conservatism of the townspeople, and was on the point of abandoning his project, when he found a friend in Ethan Stone, and friends among the best society thereafter became numerous. "Dr. Locke's School" soon acquired a high reputation. He was opposed to sectarian schools, but nevertheless believed in general religious instruction and the cultivation of the social virtues. His method of instruction was conversational, and calculated to interest the pupil and remove timidity. He was among the earliest instructors in the Mechanics' Institute. Passing over several years, during which he was engaged in teaching the future mothers of Cincinnati and pursuing scientific investigation, the year 1835 is reached, at which period he was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio. He entered upon his new duties with zeal. He visited Europe and purchased apparatus. On his return he found the college divided against itself, and a liberal inducement was made him to join a school in a neighboring State. He refused, and gradually dissension ceased and matters became tranquil. He had a large acquaintance with the geology of the United States, and while engaged in making a geological survey of Ohio, under the patronage of the State, he discovered one of the largest trilobites known. In 1837 he made a journey to Europe on purposes connected with scientific investigation. He contributed to science many valuable inventions. All of them are now familiar to the scientific world. The most important of these was the "Electro-Chronograph," or "Magnetic Clock." Official notice of this invention was made to the authorities at Washington, in June, 1849. After the observations of Dr. Locke in magnetism had been published, the English government forwarded and presented to him a full set of magnetical instruments, in appreciation of his labors. He found time for the study of astronomy, and if not as famous as some students of this science, his knowledge was as great. He occasionally wrote poetry, and if his verse is not famous and oft quoted, it was inspired in one who worshipped Nature. His warm admirer and memorialist, Dr.

M. B. Wright, of Cincinnati, says of him: "He did not carry his taper that he might be seen here and there of men; but in the solitude of his laboratory he kindled the fires of his genius, and sent out rays as from a grand mirror, that the whole world might be illuminated. . . . He had the inspiration and language of a true poet; he understood music as a science; he could sketch the landscape with the accuracy of a practised artist; he was a mechanic, a mathematician, an astronomer, a chemist, a philosopher, a logician, a physician. He had studied all things upon the surface of the earth, and penetrated into its hidden depths, and formed an intimate, every-day acquaintance with the beauty and glory that surround it." He was a religious man, but not ostentatiously so. He never attached himself to any church, but shortly before death had decided upon joining the Episcopal Church. In nature he saw the Revelation, and worshipped it. During the winter of 1849-50 the medical college was dragged into the arena of political warfare, and he lost his professorship. From that day he was never the same man, and dissolution slowly proceeded. He was urged by Dr. Wright to again accept the position and consented. In 1854, while in poor health, he accepted the position of Principal in the academy at Lebanon, Ohio. In October, 1855, he returned to Cincinnati a much changed man—thin, haggard, tremulous. While in this condition he went to Virginia to examine coal lands, and returned with his infirmities aggravated. Numerous symptoms tending to paralysis manifested themselves alarmingly. Memory and vision grew dim, and a paralytic condition set in. After being unconscious five days, he died July 10th, 1856.

MEDARY, HON. SAMUEL, Editor and Politician, was born, 1801, in Ohio. His early advantages of education were very limited. Soon after arriving at man's estate he joined the Jackson party, and remained a faithful adherent to General Jackson throughout his entire public career. He early became connected with the newspaper press, and was for many years editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, and his editorials, although lacking in polish, were full of vigor. He was for a long time one of the leading men in his party in Ohio. Although he was a warm personal friend of the late Stephen A. Douglas, he separated from him when the latter opposed Buchanan. During President Buchanan's administration he was appointed, and served for some time, as Governor of the then Territory of Kansas. During the war of the rebellion he was a "peace Democrat," though his son was in the war, and of whose career he was very proud. His death was attributed to the remains of the poison infused into his system at the National Hotel, in Washington, in March, 1857. He died at Columbus, Ohio, November 7th, 1864.

REEMELIN, CHARLES GUSTAV, Lawyer and Author, was born at Heilbronn, Wurtemberg, Germany, May 19th, 1814, and grew up amidst the still subsisting bitterness of the townspeople against the despotic transfer of the old free city to the kingdom of Wurtemberg. His first political lessons were, therefore, hatred of arbitrary conquests and annexations. His father was a wholesale grocer. His mother died when he was two years old. At the age of five he started to school, where he remained until after his fifteenth year—seven years in his native place and three years at the birth-place of Schiller. He subsequently took a thorough course of study in the natural sciences. Leaving school, he spent a year or two in his father's store, and finally, after having vainly made one attempt to go to America, at the age of eighteen, having obtained his father's consent, he started for this country, and landed in Philadelphia in 1832. He secured employment in a grocery at six dollars per month; but at the end of a year determined to go to Wheeling, Virginia. At Hagerstown he got into serious difficulty for attempting to interfere in the whipping of a slave girl. This caused him to go to Pittsburgh instead of Wheeling, determining never again to enter a slave State. From Pittsburgh he started for St. Louis; but on arriving in Cincinnati, in the fall of 1833, he took the cholera, and after recovering, abandoned the idea of going farther, soon found employment, and has since continued to reside in the city. His first employment was with T. B. & H. B. Coffin, in the grocery business. After one year this house assisted him in starting his own grocery. He was uncommonly prosperous, and in ten years had bought a farm in Green township, and had accumulated a considerable fortune. In 1845 he retired from the grocery business and went to live on his farm. He had early taken an active part in the establishment of a Cincinnati German newspaper. In 1836, through his instrumentality, the *Volksblatt* was started, and during the following year he became sole proprietor. After retiring to his farm, he began the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State in 1848. In 1844 he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly, and in 1846 to the Senate. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In all of these bodies he took a prominent position. His report on the annexation of Texas, on bank taxation, and his many speeches on various subjects, furnished texts for popular argumentation, and contributed largely towards breaking down the predominance of the Whig party. But he has always been too radical to be a leader in his own party, seldom being in accord with the public opinion of the times. In 1854 and 1855 he was Bank Commissioner for the free and independent banks of Ohio; and in 1856 he was appointed by Governor Chase as one of the Commissioners for the State reform schools. To become thoroughly acquainted with this subject he visited Europe at his own expense, and on

his return his plans were adopted in the reform schools of the State, and at the reform farm, at Lancaster, Ohio. In 1867 Governor Hayes appointed him one of the Commissioners of Mines. His last public service was as member and President of the Board of Control. His numerous literary productions are distributed over various periodicals, both German and English. He has published three books: "The Wine Trespass Manual;" "The Wine-Makers' Manual," and "Politics as a Science." He is decidedly scholarly, and is still an earnest student. His zeal for knowledge induced him in 1874 to go to Europe to attend lectures on law, history and political economy, at Strasburg and Wurtemberg. In 1837 Mr. Reemelin was married to his present wife, Louise Mark, of Cincinnati. They have seven children, all, excepting one, having been educated in both Europe and America.

READ, COMMANDER ABNER, an Officer of the United States Navy, was born, 1821, in Ohio, and received his education at the Ohio University, at Athens, which institution he left in his senior year, in 1839, having received a midshipman's warrant. His first voyage was on the schooner "Enterprise" to the South American coast, having been detached from a ship of war destined to the Mediterranean, on account of some little difficulty with the captain previous to the sailing of the vessel. Prior to his examination he passed a year in reviewing his studies at the Naval School in Philadelphia, and stood fifth in a class of forty-eight. He was at once detailed to the duty of Acting Sailing Master, in which capacity he made several voyages, and soon acquired the reputation of being one of the most skilful navigators in the service. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he was on the coast of Africa, but returned in time to make a cruise in the Gulf and participate in some naval operations near the close of the war. The progress of naval promotion being slow, he did not reach the rank of Lieutenant until 1853, and in 1855 the Naval Retiring Board consigned him to the list of retired officers, but he was not long after reinstated by the Examining Board. Soon after the commencement of the late civil war he was ordered for service to the "Wyandotte," the command of which soon devolved upon him, and it was this vessel which performed such important service in saving Fort Pickens from falling into the hands of the enemy. In May, 1862, his health was so much impaired that he was relieved from his command for a time, in order to place himself under medical treatment. A severe fit of sickness prostrated him for some weeks, and before he fully recovered his strength he asked for sailing orders, and was assigned to the command of the steam gunboat "New London." Proceeding at once to Ship Island, he commenced cruising in the Mississippi Sound, and in eight days captured four valuable prizes. The exploits of this vessel won for it from the enemy the appellation of the "Black Devil," and it soon succeeded in breaking up the trade between New Orleans and Mobile. The "New London" captured nearly thirty prizes, took a battery at Biloxi, and had several engagements with Confederate steamers on the sound. A short time previous to his death, he lost his left eye in an engagement at Sabine Pass. In June, 1863, he was placed in command of the steam sloop-of-war "Monongahela," and soon after participated in an attack upon the enemy's batteries above Donaldsonville. In this engagement he was fatally wounded, and died July 12th, 1863. He was a skilful officer, and a universal favorite throughout the navy.

HOUSE, REV. ERWIN, Clergyman, Editor and Author, was born at Worthington, nine miles north of Columbus, Ohio, February 17th, 1824. His parents, Lyman B. and Sarah House, were natives of New Haven, Connecticut. At the age of thirteen, during a religious awakening in Lockland, near Cincinnati, where his parents then resided, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the fall of 1841 he entered Woodward College, Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1846. Then Samuel Lewis and Salmon P. Chase were trustees, and old Dr. Ray was Professor of Mathematics at Woodward. In 1849 he was granted license to preach as a local minister in the Methodist Church by the Quarterly Conference of Ninth Street, now Trinity, Church, Cincinnati. In 1865 he was admitted into the Cincinnati Conference. As early as 1837 he wrote for the papers, and in 1847 was appointed Assistant Editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, an old, popular monthly magazine of the church. This position he filled many years, and was one year in entire charge of its editorial work. He afterwards became Assistant Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, one of the oldest and most ably conducted weekly papers published by the Methodist Episcopal Church. These editorial positions he filled for the period of twenty-five years. He was the author of a number of works, many of which have had a large circulation in the church. Among these the most important are: "Sketches for the Young;" "The Missionary in Many Lands;" "The Homilist;" "The Scripture Cabinet," and "The Sunday-School Hand-Book." At least two of these works have been republished in England. In his editorial work he was associated with some of the finest men of his church. He was an efficient worker and an able advocate for the temperance cause. He was most famous, probably, as a Sunday-school author, speaker and worker. As a speaker to children he had few equals; as a writer he was ready and agreeable; in the church he filled a wide place well, and in his home and everywhere he lived the life of an educated Christian gentleman. To the last hour or moment of his life he was at his post in the office of the *Advocate*, where he died of heart disease, May 20th,

1875. Mr. House was married in August, 1848, to Margaret Davis, sister of Drs. John and W. B. Davis, of Cincinnati. Of their four children but one survives.

SILL, BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSHUA WOODROW, Soldier, was born, December 6th, 1831, in Chillicothe, Ohio. He received a thorough English and classical education, and was appointed in 1849 a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated third in his class. In 1854 he received an ordnance appointment, and was stationed at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York. In the following year he was recalled as one of the instructors at West Point, and after serving two years in that capacity was ordered to the Pittsburgh Arsenal, and from thence in 1858 to Vancouver, Washington Territory, to superintend the building of an arsenal there. Finding this impracticable, in consequence of the difficulty existing about Vancouver's Island with the British government, he returned, and soon after was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. In 1860 he resigned his position in the army, and accepted the Professorship of Mathematics and Civil Engineering in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. On the outbreak of the civil war he resigned his professorship, and upon offering his services to the Governor of Ohio was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of that State. In August, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the 23d Regiment Ohio Volunteers. He joined General Nelson in his Kentucky expedition, and after his return was placed in command of a brigade, receiving the commission of Brigadier-General July 29th, 1862. He subsequently commanded a division for a time, evincing great courage and skill; and upon the reorganization of the army under General Rosecrans, he was assigned a brigade in General Sheridan's division, at the head of which he gallantly fought and fell during the memorable Wednesday of the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, December 31st, 1862.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS, Lawyer, was born, May 21st, 1816, in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, of American parentage. His father followed mechanical pursuits, and subsequently became a farmer. Thomas received his preliminary education in the common schools until he was sixteen years old, when he entered Franklin College, in Harrison county, where he remained until he attained the age of twenty years. He then went to his father's farm in Coshocton county, and taught school for a year or more. He was engaged subsequently as a clerk in a store, which he relinquished in 1838 to commence the study of law, under the supervision of James Matthews, of Coshocton. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1841 at Steubenville; but his health having become impaired, he returned to his father's farm to recuperate. He commenced the practice of law in 1842 in Coshocton, and was elected the following year Prosecuting Attorney of the county, holding that position for six years, being re-elected in 1845 and 1847. He was elected in 1851 the first Probate Judge under the new State Constitution, and served the full term of three years. In 1865 he associated with R. M. Voorhes, of Harrison county, under the firm-name of Campbell & Voorhes, attorneys and counsellors at law. He is at present the solicitor of the Building Association. He has ever been a firm and consistent member of the Democratic party, and takes a great interest in the political movements in the county, State and Union. He was married, August 5th, 1842, to Martha Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and is the father of six children. His eldest son, Patrick Steele Campbell, died while in the army.

BUNDY, HON. WILLIAM, Member of the Sixty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Belmont county of that State, October 10th, 1819. His parents, William and Sarah (Overman) Bundy, were of German descent. His boyhood and youth were spent in assisting his father on the farm and in attending school. He was married in November, 1843, to Prudence Wood. She died in 1845, and some years later he was again married to Asenath Doudna, of the same county. Mr. Bundy was formerly a Whig, and has passed through all the anti-slavery parties and emerged a staunch Republican. He was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1875. He is a member of the Wilberite branch of the Society of Friends, and has always taken an active interest in educational and public affairs. Possessed of a competency, with wife and children, he enjoys a comfortable home.

DUNCAN, COMMANDER JAMES N., an Officer of the United States Navy, was born, 1820, in the town of Madisonville, Ohio. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1837, and subsequently passed through a course of study in the Naval School at Philadelphia. He took an active part in the Mexican war, and especially distinguished himself in the contest which preceded the annexation of California. At the commencement of the late civil war he was serving as a Lieutenant on the United States steamer "Crusader," then just completing a two-years' cruise after slavers on the coast of Cuba. In 1862 he was appointed Commander, and assigned to the store-ship "Relief." Subsequently he was transferred to the monitor "Weehawken," of which he was

commander, when she went down in Charleston harbor; but he was providentially on board of the flag-ship at the time of the disaster. He was next appointed to the command of the "Norwich" steam gun-boat, and assisted in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, and of Jacksonville, Florida. During his service on the Gulf blockade, he contracted a disease of the heart which terminated his life. He died at Brooklyn, New York, August 21st, 1864.

WEDDELL, PETER MARTEN, Merchant, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1788. It was not until after his father's death that he was born, and two years later his mother remarried and removed to Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, which was at that time inhabited chiefly by the Indians, who were struggling to hold the land in all its wildness from the invading white men. At fourteen he resolved to earn his own living, and with his entire worldly fortune in a little bundle, was employed in a store, in which he promised to perform any kind of work. He was so faithful and successful in everything that, at nineteen years of age, he was made partner. This copartnership lasted until the death of the senior member, when Peter closed up the business, and with some money and much good judgment, removed to Newark, Ohio, where he opened a store in which he was very successful. In 1820 he removed from Newark to Cleveland, and commenced business on Superior street, where he was at once known among the leading business men for his energy, promptness, and integrity. In 1825 a partnership was formed with Edmund Clade from Buffalo, and Mr. Weddell retired from active participation in the business. This partnership lasted until 1828, when it was dissolved, and three years afterwards another firm was organized under the name of P. M. Weddell & Co., the new partners being his two clerks, Greenup C. Woods, his half-brother, and Dudley Baldwin. Four years later Mr. Woods removed to Newark, and in 1845 the firm of P. M. Weddell & Son was announced, with H. P. Weddell as junior partner. In 1823 he built a brick house and store, on the corner of Superior and Bank streets, then the finest building in Cleveland. In 1845 this was torn down to make room for the Weddell House, which was erected on its site. In 1847, when on his journey home from New York, where he had been to purchase furniture for his new hotel, he contracted typhoid fever and died three weeks afterwards, leaving a large property in real estate in which his surplus funds had been invested. Several years prior to his death he refrained from taking an active part in the business of his store, having resigned the management to his former clerks, who were his partners therein. In 1832 he built a stone cottage on Euclid street for a country residence for his son, H. P. Weddell, while his own time was chiefly employed in improving his real estate, which was rapidly increasing in value. In his closing years he was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland. He was noted for his untiring industry, uniform courtesy, the generosity of his purse for all worthy objects, and his ever ready assistance to young men, who were struggling in their business enterprises. When he died he made valuable bequests to religious and benevolent institutions. He was married twice; first in November, 1815, to Sophia Perry, of Cleveland, who died in 1823, and in 1824 to Eliza A. Bell, of Newark, Ohio. By his first marriage he had three children, of whom only one survived, Horace P. Weddell, a prominent banker and capitalist, who resides in his native city, Cleveland. This son was educated in Cleveland and trained to habits of business in his father's affairs, and, at the age of twenty-two, was the junior partner of P. M. Weddell & Son. On the formation of this partnership in 1845, the building of the well-known Weddell House was commenced and finished in 1847, the furnishing being done under his sole management after his father's death in that year. It was then rented, and has since been successfully conducted as a first-class hotel. The management of this, and other valuable property inherited from his father, has occupied a large share of his time. He formed a copartnership with Dr. A. Everett and Sylvester Everett in the banking business, which is still continued. Although never having taken a prominent part in public affairs, he has always assisted, in an unostentatious way, every public enterprise which he deemed was for the good of all. During the war of the rebellion he contributed liberally to the cause of the United States. Hundreds of poor people know of his benevolence, and other hundreds have received of his bounty, without knowing to whom they were indebted for the comforts and necessaries of life.

INNIS, GUSTAVUS S., was born in Franklin township, Franklin county, Ohio, February 4th, 1819. In the spring of 1821 he removed with his father, the Rev. Henry Innis, who settled in the eastern part of Clinton township. The Innis family was of Scotch origin. Some of them removed into the north of Ireland and from there into England, where William Innis united with the Friends, or, as they are more commonly called, Quakers. During the early settlement of Pennsylvania he removed his family near to Philadelphia. He was the captain of a merchant ship, and made several voyages, on one of which commander, crew, and ship were lost at sea, as no tidings were ever heard of them. Captain Innis left a wife and two or three sons, and a daughter or two. Robert, one of the sons, settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was a leading elder in the Quaker Church. His second son, Henry, the father of the subject of this sketch, having enlisted at the age of nineteen in the Northwestern army, under W. H. Harri-

son, during the campaign, first saw the plains and valleys of the then West. He determined to make his home on these rich and level lands, and accordingly, after the war, settled in Franklin township, from whence he removed to Clinton, where he lived till his death, which occurred on the 20th day of May, 1865. Young Innis helped his father on the farm summers and attended district schools winters till he was seventeen years old, when his father sent him to Worthington to a seminary in Masonic Hall, Seth Washburn, Principal. Here he studied language and mathematics, and made rapid progress. The next seminary or high school he attended was in Blendon township, Ebenezer and Seth Washburn, teachers. Here he continued at school till Central College was organized. He was one of the first students of this institution, where he continued some four or five years, except that he generally left winters to teach, returning to the college again each spring. He made good progress, taking a thorough course in mathematics and astronomy, calculating most of the principal eclipses of the sun and moon up to the year 1900. After leaving school he engaged in teaching for a few years. In March, 1845, he married Sarah G. Morrill, and settled down to the life of a farmer, in Montgomery, now Marion township, south of and near the city of Columbus. Upon the business of agriculture and horticulture he entered with all the energy of his nature. Still he found time to let his views and practice be known through the local and agricultural press. He became a regular correspondent for several agricultural papers, for which he has written as much, or perhaps more, than any other practical farmer in the State, and all without any other reward except having the papers sent to him by the publishers. His articles were extensively copied all over the United States. He contributed liberally also to the agricultural and scientific literature of the day. Many of his articles will be found in agricultural books and reports. During the holding of the first State fair in Columbus, Mr. Innis met the late Samuel Medary on the street, and said, "Why cannot we have a county agricultural society in Franklin?" Colonel Medary answered: "We can. I will advertise to-morrow for a meeting." Soon after the friends of agriculture met and organized the Franklin County Agricultural Society. Mr. Innis was one of the live working members of this society, serving it in almost all capacities, until he finally became its President. He has also been an ardent friend of the public schools, and given much of his time in their management on Boards of Education and visiting committees. In this he has been enthusiastic, doing whatever was necessary to be done cheerfully. He also served for years on the County Board of School Examiners. Upon the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he became an active supporter of the national cause, and contributed liberally to fill up its armies and for the support of the families of those in the service of their country. In 1864, when the National Guard was called into service, he took the field as Colonel of the 133d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He served with his regiment in West Virginia, Bermuda Hundreds, on the James river, and in the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond. In politics he was originally a Democrat, casting his first vote in 1840 for Martin Van Buren. During and a little before the war of the rebellion he sometimes acted with the Republicans. At the close of the war, in 1865, he returned in full allegiance to and accord with the Democratic party, believing its principles to be for the best interests of the country generally. In April, 1874, he was appointed Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, which position he still (December, 1875) holds. In 1852 he was initiated into the mysteries of Odd Fellowship, and became a member of Central Lodge, No. 23, and of Capital Encampment, No. 6. In 1858 he was admitted a member of Magnolia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. To each of these organizations he has ever since had the honor of belonging, and is now in good standing.

HODGE, JOHN ORLANDO, was born, November 25th, 1828, in Hamburg, Erie county, New York. He is the son of Alfred Hodge, an early settler of Buffalo, and a descendant of John Hodge, of Windsor, Connecticut, who, on the 12th of August, 1666, married Susanna Denslow, daughter of Henry Denslow, the first settler of Windsor Locks, Connecticut. The family is possessed of a complete genealogical record, running from 1646 to date. At the age of fourteen years the subject of this sketch was left an orphan. He determined to settle in the West, then so full of promise to young energy and industry. In June of 1842 the young fortune-seeker arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, where he took up his residence, spending the first few years in a printing office. In April, 1847, Mr. Hodge, then in his nineteenth year, enlisted for the Mexican war, embarking for the scene of conflict at New York, on the 8th of the following month. He was destined to pass through hardship and peril before he reached the seat of war. On the first evening out, before the transport had got fairly to sea, she collided with a Spanish man-of-war, and had to put back to New York in a damaged condition. On the 15th of the same month, Mr. Hodge sailed again for Mexico. All went well until the 23d of April, when the vessel was wrecked sixty miles from the island of Abaco. Fortunately the volunteers and crew were saved by a ship bound for Havana and safely landed at that port. After spending a few days in Havana to recruit their health, the troops crossed the Gulf and entered Mexico. Mr. Hodge remained in the enemy's country until the close of the war, doing creditable service under Generals Zachary Taylor and John E. Wool. Hostilities having ceased, Mr. Hodge returned to New York, and shortly after entered the Genaga Seminary, in Genaga county, Ohio. Here he applied himself

industriously and made rapid progress. Upon leaving school he taught for some time to the satisfaction of his patrons. In 1851 he again made his home in Cleveland. In the following spring there was a general election for municipal officers. Mr. Hodge was a candidate for Clerk of the Police Court, to which position he was elected by the largest vote polled for any candidate. At the expiration of a three years' term Mr. Hodge declined a renomination, and removed to Chicago, where he opened a printing establishment on his own account. He remained in Chicago until 1860, when he disposed of his printing establishment, went to Connecticut, and there engaged in mercantile business. In a short time after his arrival he was made Postmaster of the village in which he resided, filling the office for six years. He took an active interest in public affairs, and by his intelligence and upright conduct won the confidence of all who knew him. In 1862 Mr. Hodge was elected to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Connecticut. In 1864 Mr. Hodge was elected to the State Senate. He served his constituents so faithfully that he was returned to the Senate, of which he was unanimously chosen the presiding officer. By this time he had become prominent in State politics and was generally respected and trusted. During the war the governor appointed Mr. Hodge on a commission to care for Connecticut's sick and wounded soldiers. He was also personally authorized by the governor to receive the vote of the Connecticut soldiers in the field, cast for President in 1864. Mr. Hodge discharged the duties of both of these positions with intelligence and fidelity. In 1867 he disposed of his interests in Connecticut and returned to Cleveland, where he engaged in real estate operations. In 1871 he was elected to the City Council, being successively re-elected in 1873 and 1875. In the latter year he was the choice of the Republicans for President, but was defeated by one vote, owing to the action of two or three members of his own party. Mr. Hodge has born an active part in the promotion of every public enterprise which promised to further the growth and prosperity of Cleveland. He was one of the earliest advocates of the viaduct project, and to him is given the credit of securing the land along the lake for park purposes. He has represented his district in the State Legislature, being elected by a greater majority than any other candidate received. Mr. Hodge is a skilful debater, a forcible speaker, and one of the best parliamentarians in Ohio. Throughout his private and public life he has maintained a character of strict integrity. He has been successful in business as a result of hard work and natural fitness for the conduct of affairs. Several years since, failing health obliged him to retire from business. Since then he has lived on the accumulated fruits of his industry. Mr. Hodge was a Democrat until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he joined the Republican party, with which he has since acted. In October, 1855, he married Lydia R. Doane, by whom he has one son, grown almost to manhood.

HILL, W. D., ex-Superintendent of Insurance, was born in Virginia, about 1836. In 1848 he moved to Ohio, where he attended the public schools and made use of the remainder of his time on the farm. Having laid a good foundation, he entered Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, of which Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, was at that time President. In 1857 Mr. Hill went to Springfield, Ohio, and began a course of law reading with James M. Hunt. Mr. Hill was admitted to the bar in 1860. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Springfield, of which city he was elected Mayor in 1863. He discharged the duties of the mayoralty for one year, and then became a resident of Defiance county. In 1865 he was elected to the lower House of the Legislature, from Defiance, Williams, and Paulding counties. He was re-elected three successive times, by increased majorities. In 1870 Mr. Hill was defeated for Congress in the Toledo District. For fifteen years he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has served several years as President of the Defiance County Agricultural Society. In February, 1875, Mr. Hill was appointed by Governor Allen to be Superintendent of Insurance. He is at present counsel for the Chicago Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In politics Mr. Hill is a Democrat, and has taken a prominent place in his party. He is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from the Fifth District. June 3d, 1863, he married Augusta B. March, at Springfield. The family residence is at Hicksville, Defiance county.

DALZELL, JAMES M., Lawyer, was born, September 3d, 1838, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Robert and Anna Dalzell, now of Fayette Springs, Pennsylvania. They are both living (1876), the former aged seventy-four, and the latter seventy-six years; and are both devout members of the United Presbyterian Church; they were married, December 25th, 1836, in Pittsburgh. In 1847 the family left that city and took up their residence in Noble county, Ohio, where their son James has ever since remained. He graduated at Duff's College, in 1856. During the late civil war he served in the ranks of the 116th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, for three years; and after his return home, received the appointment of a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, District of Columbia, which he filled for two years. In 1868 he graduated from the Columbian Law College, and also from the Columbian College, and commenced the practice of the law at his home, at Caldwell, Ohio, in the same year, and has so continued to the present time. He held the office of District Attorney of his county for two years; and in the autumn of 1875 was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature on the Republican ticket, as a Representative from

Noble county. Like his father, he was, prior to the organization of the Republican party, an Abolitionist of the ultra school. For twenty years he has been an occasional contributor to all the leading newspapers in the country, and since the war has generally written over the signature of "Private Dalzell," by which name he is probably better known than by his proper signature. He is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and a Ruling Elder in that communion. He was married, November 29th, 1867, to Hattie M. Kelley, and is the father of four children—three daughters, Nellie Grant, Lena May and Anna, and one son, James Monroe. Mrs. Dalzell has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over twenty years. She is one year younger than her husband, and is a beautiful and noble woman.

CHISHOLM, HENRY, Iron Master, was born in Lochgelly, Fifeshire, Scotland, April 22d, 1822. At ten years of age he lost his father, Stewart Chisholm, a mining contractor. He attended school until he was twelve years of age, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner for five years. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he removed to Glasgow and worked at his trade until he was twenty, and then emigrated to Canada, and worked at his trade in Montreal seven years, first as a journeyman and then on his own account. His success was remarkable, as his business became one of the most extensive of the kind in that city. In 1850 he removed to Cleveland and contracted to build the breakwater for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, where their road terminates at the lake. This work required three years, was from the first under his immediate supervision, and gave such entire satisfaction that for a long time thereafter he was constantly employed in constructing piers and docks along Lake Erie, in front of Cleveland. In 1857, under the firm-name of Chisholm, Jones & Co., a rolling mill was erected for the purpose of making railroad iron. Soon the firm was changed, so that it was Stone, Chisholm & Jones. The capacity of the mill was about fifty tons per day, and about one hundred and fifty men were employed. The new rails were made of iron from the ores of Lake Superior, which was brought to Cleveland on the lakes; but a part of the work was re-rolling old rails. In 1859 his company built a blast furnace in Newburg, which proved an important addition to their works; it was the first of the kind in that part of Ohio. In 1860 another furnace was built and additions made to the rolling mill for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of merchant iron as well as rails. He next built a rolling mill in Chicago, and two blast furnaces in Indiana to partially supply Chicago with pig-iron such as was made in Cleveland from the ores of Lake Superior and Missouri. His eldest son, William, was appointed general manager of the Chicago mill. In 1864 the firm of Stone, Chisholm & Jones established the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, into which the partnership merged, and the Lake Shore Rolling Mill was added by purchase. In 1865 the company constructed the Bessemer Steel Works, it being the second in the United States and one of the most perfect establishments of its kind in the world. It commenced with twenty thousand tons annually, and enlarged until its capacity was thirty thousand tons of steel yearly, gave employment to about fifteen hundred men and turned out from two to three million dollars worth of steel each year. Although the steel rails manufactured by the Bessemer works were shipped to all parts of the country, and the demand was constant in addition, at least ten thousand tons of other steel, such as tire, merchant and spring steel, were manufactured. A wire mill was added, which made annually from four to five thousand tons of steel wire, from the coarsest size to the finest hair. All shapes of steel forging were also produced at the Bessemer works. The company owned their own mines on Lake Superior, and kept about two hundred and fifty men employed in producing ore. The annual products of this company amounted to between six and seven million dollars. In 1871 Mr. Chisholm organized, independent of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, the Union Rolling Mill Company of Chicago, which did a business of about two and a half million dollars. With his Chicago partners he erected another rolling mill at Decatur, Illinois. All of these establishments gave employment to twenty-five hundred men, and the aggregate of the business was about ten million dollars per annum. No iron business of this country has ever achieved such enormous growth from such small beginnings in so short a time. Mr. Chisholm, when he landed in Montreal, in 1842, had not a dollar. In 1857, with twenty-five thousand dollars saved in eighteen years from his earnings and contracts, he began the iron business, and in less than eighteen years from that time he had an investment of about ten million dollars. The panics never materially injured his business, but his companies have been able to aid many railroads in times of trouble. He has never taken a prominent part in politics. All benevolent institutions and those of a charitable and philanthropic character have received large donations from his liberal hands. He was a trustee of four of the charitable institutions of Cleveland, and for more than twenty years has been an active member of the Second Baptist Church of the city, and also one of its Deacons and Trustees. He is a heavy stockholder in several banking and manufacturing institutions. Before leaving Scotland he married Jean Allen, of Dunfermline, Fifeshire, and now has five children. The eldest son, William, who exhibits the qualities of his father in a marked degree, is manager of the Chicago works; Stewart, the second son, is in charge of the rolling mills in Cleveland; and Wilson B., the youngest, is in

Ferdinand L. Pumpelly

charge of the works in Newburg, including steel works, blast furnaces and rolling mills. He has two daughters, Katharine and Jeannette.

LOTZE, ADOLPHUS, Manufacturer, was born in the town of Muenden, in the late kingdom of Hanover, August 11th, 1812. His parents were respectable Germans of the middle class and the proprietors of an inn. It was during the invasion of the French under the first Napoleon, and while the invaders were quartered in the town, and some of them in his parents' inn, that Adolphus was born. The name "Lotze" is German for "pilot," and its representative in Cincinnati has faithfully maintained its significance. At the age of nine he lost his father, but his surviving parent gave him a good education. He attended school until his fourteenth year, and then became an apprentice to a tinsmith in his native town. In this capacity he served four years. Not caring to seek his fortune in a country already overcrowded with skilled labor, and more especially having an aversion to the life of a tramping journeyman, he resolved to emigrate to America. He embarked at Bremen, October 18th, 1830, and arrived at Baltimore in the December following. After working at his trade for a short time he turned his attention to the solving of the scientific problem of heat and ventilation. From Baltimore he made his way to Philadelphia, and thence to Newark, New York and Boston, in all which places he applied himself to the study of heat and ventilation through the agency of warm-air furnaces. The vigorous prosecution of his experiments was destined to make him a prosperous merchant and a benefactor of humanity. In the spring of 1838 he took up his residence in Cincinnati, and in the year following he founded his present large and important manufacturing industry. He was the inventor and maker of the first warm-air furnace manufactured in the Western States. This furnace was built in the old residence of the Hon. D. K. Este, at Ninth and Main streets, in 1840. So well was Judge Este pleased with it that he ordered one of the same pattern for his new and more palatial residence, twenty years later. In 1853 the inventor visited Europe, including his birth-place, but spent most of his time in examining and investigating the methods of heat and ventilation in vogue there, as well as the various kinds of stoves, cooking-ranges, etc., used. On his return he added to his business the manufacture of cooking-ranges, and with a success that far exceeded his expectations. Two years previous to this he had erected his first business house at No. 217 Walnut street, and this he was compelled from time to time to enlarge, until it now has a frontage of 33 feet on Walnut street and a depth of 200 feet to Lodge street. Up to 1874 the firm-name was A. Lotze & Co., but at this date it was changed to A. Lotze & Sons, although the founder was the only member of the firm. In May, 1875, he associated his two eldest sons in the business, each equally sharing with himself. Having for two years been a sufferer from a most terrible and insidious disease, he again visited Europe in the summer of 1875, in the hope of being able to effect a cure. His disease, known as progressive muscular atrophy, has to this day baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians and defied the curative properties of the baths and mineral springs of Europe and America. Although a confirmed invalid, his mind is unimpaired, and he is never troubled with low spirits. His visit to Europe was not followed by the least benefit, and he returned to the bosom of his family after seven months' absence. His affliction, though weakening him day by day, is nevertheless painless. But its silent ravages have unfitted him for the activities of life, and his condition is such that he never leaves his home, where he is surrounded by a large and affectionate family. In February, 1840, he was married to Magdalene Bering, a descendant of a noble family of Rhenish Bavaria, and five sons and five daughters are the fruits of this union. Nine of these survive. Several are married. His third son, C. M. Lotze, is an attorney-at-law in Cincinnati. Three sons have charge of the business, the youngest having succeeded the founder. The business is a very prosperous one, and will ever reflect credit upon the originator. For nearly forty years he devoted himself to the study of the science of heat and ventilation, and he ranks with the greatest men of his class in the world. He succeeded beyond expectation in a city where many others had lamentably failed, and the reputation of his manufactures extends over the whole Western country. He has given character to his business and made Cincinnati a centre for the manufacture of heating and cooking apparatus.

REMPEL, FERDINAND FREDERIC, of Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, Merchant, Banker and Real Estate Operator, was born in Bielefeld, Westphalia, Prussia, June 20th, 1824, and is the youngest son of Hieronymus F. Rempel. He comes of a family whose members have held many important positions in their native country. His father founded the College of Bielefeld, Prussia, and acted as a professor in and superintendent of this institution until the time of his death; he was widely known, and highly esteemed for his learning and intelligence. His oldest brother, Frederic Rempel, was a professor at the college in Ham, while another brother, Rudolph Rempel, attained distinction as a politician, and was engaged extensively in manufacturing pursuits in the city of Bielefeld, Prussia. The laboring classes of that city, in acknowledgment of his great and zealous interest in their welfare, caused the erection of a splendid memorial monument in the garden of the Concordia Society. He came to this country with his sister and brother-in-law, G. Sporleder, in 1834, and settled with them, near

Lancaster, Ohio, on a farm now occupied by Hon. J. T. Brasee. Here he was subsequently engaged for a time, in the interest of G. Sporleder, in a laboratory. His knowledge of English study and the English language was acquired primarily under the instructions of Captain August Witte, a prominent foreigner of excellent attainments. Through subsequent sedulous application he rapidly mastered the difficulties of the new tongue, and at the present time converses fluently in the English language. He remained with his brother-in-law until 1838, when he removed to Columbus, Ohio, in company with a distinguished German family whose head was Baron Von Raschkauw, holding the positions of English tutor to the children and assistant to the father. At the expiration of a brief period he relinquished his connection with the family and returned to Lancaster, Ohio, where he found employment as a clerk in a wholesale grocery store owned by F. I. Boving, there remaining for one year, when he was appointed to take charge of a branch store in Logan, Ohio. In 1843 he became, by purchase, the proprietor of this branch, and since then has successfully conducted it as a general merchandise store. Since 1840 he has been intimately identified as a merchant with the trade interests of Logan and Hocking county, and throughout this section of the State is favorably known as a business man of intelligence, integrity and ability. In 1846 he commenced his operations in real estate, manifesting from the outset shrewd judgment in his purchases, and unwavering faith in the ultimate development of the locality selected by him as his field of operations. In 1850 he returned to Europe, in order to visit his relatives and friends, and there spent one year, travelling during that time in Prussia, France and England. In 1855 he established a line of stage coaches in the Hocking valley, and conducted this enterprise with great profit until 1868. The line eventually became one of the most extensive in the State, and, through careful and efficient management, constantly enjoyed the fullest patronage of the public. Being under the direct superintendency of John Borland, Esq., a veteran stage-route manager, and agent formerly of the Ohio Stage Company, in the selection of employés Colonel Rempel exhibited good judgment, as they principally remained in said employment, with him, until the completion of the Hocking Valley Railroad dismissed the enterprise. During the thirteen years of its existence, although its stages traversed about two hundred miles per diem, its record was not marred by a single accident. In politics, prior to the outbreak of the rebellion, he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but upon the initiation of active hostilities was one of the first to abandon his ancient allies and join the Union party as a war-Democrat. With that organization he acted during the ensuing struggle. In 1861 he ran as an Independent candidate, against the regular Democratic nominee, for the Legislature of his State, and was defeated by only five votes in Hocking county, which had during an extended period of time given an average majority of seven hundred for the regular Democratic ticket. Colonel Rempel, in politics and representing local affairs, is classed among the independent men of the State; with strong attachment to friends, is fearlessly carrying out his own sentiments, if in opposition to local popularity, and supporting with force of character his own conviction of policy in local interests and improvements. December 3d, 1861, he was appointed, by Governor Dennison, Superintendent of Ohio troops in West Virginia, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry; and on the following December 5th was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 58th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. From December 5th, 1861, until his regiment was ordered to the front he was acting Post Commander at Camp Chase. February 10th, 1862, his regiment was assigned to General Thayer's brigade, division of General Lew Wallace. On the succeeding February 13th he was with, and in command of, his regiment at the important battle of Fort Donelson. The following lines, from "Ohio in the War," tell their own story: "Preparations were at once made to take part in the assault on the fort. The colonel being sick, the second officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Rempel, took command. He led the regiment at once toward the enemy. After moving a short distance a furious attack was made by the enemy, but the shock was met with coolness, and ended with the rebels being hurled back into their intrenchments." February 14th, 1862, he, with his regiment, was the first to enter on the right of the rebel batteries, fronting the Nashville road. There, forming a square, he received the surrender of the confederate artillery commanders, who were afterward sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. His regiment participated afterward in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing and in several other prominent actions. For his services in the army he received the highest commendation from his superior officers, especially from Generals Thayer, Wallace, Strickland and McClernand, who, in official reports, commended his capacity and gallantry. After his promotion to the office of Provost-Marshal of the army, at Pittsburgh Landing, he became prominently connected with the leading officers of the Army of the Tennessee, and acted an important part in the refutation of the malicious charges then preferred against General Grant. On this occasion he reported the facts to President Lincoln, and also to the different departments. He held the office of Provost-Marshal until he resigned his commission, in August, 1862, in order to resume the conduct of his extensive business, which had been suffering through his protracted absence. Upon his return from the army he was appointed Provost-Marshal in his district, and held this office until the close of the war. That position, owing to the prevailing sentiment against the draft in Hocking county, was encompassed with difficulties, but he was constrained to accept it through the earnest solicitations of the best citizens of both the two great political parties, and its duties were performed by him in an entirely satisfactory manner. He was subsequently appointed District Revenue Inspector, and, under special

orders, visited several important cities of the West. He retained this office until it was abolished. He has also acted as Deputy United States Marshal, under A. C. Sands, General Hickenlooper and Major Thrall. At the time of the invasion of Ohio by the rebels, under General John Morgan, he was noted as an active spirit, and, in command of a volunteer company, continued in pursuit of the guerilla chief until his final capture. After the war he resumed his operations in real estate. In 1871 his enterprise and public spirit found expression in the construction of a superb opera house in his adopted town, a structure which reflects great credit upon the city and upon the builder, and will long stand as a monument of his industry and success. He is now one of the largest property holders in the county, and deservedly takes rank among the influential and valued members of the community in which he lives and among the leading citizens of the State of Ohio. Through his influence with the Post-office Department he has thoroughly revised and increased the mail facilities of the county, and in various other ways has aided importantly in increasing its general welfare and prosperity. Colonel Rempel has served as Postmaster, and repeatedly as a member of the Council of Logan, and as Bank Director of the First National Bank of Logan, in all of which his ability was manifested and generally acknowledged.

HASSAUREK, FREDERICK, Lawyer, Journalist and Author, was born in Vienna, Austria, October 8th, 1832. The revolution of 1848 found him a boy at college, where he participated, as a member of the Academic Legion, in the defence of his native city against the Imperial troops. In 1849 he came to the United States, and to Cincinnati, where he found employment as sub-editor and translator on the *Ohio Staats Zeitung*, a German daily newspaper. During the following year he commenced the publication of *Der Hochwächter*, a weekly journal, which he sold after several years of prosperous management. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1857, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. Taking a natural interest in the politics of the day, he became one of the organizers of the Republican party in Ohio, and one of its most prominent speakers, both in German and English. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him Minister Resident to the South American Republic of Ecuador, with which he concluded a treaty securing the establishment of a mixed commission for the settlement of claims. Under this treaty he acted as Commissioner on the part of the United States, and some of his decisions have frequently been cited before similar commissions, and also by the Congressional Committees on Foreign Affairs. In 1865 he resigned the mission to Ecuador, and during the same year was connected as partner with the *Daily Volksblatt*, the leading German newspaper of Cincinnati. This journal is now the property of a company, of which he is the President. He is also its editor-in-chief. The result of his South American observations and researches he published in a book, entitled "Four Years Among Spanish-Americans." He is the author of a romance, now in the press, and numerous essays on various subjects. He is concerned in all movements of importance to the city and State, and ever manifests in his labors a large public spirit.

GODDARD, HON. CHARLES BACKUS, Lawyer, was born, 1796, in Plainfield, Connecticut, and was a son of Hon. Calvin Goddard, a distinguished advocate and counsellor at law. He received a superior academic education preparatory to entering Yale College, and graduated from that seminary in the class of 1814. He subsequently entered the office of his father, then residing in Norwich, with whom he commenced the study of law, completing his readings under the preceptorship of Judge Griswold, of Lyme. He was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and removed to Ohio, settling at Zanesville, where, in 1817, he was admitted to the bar of the Ohio courts. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in that town, which he had made his residence, and continued there until his death, nearly half a century afterwards. He was twice elected to the House of Representatives of the State, and also twice to the State Senate, and was Speaker of the latter body during one term. He married a daughter of Daniel Converse, one of the pioneers of Muskingum county. He died in Zanesville, February 1st, 1864.

ARMSTRONG, FRANK A., Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Member of the Board of Education of Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati in 1838. His father, Frank N. Armstrong, has been a resident of Cincinnati for fifty years. He himself received his education in the public schools of that city. At the age of fifteen he entered the office of the old O'Riley line of telegraphs, as a messenger, and has been uninterruptedly engaged in the telegraph business ever since; but one man in Cincinnati has now been longer connected with it than he. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the National Telegraphers' Life Association, and is its agent in Cincinnati, has frequently been the Cincinnati delegate to the New York Conventions, and has been otherwise prominent in telegraph affairs. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Board of Education. In 1874 he was again elected to that body and is one of its most earnest and efficient working members. In the great Bible contest in the schools of Cincinnati, Mr. Armstrong took an

active outside stand against the sacred volume in the schools. During this long career he has occupied the various intermediate positions, until several years ago he was made Manager of the Cincinnati Offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He began when telegraphy was in its infancy in this country—when but four or five operators were partially employed in Cincinnati—when business men were content to receive answer, at high rates, from New York in a day, and he is one of the most thoroughly posted and representative telegraph men of the country. He possesses those traits of character which always distinguish the uncompromising opponent in questions of principle, as well as enthusiastic support and attachment in friendship and conscientious advocacy of right. He is largely political in his aspirations, and here, as in social and business affairs, is deservedly popular. He is yet a young man, with an enviable career before him. In 1863 he was married to S. Bella Peel.

KEYS, JOHN FINLEY, one of the leading pioneer merchants of Cincinnati, was born in Maytown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 27th, 1786. He was the eldest of the three sons of Richard Keys, the son of James Keys, who came to this country from the north of Ireland about the year 1750, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Richard Keys was born in 1760, and at the age of nineteen became a lieutenant in the revolutionary army. He was afterwards married to Mary Bayley, daughter of James Bayley, also from the same part of Ireland. After Richard's marriage he lived at Anderson's Ferry, or Marietta, on the Susquehanna river, then at Maytown, and in 1801 removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where the subject of this sketch, at the age of fifteen, began his career as a business man in a shipping and commission house. In 1809 he was sent to the West Indies on business of great importance connected with his house. Executing this mission with satisfaction, he returned to Baltimore, and in August of the following year was married to Margaret Barr, sister of Major William Barr. In December of the same year he moved to Cincinnati. Remaining but a few months, in the spring of 1811 he took up his residence in Chillicothe. There the mercantile house of Barr & Keys was formed, and carried on an extensive and successful business until in 1815, when he again returned to Baltimore, and became a member of the firm of Barr, Keys & Welsh. But finding it to his taste and advantage, in 1817 he returned to Cincinnati, with a view to making it his permanent home. And there he did, indeed, remain for nearly fifty years, only a few years before his death residing at Glendale. During the greater part of that long period he was actively engaged in business, and was thoroughly identified with all the best interests of the city. He came to Cincinnati when it was without the pretensions of a city, being but a village. In 1818 he himself built the first three-story brick house ever erected in that city. This building stood on the south side of Pearl street. He also built, and for years occupied, the frame mansion at the foot of Vine Street Hill, now a part of the McMicken estate, and constituting a part of the McMicken University grounds. This was then in the woods, far beyond the village or town limits. Few men were so long uninterruptedly concerned in the growth and business of the city as Mr. Keys. And doubtlessly no man ever lived more in the esteem and confidence of the people of Cincinnati. Soon after his location in Chillicothe, he was elected Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church of that place. This position he filled in the various churches with which he was connected until his death. In this long Christian record his great effort was to illustrate his faith by his works, and in the church history of Cincinnati, probably few men can be found who succeeded better in this difficult undertaking. His family relations were, like those of his church and society at large, of the most exemplary character. This he realized in his declining years, by the great care bestowed upon him by his children. Four of his family of eight children are now living in Cincinnati, and are known as worthy followers of their universally esteemed Christian father. At his home in Glendale, on the 19th day of May, 1865, this Christian pioneer passed away, with the words upon his lips, "May the Lord not long delay his coming."

GARRETSON, JOSEPH, M. D., Homœopathic Physician, was born, February 27th, 1808, in York county, Pennsylvania. His parents were of English origin, members of the Society of Friends, and followed an agricultural life. He attended the country school near his home in early youth, and upon his father's removal, in 1821, to New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, resumed his studies in the schools which that place afforded. When sixteen years old he left home, and began life for himself in a tannery at Salem, Ohio. After working for four years at this locality, he joined his father, at the age of twenty, in a tannery which the latter had purchased at New Lisbon, meanwhile becoming a student in the private medical school of Dr. George McCook in that town. For five years he worked with his father and studied with the doctor. He then removed to Marlborough, Stark county, and joined his cousin, Dr. Kersey Thomas, with whom he remained two years. About this time he became acquainted with Dr. Lee, of Ravenna, and was led to investigate and finally adopt homœopathy. Being sanguine of its superiority over the allopathic school, and its final triumph among the intelligent masses, he removed to New Richmond, Ohio, and vigorously commenced his medical career. He remained there four years, but believing a larger field was now necessary he went to Richmond, In-

diana, where he sojourned for eleven years, quietly conquering much of the opposition and ridicule then so prevalent against the school of Hahnemann. Becoming unsatisfied, however, with his limited field, at the end of this long practice in Richmond, among the numerous friends and acquaintances gathered around him, he concluded to proceed to Cincinnati, and in 1865 joined his brother, Dr. Jesse Garretson, in that city. After six years copartnership he found it to his advantage to withdraw from this connection, and as his son George, after leaving the Union army at the conclusion of the war, had completed his medical education, he associated the latter with him in his practice. He was, as has been remarked above, one of the pioneers in homœopathy, commencing when there were no schools inculcating that theory, and the new dogma, *similia similibus curantur*, was only presented for approval under trying circumstances. He thoroughly mastered the hydropathic system, and at present attributes his great success to his careful handling of all hygienic means, together with the indicated homœopathic remedies in which he early placed his faith and staked both his reputation and chances of success. To him the practice of medicine is a principle and want of his life, and not the road to honor or the accumulation of worldly goods. Considering the great mass of men, his private personal habits are remarkable. For the past fifty years he has drank neither tea nor coffee; for forty years he has eaten no meat of any kind whatever, and for sixteen years he abstained from the use of salt. Respecting this latter article, he is satisfied that its disuse has been of great benefit to him; moreover, that his abstinence from meats, coffee and tea, has added years of health and comfort to his life. He never retires at night without a thorough dry shampooing from head to feet, and immediately on rising indulges in a bath. During twenty-seven years of professional life he has never been prevented from attendance upon a call, by reason of any personal ailment. He was married in 1834 to Caroline Hughes, of Maryland, a member of the Society of Friends, who died April 12th, 1874. By this marriage he had three children, two of whom survive. He was married a second time on September 22d, 1875.

THOMPSON, M. F., was born, June 7th, 1822, in the city of Wheeling (now West) Virginia, where he was educated. He resided there until 1835, when the family removed to Ohio, locating in the village of Hebron, Licking county. Shortly after becoming settled, he entered the service of Cully & Taylor, the most prominent merchants, pork packers, and grain dealers in the place. He lived with the family of the senior partner, receiving sixty dollars the first year for his services in addition to his board. After remaining with them three years he went to Zanesville, where he found immediate employment as a salesman in the dry-goods establishment of Taylor & Brother. His engagement here lasted several years, but being somewhat ambitious to move in a wider field, he resigned his position, and left for Cincinnati, where he arrived in April, 1843. He was accompanied by a friend who was under an engagement to enter the employ of Robert Hazlett as a clerk, that gentleman intending to open a dry-goods house on Fifth street west of Race, which establishment was familiarly known as the Bee-Hive. Without any friends in the city, without any special letters of recommendation other than testimonials of good character and capacity for business, and without any great superabundance of means, he was naturally anxious enough to find employment. It so happened that the proprietor of the Bee-Hive concluded that he might find him to be of service to him, and he was immediately installed as a salesman in his establishment. During his connection with this house he became largely acquainted with the best families in the city, and numbered among them many warm personal friends. He also attended a commercial academy, where he was thoroughly instructed in double-entry bookkeeping, and fitted himself to take charge of the books and counting-room correspondence of a large business. Being desirous of obtaining a position in a wholesale house, where his acquirements could be appreciated, he left the Bee-Hive after several years of service therein, and entered the wholesale grocery establishment of Thomas H. Minor & Co., one of the largest and most successful houses of its kind in the city. At this time he received for his services a salary, not only sufficient to support himself comfortably, but also to enable him to contribute in some measure to the help of some of his kindred. He remained with this firm for several years, during which time there existed between himself and the partners the most agreeable and confidential relations. At the instance of the senior partner, he was solicited to unite with Charles Fisher—the latter having been a pork-packer at one time—and open a wholesale grocery and commission house, without any cash capital, and without any absolute knowledge of the business save that acquired through a counting-room education. He reluctantly consented to form a copartnership, and business was commenced under the firm-name of Fisher & Thompson. By close application and persistent efforts the business of the house, including its commission sales, reached a very respectable amount, although by reason of the depressed condition of the country, the prevalence of the cholera during the summers of 1848 and 1849, and also the great flood during the winter of 1847–48, the profits in the business were not remunerative, and he withdrew from the concern. During his connection with this enterprise, the firm had all the credit it needed for the prosecution of its business, with ample assets to meet the liabilities. He next engaged with the firm of Bates, Whitcher & Co., wholesale dealers in hats, caps, furs and straw goods, taking charge of the books, correspondence and finances, which position he retained up to

the spring of 1854, when he, with W. C. Whitcher as a copartner, purchased the stock and good-will of Ira H. Chase, who was then retiring from the hat and cap business. The new firm assumed the name and style of M. F. Thompson & Co., which continued until the death of W. C. Whitcher, which occurred in the year 1862, when it was dissolved by that event. He then purchased the interest of his late partner from the estate, assuming and liquidating all the liabilities, and in addition to the capital contributed by his late partner, paid to the administrators of the estate a profit of nearly $20,000. He has since associated with him Charles S. Goodrich and Calvin Teeble, under the firm-name of Thompson, Goodrich & Co., and continued the business. At the commencement of the house the sales were small, but steadily increased, and in no small measure remunerative. It has been a matter for congratulation that the credit of the house has always been undoubted, and this has been owing, not so much to the amount of capital invested, as to the fact that their engagements have ever been promptly met, never permitting an open account to fully mature, nor a note to be extended. He united with the Presbyterian Church in 1857, and has held official relations for the past fifteen years in the congregations of which he has been and is a member. He has been connected with the Mercantile Library for twenty years past, and was in the Board of Directors in the year 1851. He was married, February 17th, 1853, to Anna Maria Reakirt, and has three children living.

COLLINS, GILBERT G., Lawyer, was born in Essex county, New Jersey, July 10th, 1830. He is the son of Andrew T. Collins and Mary (Green) Collins; his father was of English and Irish descent, his mother of Scotch descent. In the spring of 1839 he removed with his parents to Franklin county, Ohio, and settled near Columbus, where they resided until the decease of his parents, his father being a teacher in the public schools. At an early period he became a diligent and earnest student, and acquired, largely by his own energy and industry, a good education. From 1854 to 1859 he was engaged in teaching, and in preparing himself to enter upon the study of the law, the profession he had long cherished. In March, 1859, he commenced the study of law with Messrs. Dennison & Carrington, at Columbus, but before his studies were completed Mr. Dennison was elected Governor of Ohio, and Mr. Carrington was appointed Adjutant-General of the State, and Mr. Collins being left without an instructor in the law, was induced to accept a position as Clerk of the Adjutant-General, in which he remained during the early part of the war of rebellion. He nevertheless continued to read law, and in March, 1861, was admitted to practise in the State Courts, and afterwards in the United States Courts. In the spring of 1862 he commenced the practice of law in connection with Mr. Dennison, whose term of office as Governor had expired. They continued in association for about two years, when Mr. Dennison, being tendered the office of Postmaster General by President Lincoln and accepting the position, Mr. Collins continued the practice. Politically he is a Republican, and has been since the party was first organized, but has never taken an active part in politics. In 1873 he consented to become the Republican candidate for the office of City Solicitor of Columbus, and although his party was greatly in the minority, he was elected, and held the office two years, during which time he conducted the business of his department with ability and success. He inaugurated a system of retrenchment and reform in the administration of the city government, that has placed the city upon a sound and safe financial basis, and insured its credit at home and abroad. He has been for a number of years past prominently connected with the various interests of Columbus, and has taken an active part in extending and building up the city, and establishing manufacturing and various other industries and enterprises that are making it a thriving and prosperous community, and benefiting all central Ohio. As a lawyer he stands well, and has an extensive practice. He is a man of strict integrity, and possesses the confidence and esteem of the community.

BECHMANN, CHARLES V., Civil Engineer and Lawyer, was born, October 13th, 1820, in Rothenfels, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, and is the fifth of eleven children, whose parents were Ludwig and Euphrosine (Fink) Bechmann, both natives of Baden, and died there. He received a liberal education, and in 1845 graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Carlsruhe, Germany. His first occupation after graduation was that of a Civil Engineer in the service of the government, in which he continued until the revolution of 1848 broke out. Having sympathized with this movement and rendered assistance to those engaged in this movement against the government, he as an officer of the army was forced to seek safety in flight, and in 1850 landed at New York. He remained in that city some two months, making window blinds, and thence removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he passed a year, having found employment as a trunk maker. In March, 1851, he went to Cincinnati, and became engaged with Architect Rodgers as a draughtsman, remaining with him a year; and subsequently practised his profession as Civil Engineer and Architect for five years. At this time he was appointed by Secretary S. P. Chase, Assistant Internal Revenue Collector, in which position he served until 1865. He was then elected a member of City Council, serving as such for two years, up to the close of 1866. In 1867 he was elected County Commissioner, and held that office until 1870. He then commenced the practice of law, which, with his duties

as Magistrate, has confined his attention to the present time. His political views are those of the liberal Republicans. He was married, in March, 1850, to Magdalena Gangwisch, who died in 1875, leaving one child. He was married the same year to Margaretta Zwicker.

KIRTLAND, JARED POTTER, M. D., LL. D., Scientist, was born, November 10th, 1793, in Connecticut, and was the son of Tarhand and Mary (Potter) Kirtland, and grandson of the late Jared Potter, a distinguished physician of Wallingford, Connecticut. He was adopted into the family of his grandfather, and from him and the common schools he acquired his early education. His father being largely interested, in 1799 was appointed General Agent of the Connecticut Land Company, and in 1803 he removed with his family to Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio. From 1807 to 1810 Jared pursued his classical studies in the Wallingford and Cheshire academies. At the age of twelve he was an expert at budding and engrafting, and a student of the Linnæan system of botany. He also, with some assistance, managed the extensive orchards of white mulberry trees established by his grandfather for the cultivation of silk-worms. In 1810 his father became alarmed on account of his health, and sent for him to come West; and in May of that year, accompanied by Joshua Stow, of Middletown, Connecticut, he started on horseback for Ohio. At Lowville he was joined by Alfred Kelly, on his way to Cleveland. June 4th the party reached Conneaut Creek, where Judge Stow had landed with General Cleveland's party, July 4th, 1776. At Painesville they met General Simon Perkins, and journeyed with him to Warren, and thence, by way of Youngstown, another day's journey brought young Kirtland to Poland, where he found his father, who had recovered from his supposed dangerous illness. He was soon engaged in teaching school. In 1811 his grandfather died suddenly, and left him his medical library and money enough to attend the medical school in Edinburgh, Scotland. On his return to Wallingford he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Andrews, and later in that of Dr. Sylvester Wells, of Hartford, Connecticut, both of whom had been pupils of his grandfather. In 1813 he was well fitted to enter Edinburgh College, but the war with Great Britain prevented; and as the medical department of Yale College would go into operation the ensuing winter, it received and recorded his name as the first on the matriculation book of that institution. The class of that term consisted of thirty-eight members, among whom were Beriah Douglas, father of Stephen A. Douglas, and John A. Tomlinson, father of Mrs. Belknap, the wife of the ex-Secretary of War. While at Yale he received private instruction in botany from Professor Ives, and in mineralogy and geology from Professor Silliman, and made also great progress in the science of zoology without a teacher. After one year at Yale his health required him to take a vacation, which was passed at Wallingford during a time of general sickness. As a physician, quasi, he was very successful in administering to the sick. He then entered the celebrated medical school in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. In 1815 he returned to Yale and graduated, and at once settled down to practise in Wallingford, Connecticut, where he remained two years, and superintended his grandmother's farm, and in his spare hours studied geology, ornithology, and horticulture. In 1818 he again journeyed to Poland and made arrangements to remove his family. But during his absence he was elected, against his expressed wishes, Probate Judge, and he felt compelled to accept the office, and performed its duties, with the aid of a clerk, until he was invited to settle as a physician in Durham, Connecticut, where he remained until 1823, when the death of his wife and daughter occurred. He then settled his business, and with his father, who was on a visit at his house, returned to Ohio. Although he did not intend to practise medicine, but to be a farmer and merchant, calls were constantly made upon him, and finally he associated with him Dr. Eli Mygatt, an able physician. In 1828 he was elected a representative to the Legislature, where he succeeded in putting an end to close confinement in the State's prison and in deriving a profit from the labor of the convicts, so that he was called "the father of the new penitentiary." He continued in the Legislature through three successive terms; in the last he succeeded in carrying through the bill for chartering the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. It was opposed by the Beaver Canal Company, which had previously obtained a charter. In 1837 he accepted the Chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and continued in that institution until 1842, when he resigned. In 1848, when the first geological survey of Ohio was made, he took part as an assistant of the natural history of the State. His reports embrace a catalogue of the fishes, birds, reptiles, and mollusks of Ohio, and were published in the *Boston Journal of Natural Sciences* and in the *Family Visitor*. He commenced a cabinet of Ohio mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, and a perfected cabinet of the land and fresh-water shells of Ohio. The Legislature stopped the survey, and ultimately he donated his collections to the Cleveland Academy of Natural History. In 1837 he had made his residence in the neighborhood of Cleveland, where he purchased a fruit farm. In 1841 he accepted the Chair of Theory and Practice and Physical Diagnosis in the Willoughby Medical School, where he lectured one year. In 1843 he filled a similar chair in the new medical department of Western Reserve College, in Cleveland, and continued in it until 1864. In 1834 he announced the existence of sex among the naiades—this was in Vol. XXVI. of the "American Journal of Art and Science." He decided that the fresh-

water shells of Ohio were of different sexes, not hermaphrodite, as had been supposed. The translators of the German "Encyclopædia Seonographie" attempted to refute it. But Professor Agassiz said: "Dr. Kirtland's views are entirely correct, and have been sustained by my own and the German naturalists' investigations." Siebold, Dr. Burnett, Charles Knight's "English Cyclopædia," and Isaac Lea also sustained his views. He made other most wonderful discoveries among the fishes. Space will not permit the recounting of his successes in scientific fauning; but he experimented constantly from 1812 to 1847, with great results. In 1861 the College of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., but at home he is known as "The Sage of Rockport." When the war of the rebellion came he offered his services to Governor Todd, and as Examining Surgeon for the recruits of the old regiment at Columbus. Later, he was detailed to examine several thousand men who were drafted. He donated all of his pay to the bounty fund of Rockport and to the Soldiers' Aid Society. He was President of the State Medical Society of Ohio for one year, and for many years President of the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences and of Kirtland Society of Natural History, in Cleveland. At the age of seventy he declined to lecture on any subject, believing that economy of time was as necessary to intellectual success as financial success. He had printed over his table the motto, "Time is money; I have none of either to spare." Of his long life and great labors more than half have been given to the public without compensation. When by long and tedious experiments he found fruits especially adapted to Ohio, slips, seeds, and young trees were gratuitously distributed throughout the country. He received the title of Philosopher from the American Philosophical Society, in January, 1875. He was married in 1815 to Caroline Atwater, of Wallingford, Connecticut. Three children were born to them, but only one lived—the wife of Charles Pease. In 1824 or 1825 he was again married to Hannah Fitch Toncey, of Newtown, Connecticut. Those who are qualified to judge of him say, "His eminent success in the field of science is attributable to his untiring industry and in his inextinguishable thirst for knowledge." He is still living.

FEHRENBATCH, HON. JOHN, Member of the Sixty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born at Rochester, New York, June 29th, 1844, of French parentage. Left motherless at the tender age of three years, and compelled, through the poverty of his father, to go into the workshop in his eighth year, he entered that school of hardship and toil which has given to the world its ablest orators, statesmen, and leaders. He first commenced work in a woollen manufactory, being necessitated to begin work at six o'clock in the morning and continue until seven in the evening. He obtained the rudiments of a common school education by walking from the shop two miles to a night school, and after school walking home, a distance of two miles more, and doing this without his supper, and after working hard for twelve hours each day. This he continued for five winters. In 1857 his father bound him as an apprentice to a blacksmith. He served out his time, and in April, 1860, for the first time left his home, going to Peterborough, Ontario, and landing there with ten cents in silver as his worldly possessions. Greatly desiring to be a machinist, he here learned that trade, and at the expiration of his time started for Ohio, reaching Cleveland in August, 1863. He worked at this trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, Evansville and Indianapolis, Indiana, and Nashville, Tennessee, at which place he was employed by the government on the United States Military Railroad during a portion of the war. In 1865 he returned to Indianapolis and went through a course in Purdue College (evenings), working during the day. While at Evansville, in 1864, he connected himself with the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, No. 5, of Indiana, and in the same year was elected Vice-President of Union No. 4, of that State. In 1865 he was elected Special Corresponding Secretary of Union No. 4, with instructions to open a correspondence with the various trades' organizations throughout the State, with a view to obtain mutual action on the eight hour question. In the fall of the same year he was elected Secretary of the Grand Eight Hour League of Indiana. Mr. Fehrenbatch was elected as delegate to the special sessions of the National Labor Union, held in New York city in July, 1868. In the fall of 1870 he returned to his old home in Rochester, New York. Here he remained six months, working with untiring energy and zeal for the building up of the Union in that city, and with very flattering results. In September, 1872, he was elected President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union, at a convention of that body, held in Cleveland, Ohio. He started in April, 1872, on an organizing tour through the Southern, a portion of the Middle, and the Western States, and met with great success. His labors were continued until the meeting of the International Union, in Albany, New York, in September, 1872, when he was re-elected by a vote which showed that his labors were duly appreciated. Shortly after the convention, in connection with M. A. Foran, William Saffin, and Harry Walle, he commenced an agitation which resulted in the organization of the Industrial Congress of the United States, of which he was elected the first President. From the adjournment of the congress up to the present time he has labored assiduously for the advancement of, not only the interests and welfare of the machinists and blacksmiths of America, but to ameliorate the condition of all who seek a livelihood by honest industry. He was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives, on the Republican ticket, from Cuyahoga county, in 1875. He was married at In-

dianapolis, May 20th, 1865, to Margaret Wells. His wife dying in 1869, he married, in 1872, Lucetta Barnes, of Cleveland. He has three children, a son and two daughters.

STUMPS, HON. JOSEPH C., Member of the Sixty-second General Assembly of Ohio, was born in Hocking county, Ohio, January 20th, 1824. He is the son of Peter and Mary (Culp) Stumps. His father was a farmer, and his advantages for an education were limited to the winter terms of the district school. Here he grew to manhood. Taught school seven years; served as Justice of the Peace two terms. He learned the trade of wool-carding and followed it seven years. He was married in May, 1844, to Malinda Julian, and in 1863 removed to Van Wert county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where he still resides. His wife having died, he married, in 1872, Dorothy Conrad. He was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly, on the Democratic ticket, in October, 1875, and is holding this position at the present time (April, 1876).

HITCHCOCK, HON. PETER, Lawyer, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was the youngest of eight children of Valentine and Sarah Hitchcock, of Cheshire, Connecticut, and was born October 19th, 1781. His parents were pious, and the influence of their fidelity in his early religious training and instruction was never obliterated by the cares and temptations of a busy public life. Like many others who have risen to posts of distinguished usefulness and honor, he was dependent, in part, on his own exertions for the means of securing a liberal education. He graduated at Yale College, in the class of 1801. He then pursued the study of law in the office of Barzillai Slosson, Litchfield, Connecticut, and in 1803 was admitted to practise. Soon after he established an office in his native town, and, December 12th, 1805, was married to Nabby Cook, daughter of Elam Cook, of the same place. The fruit of this marriage has been ten children, of whom three have died—two in infancy, and the other a promising youth at the age of nearly fourteen. His surviving children—three sons and four daughters—he lived to see settled in life and occupying positions of respectability and usefulness, and what was yet more grateful to his heart, all the professed followers of Christ. In 1806 he removed with his family to Ohio, and in June arrived at Burton, Geauga county, which he adopted as the place of his permanent residence. Here he experienced the privations and inconveniences incident to a new settlement in a wide and almost unbroken wilderness; and in order to provide for his family he united with the duties of his profession the labors of clearing and cultivating his farm, and of the school-room. In 1810 he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly of the State, his district embracing the territory now comprised in the counties of Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Huron, and Erie. In 1812 he was chosen to the Senate; his district including, in addition to the above, the present counties of Medina, Summit, and Portage. Having been re-elected, in the sessions of 1815–16 he was chosen Speaker of the Senate. In 1816 he was elected to represent his district in Congress; that district being composed of the whole Western Reserve and the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Richland, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Knox, Wayne, and a part of Carroll. In February, 1818, he was elected by the Legislature one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and by renewal of the appointment he secured two consecutive terms of seven years each. In the fall of 1833 he was again chosen to the State Senate, and in the sessions of 1834–35 occupied the Speaker's chair. In 1835 he was restored to the Bench of the Supreme Court; and in 1845, after an interval of three years devoted to legal practice, was re-elected to the same office. His last term closed in 1852, making twenty-eight years of service in the highest judicature of the State. In the spring of 1850 he was chosen to the Convention for revising the Constitution of the State, and took a prominent part in its transactions. The record of the important and responsible positions which he occupied is itself the best evidence that he had won from his compeers and fellow-citizens no ordinary esteem and confidence in his integrity, wisdom, and patriotism. In legal acumen, clearness, and justness of comprehension he had few superiors, while in conscientiousness and purity of purpose in the discharge of his official duties he was second to none. His private character was no less pure than his official. From the outset of his career he was a decided friend and promoter of education, morals, and religion. Long before he professed a personal interest in the gospel he was an earnest advocate of its principles. None seemed more anxious than he that its institutions should be sustained, or more pleased when they were crowned with the divine blessing. On the 4th of March, 1832, just twenty-one years before the day of his death, he publicly professed his faith in Christ, and united with the Congregational Church of Burton, of which, until his death, he remained a blessed and valuable member. In this relation, indeed, he was a model which many might imitate with marked benefit to themselves and the interests of religion. When at home nothing but real infirmity in himself or family was ever permitted to detain him from the public services of the sanctuary. A leading element in his Christian character was a steadfast integrity in obeying his convictions of duty. He was no stranger to deep religious sensibility, but the fitful impulses of emotion were not needed to rouse him to action. In taste and feeling he was opposed to artificial parade and show, a lover of republican simplicity of style and manners, and at the same time a pat-

tern of generous and hearty hospitality. To those who viewed him at a distance his manner seemed reserved and cold; but a more intimate acquaintance revealed a heart warm with all the genial sympathies of love and friendship. He was privileged not to outlive his activity and usefulness, but to fall at the post of duty in the unblunted vigor of his strong intellect. Early in December, 1852, he repaired to Columbus to attend the Court in Banc. He was retained in some cases of importance, and one in particular which required profound effort in the preparation of the argument. His intense application aggravated and developed a disease to which he was predisposed, and which was the cause of his death. He left Columbus in February for his home, but was not able to proceed further than his son's, in Painesville, where he died on March 4th, 1853. It was said of him after his death: "By this event the State, the church, the neighborhood, and the family circle, of which he was a light and ornament, have sustained an irreparable loss. None knew him intimately but to respect and love him. Few men through so long a series of years have received more decisive proofs of public esteem and general confidence; for most of his mature life has been spent in official stations of high trust and responsibility. In his death Ohio mourns the removal of one of her most beloved and honored citizens—one whose best energies have with conscientious integrity been devoted to the promotion of her best interests."

SHAWHAN, REZIN W., Merchant, was born, October 19th, 1811, in Berkeley county, Virginia, and is the youngest son of Frederick Shawhan, who was a native of Kent county, Maryland, but had settled in Virginia after the war of the Revolution, in which he was an active participant, having enlisted when but seventeen years of age, and served under Generals Wayne, Greene, La Fayette, and Washington. He was at the capture of Stony Point, by Wayne; at the battle of Monmouth, the crossing of the Delaware, and the subsequent capture of the Hessians at Trenton. In 1812 he removed to Ohio, and at first located in Fairfield county. In 1820 he removed to Wayne county, and afterwards settled in Seneca county, and died near Tiffin, August 26th, 1840, in the eightieth year of his age. Rezin was employed on a farm until he was about fifteen years old. His educational advantages were exceedingly limited, comprising only that which could be obtained in the district schools of that day, and amounting in all to about eight months. About the year 1826 he entered the store of William McComb, in Wooster. When eighteen years of age he was employed as a clerk by Zopher T. Moore, with whom he remained about three years. In 1833 he visited Seneca county, where his father had settled, and in the autumn of that year accompanied his former employer, Z. T. Moore, to New York, where he purchased a stock of goods, getting credit on Mr. Moore's recommendation. On his return to Ohio he opened a store in Tiffin, which was then comparatively a new town, having been laid out but a few years, and contained a population of about five hundred. He had but a limited capital when he first embarked in business, but rapidly increased it by frugality and good management. He was thus actively engaged for eighteen years, selling goods and purchasing grain and all kinds of produce. The nearest shipping point on the lake was at Sandusky, and all goods required wagon transportation from the latter place to Tiffin until 1840, when the Mad River Railroad was constructed from Sandusky to Tiffin, which was the terminus for some years. Thus the country improved very much, and trade at Tiffin increased rapidly after the line was opened for travel. In 1851, feeling the need of relaxation, he closed up his business in Tiffin, and transferred his stock to a branch store at Cary, which he had established a few years previously. He completed, in 1850, the Shawhan House, and having leased it, reserved a suite of rooms therein for himself and wife, wherein he passed the three following years in study, paying particular attention to geography, history, and the natural sciences. The limited schooling he had received during youth seemed to him to demand an increase of knowledge, and he availed himself of his leisure hours to acquire a first-class education. He commenced the purchase of standard works, and has now the best private library in that portion of the State. He regards these three years of relaxation and mental culture as time well employed. In 1854 and 1855 he travelled much in Michigan and Wisconsin, and during the latter year purchased 2000 acres of land in Dane county, Wisconsin. In December, 1857, he made a trip with his wife to Cuba, where he passed the winter, and returned via New Orleans. He attended the land sales at Omaha, Nebraska, and Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1858, where he purchased some 30,000 acres of government land, all of which paid well. In the same year he joined G. Sneath in starting the Bank of Tiffin, which, after the war, was merged into the National Exchange Bank of Tiffin, in which he has been a large stockholder since its organization. In August, 1862, he purchased from his nephew, F. R. Shawhan, who was in the dry-goods trade, the latter's interests in business, as he was desirous of entering the army, which he did as Captain of a company, and served throughout the war. He continued in the dry-goods trade until 1865, when he sold the establishment to Engleman & Dorle. In 1866 he erected the Empire Block, and in the following year opened a dry-goods store in it, in company with J. B. Wilson. The firm carried a heavy stock of goods, and did a large business for some three years. In 1870 they relinquished the store, disposing of the same to G. W. Burkirk. In 1871 Mr. Shawhan sailed for London, and passed two months in England during the autumn of that year. On April 1st, 1875, he sold out an interest which he had, with Captain

F. H. Shawhan, in a store in Tiffin, and at the same time purchased the interests of W. H. Schlosser, with whom he had been the principal in a business connection, and since that period has been actively engaged in the dry-goods trade. He has ever been most successful in that line, and is possessed of a valuable estate. He enjoys a vigorous health, and gives a close and personal attention to all his own affairs. Of the numerous family which his father had, fourteen children in all, but two are left beside himself. These are a sister, Mrs. Anderson, of Fortine, aged eighty-six years; and a brother, Josiah Shawhan, residing at Cary, seventy-four years of age. He was married, April 1st, 1839, to Elvira Tuller, of Worthington, Ohio, who is still living, aged fifty-seven years.

PERKINS, JAMES H., Lawyer, Editor, Clergyman and Poet, the youngest child of Samuel G. and Barbara Higginson Perkins, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 31st, 1810. His youth was spent in mercantile pursuits and in acquiring a fair education; but stocks and trade were not congenial to his tastes, and as soon as he was at liberty to do so he abandoned them. He was wanting in the love of money-making, the prerequisite of worldly success, and when he became acquainted with the true character of competitive trade, he was filled with dismay and disgust. The pride of the opulent and the cringing concessions of the needy, with the fawning flattery that vitiates the courtesies of fashionable life, awakened in his heart a feeling of sad contempt, and he grew plain and blunt in his speech, careless in dress, reserved and solitary. In February, 1832, he moved to Cincinnati. There he became interested in the study of the law, and entered the law office of Timothy Walker as a student. In the genial, social atmosphere of the West he recovered his buoyancy and began a new life. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar. His commencement in the practice of law revealed a high order of talent, and argued brilliant personal success. But he became dissatisfied with the sedentary life and, as he thought, the low moral standard of the legal profession, and soon abandoned it in utter disgust. He then applied himself with great energy in the uncertain field of literature. He contributed largely to several periodicals; wrote poems, tales and essays for the *Western Monthly Magaziue*, and was in the early part of the year 1834 editor of the *Saturday Evening Chronicle*, which he purchased in the winter of 1835 and united with the Cincinnati *Mirror*. He was for a while one of the editors of the *Mirror*. In the summer of 1835 he engaged with others in a manufacturing enterprise at Pomeroy, Ohio. This was not remunerative, and in 1837 he returned to Cincinnati and took up his pen. In the following year he projected several books, but only finished a series of critical and historical articles for the *New York Quarterly* and the *North American Review*. In 1839 his work entitled "The Annals of the West" was written; a work of great research, completeness and perspicuity of style. During the next few years appeared his papers on "Early French Travellers in the West;" "English Discoveries in the Ohio Valley;" "Fifty Years of Ohio;" "The Pioneers of Kentucky," "The Northwestern Territory," and "The Literature of the West." In 1839 he became minister-at-large to the poor of Cincinnati; to this office with great earnestness he gave his best powers of mind and body, and to him the poor and unfortunate of that city to-day owe many of the institutions from which they derive protection and consolation. In 1841 he accepted a call as pastor of the Unitarian Church of Cincinnati. His eloquence, his Christian feeling and work among the poor, led to this selection of him by that society. His literary pursuits he still kept up, and his interest in education and public benefactions never flagged; but with his pastoral relations he never was satisfied, and accordingly offered his resignation in 1847, notwithstanding his friends assured him of his remarkable gifts as a preacher, while the house was crowded when he preached, and there were not wanting many other evidences of his fitness. The church refused to accept his resignation, and he was finally induced to withdraw it, and remained in charge of the pastorate of the Unitarian Society until his death, which occurred suddenly, and in a way much to be regretted, on the 14th of December, 1849. In 1844 he was chosen President of the Cincinnati Historical Society, and in 1849, at the time of his death, he was Vice-President and Recording Secretary of the united Ohio and Cincinnati Historical Societies. Mr. Perkins was endowed with many remarkable traits of character, and some uncommon elements of great success. He was by no means faultless, and was not free from the evils of temperament, training, caprice, indulgence, habit; but he was progressive, aspiring, humble, honest, unselfish—a Christian. He was a ready and finished writer; an orator of exceptional powers, and a poet from whom verses had poured forth with unconscious ease from boyhood upward. He left a family of several children. One of his sons is a young lawyer, of Cincinnati.

PYON, JOHN, Manufacturer, was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, June, 1807. His father was a mechanic and millwright, and was one of the earliest emigrants from New England to the neighborhood of Cincinnati. His mother was E. Reynolds, of Kentucky, whose parents were among the early adventurers with Daniel Boone, and were concerned in the historic events of the "dark and bloody ground." Her father was a soldier in the Revolution under General Greene, and was also concerned in the Indian wars under General Wayne. With but little education, in 1816 the subject of this sketch came to Cincinnati and began to learn the shoe trade. After working a year, he regularly indentured himself, according to the custom of the

times. After serving out five years of his indenture, he travelled to various towns of the State and worked at his trade for several years. In 1830 he returned to Cincinnati and was married to Letitia Tanahill, who died in 1872. In 1834 he started a retail shoe store, which he continued until 1843. He had by this time gathered some money, which he invested and lost in the pork business. He then resumed the shoe and leather trade, which he carried on prosperously until 1854, when he commenced manufacturing ladies', misses' and children's shoes. There had been previously but one effort of moment made to establish this line of manufacturing in Cincinnati, and he is, therefore, one of the pioneers in shoe manufacturing in the West. The wholesale shoe manufacturing business of Cincinnati has now become one of her most important interests. He early introduced into his factory all modern machinery, and used every means to supply the great demand for machine-made work which sprang up during the war. Mr. Lyon justly deserves a prominent place in the business history of Cincinnati. In 1873 he retired with a competency and an honorable reputation, and now resides with his only living child at their home on Ninth street, Cincinnati. He has taken little interest in politics or the affairs of society. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Church, and although he has been strictly a business man, he has never lost sight of the demands made by the world on the Christian gentleman.

—•—

HIETT, JOHN W., School Teacher, was born, November 11th, 1824, in Jefferson county, Virginia, and is the son of George and Lydia Hiett. His father's ancestors came from England in 1734, and took possession of a large farm in the Shenandoah valley, which was the home of the family for over one hundred and twenty years. When he was three years of age his father removed to Seneca county, Ohio. He was subjected to the limited opportunities of pioneer life, being much of the time without any school advantages; however, when sixteen years old, he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the common English branches, by dint of study at home during the evening hours, not having attended school more than three months in all up to that time. About that period, he returned with his father to his old home in the Shenandoah valley. When he had attained his majority he visited Ohio and engaged in teaching school. Meeting with great success, he returned again to his native State and pursued a thorough course of study in the Jefferson Academy, fitting himself for teaching, that being his favorite vocation. He opened the second free school in Virginia, and was actively identified with the movement of that day to adopt a liberal free-school system in that State. In 1850 he returned to Ohio and took part in introducing the Union School system, and was Superintendent of Union Schools in Fremont and Delaware, Ohio, respectively. In 1860 he organized the Elm Grove Normal School, afterwards known as the Central Ohio Conference Seminary, at Maumee City, Ohio, which he and his wife successfully conducted for three years, when his health becoming impaired, he was obliged to abandon his profession. While resident in this latter locality he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the Baldwin University. In 1862 he removed to Toledo, and became one of the publishers of the *Toledo Commercial*. At this time, by his industry and economy, he had saved from his earnings by wise management about $10 000 with which to begin business. He subsequently devoted his energies to city improvements and dealing in real-estate. He was a Delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Brooklyn, New York, in 1872; and was again elected a Delegate to the same body, which is to meet in Baltimore, Maryland, in May, 1876. He was married in 1858 to Mary E., daughter of Joseph Beecham, of Richland county, Ohio.

—•—

TURNEY, COLONEL OWEN T., Printer, was born, 1836, in Painesville, Ohio. His father died in the Mexican war in 1848. When fifteen years old Owen entered the printing office of Charles Scott, then proprietor of the *Ohio State Journal*, in Columbus, and finished his trade as a pressman there. The breaking out of the late rebellion found him in the employ of Harris & Hurd, and at the same time Captain of a favorite military company, the Montgomery Guards, composed mainly of Catholic young men, the pride of St. Patrick's congregation. The company offered its services under the first call for troops, and were ordered to Camp Dennison, but no demand being made upon them, they were never called to active duty. After the expiration of this term of enlistment, Captain Turney, in company with the late James Ryan, established a soldiers' claim agency in Columbus, and received a commission as Notary Public. In a short time however, he received the appointment of Chief Clerk in the office of Major McDowell, paymaster. When the latter was removed to another post Major McCook succeeded him, and removed his head-quarters to Cincinnati, Captain Turney still retaining the clerkship. Major McCook was killed in the Morgan raid near Cincinnati, and Captain Turney was appointed to the vacancy, as additional Paymaster United States army, with the rank of Major, and assigned to the district having St. Louis for head-quarters. Towards the close of the war he was transferred to the District of the Gulf, with head-quarters at New Orleans, where he was mustered out in 1869, being the last of the volunteer paymasters to be thus honorably discharged from the service. During his occupancy of the position in this latter district he was appointed a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious attention to duty. Upon his return to civil life he served a clerkship in the Piqua shops, Columbus, and afterwards

connected himself again with the printing interests, and early in 1875 became an assistant in the business department of the *Catholic Columbian*, in which capacity his efforts in behalf of the new paper were indefatigable, even up to a few weeks preceding his death, when he could be prevailed upon with difficulty to desist, and look after his failing health. He always placed the origin of his complaint in the outdoor celebration of St. Patrick's day, 1875, which, being extremely cold and disagreeable, induced a severe bronchial affection, and laid the foundation of a quick consumption. He was a man highly esteemed by all with whom he came into contact, and wherever duty called him, he made warm friends by his open-hearted conduct and genial qualities. He was a member of St. Patrick's choir for many years, and finally of the Cathedral choir. He was also a zealous supporter of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association. He died February 10th, 1876, in the fortieth year of his age.

WORTHINGTON, HON. THOMAS, one of the early Governors of Ohio, first distinguished as a leader in the movement by which Ohio was admitted into the Union, was born, July 16th, 1773, in Berkeley, now Jefferson county, Virginia. Early in life he was attracted to the West by the treaty of Greenville, and in 1796, with a party of young men, visited and made extensive locations of lands in the Virginia military district, lying between the Scioto and Miami rivers. In April, 1797, with his wife and infant child, and their thirty-six slaves, whom it was their object to emancipate, he settled near Chillicothe. His vigorous and discriminating mind, and uncommon firmness and perseverance of purpose, soon gave him an influential position. In 1799 he was a member from Ross county in the first Territorial Legislature. A powerful effort, originating in Cincinnati and Detroit, had nearly succeeded in changing the plan marked out in the ordinance of 1787, for the division of the Northwestern Territory into States. Both branches of the Legislature, with General St. Clair as Governor, concurring, had voted that the Eastern State should be bounded on the west by the Scioto and a line extending thence to the lakes. The object, as explained by Judge Barnet, in his "Notes on the Northwestern Territory," was to erect a large State between the Scioto and the Wabash. To this scheme, Mr. Worthington was unalterably opposed. The Eastern Division, thus diminished, must have been long delayed, for want of the requisite population, from the coveted privilege of becoming a State. Though defeated in the Legislature, he went to Washington, as agent of the minority, and was so successful in his representations, that Congress was induced to set aside the views of the local authorities, and passed the enabling Act, April 30th, 1802, by which Ohio, with its present boundaries, was permitted at once to enter the Union as a State. He was an active member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of 1802, and responsible in some degree for the restrictions in that instrument by which the executive department was so seriously impaired. His apology for this mistake, as he afterwards acknowledged it to be, was the keen sense, then felt, of the injuries which had resulted from General St. Clair's arbitrary and almost despotic use of his powers as governor of the Territory. This feeling had been still further inflamed by St. Clair's untimely dictation to the Convention, in his address delivered at the opening. He was Senator in Congress from Ohio, from the year 1803 to 1808, and again from 1810 to 1815. Among other measures he introduced the bills for laying out the Cumberland road from tide-water to the Ohio river, for the division and sale of the public lands in quarter sections, instead of tracts two miles square; and for quieting land titles; thus opening great inducements for the vast emigration that soon followed. He was styled, in the *National Intelligencer*, "The father of the American system of public improvements." During the interval between his two senatorial terms, he was employed by the government in treating with the Indians, and was held in great deference by Tecumseh and other leaders of the hostile tribes. In 1814, being elected Governor of Ohio, he resigned his seat in Congress. In 1816 he was re-elected Governor. He made great exertions for the establishment of colleges and public schools, and although not immediately successful, his efforts contributed largely to the final result. The State Library owes its origin to a wise but somewhat irregular use he made of the Governor's contingent fund. But in January, 1818, the Legislature took that institution under their patronage. Still pursuing his favorite policy, he recommended to that body the construction of canals, and subsequently, as a member of the lower House, advocated the system, and was a member of the first board appointed in 1822 to report on that subject. Whilst still devoting himself untiringly to the work of their construction, and awaiting a meeting of the Canal Board in New York, he died in that city, June 20th, 1827. In private life Governor Worthington was noted for his eminent integrity, and by a purity and simplicity of character and conduct almost approaching austerity. But while he refused himself every indulgence, his charity was open-handed and bountiful, and his hospitality always liberal. Bernhard, Duke of Saxe Weimar, in his memoir of travels in the United States, has preserved an account of his reception at Governor Worthington's residence, which gives a most flattering view of Ohio society at that early day. His spacious mansion of stone, in the architecture of the olden times, and which was surrounded in his day with highly cultivated gardens, vineyards, and orchards of every kind of fruit, still remains to attest the noble scale of his ideas. In laying the foundation of the prosperity for which Ohio has since become celebrated, it may fairly be said that among the able men with whom he was associated, there

was none whose foresight, energy, and distinguished labors in shaping her laws, public improvements, agriculture, finances, and literary institutions, were wiser or more efficient than his. It is greatly to be regretted that no record of his active and varied life has been kept. Chief Justice Chase, in the historical sketch prefixed to his compilation of the Statutes of Ohio, justly describes him as a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence.

KINNEY, JOSEPH NEWCOMB, Merchant and late General Freight Agent of the Little Miami Railroad, is a native of New England, he, as well as his father before him, having been born in Vermont. He was born in Royalton, Windsor county, in that State, on the 30th of May, 1819, and inherited from his parents qualities of character which, in the course of his life, have contributed in a great measure to his uniform success, his father being distinguished for his great integrity and excellent judgment, and his mother for her superior intelligence and amiability of character. In his youth he enjoyed such advantages of education as were afforded by the common schools and the academy of his native town, making the best use of the opportunities at his disposal. When he had reached the age of twenty years he left school and set out to seek his fortune in the West. He found employment first in the Caledonia Iron Works, located in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and owned by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. James D. Paxton. He filled the position of clerk in this establishment for the period of five years, each year bringing with it increased responsibility and also increased compensation. In 1844 he returned to Vermont, where he was married; and immediately after removed to Cincinnati. There, with the accumulated earnings of his five years' labor for capital, he embarked in the grocery business. There proved to be but little that was encouraging, however, in his experience as a grocer, and he made that experience brief, quitting the business after a few months. In 1845, after giving up his grocery business, he accepted the position of Freight Agent of the Little Miami Railroad, at Cincinnati. The road at that time was merely in its infancy, being only in process of construction from Cincinnati to Springfield, Ohio. Its completion to Springfield and its connection with the Mad River Railroad running thence to Sandusky, and through that connection with the Lake steamers running to Buffalo, New York, whence the New York Central Railroad and the Erie canal afforded communication with the seaboard, marked a new era in the commerce of the country, and gave a new outlet to the Southwest, which had hitherto depended on the slow process of wagoning over the Allegheny mountains to Philadelphia or Baltimore, or upon the more perilous method of boating down the Mississippi river to New Orleans. To the end of accomplishing this purpose, and then of increasing the capabilities and opportunities of the road, Mr. Kinney gave the best energies of his life. His position brought him into personal and business relations with Jacob Strader, President of the road, John Kilgore, Vice-President, W. H. Clement, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, A. H. Lewis, Depot Master, and P. W. Strader, General Passenger Agent, and in co-operation with these officers he worked faithfully to draw to the new channel of traffic the vast commerce of the West. It was largely through his endeavors, through his energy, perseverance, ability, and judgment, that important connections were formed with the railroads to Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and other points, and the Little Miami became one of the most powerful and successful roads in the country. For twenty years Mr. Kinney served the road in the capacity of General Freight Agent, and then he resigned his position. No sooner had he done this, however, than he was honored with a seat in the directory of the road. During all his years of faithful service in the interest of the railroad, he was not at all unmindful of his own interest. "He worked himself for the railroad, and made his money work for him," he said. He was frugal in his habits, and the savings from his salary, together with the money he brought with him to Cincinnati, formed a capital which he invested from time to time in various enterprises, such as omnibus lines, transfer companies, and street railroads, all of which were important adjuncts to the railroad company which he served, and at the same time were sources of individual profit to himself. The profits he realized from these enterprises were judiciously invested in bank and other substantial stocks, which gradually increased in value. Prominent among these investments was the purchase of a steam saw mill at Clinton, Iowa. At the time of the purchase it was but a small establishment, but now it is the largest of the kind on the Mississippi river, if not in the country. Soon after his retirement from the position of general freight agent, he, with R. M. Shoemaker and others, became interested in building the Kansas Pacific Railroad, from Kansas City to Sheridan, a distance of some five hundred miles; and later in the Cincinnati, Dayton & Springfield Railroad, now known as the Dayton Short Line. In the year 1872, chiefly to aid in establishing his oldest son in business, he formed a partnership with his old friend, Seth Evans, in the pork packing business, under the firm-name of Evans & Kinney. The firm now occupies an extensive establishment, recently completed, on Mill creek, near the city. He is also one of the promoters, builders, and directors of the Union Railroad Depot at St. Louis, recently completed, and is also largely interested in the Union Railway and Transit Company of that city. These two enterprises involved an outlay of two million dollars. He is associated in them with his old friends, W. H. Clement, President of the corporations, R. M. Shoemaker, and others. He is also a stockholder and active Director in the Merchants' National and Commercial Banks,

and in several insurance and street railway companies, as well as in various commercial and manufacturing institutions. And it is a noticeable fact, and one which explains much of the uniform success of his life, that, in all his enterprises, he has associated himself with the men best fitted to carry forward the interests in which he took part; while to their trained fitness and experience in their several specialties, he joined his own clear judgment, untiring energy, and indomitable perseverance. In matters of religion, though not a communicant in any church organization, he is broadly liberal in his views, and respectfully tolerant of every denomination. He attends regularly, with his family, the Presbyterian Church. Politically he was an old-line Whig during the continuance of the Whig party, and since has acted with the Republican party, although, in local issues, he votes for the man best suited for the office, irrespective of party lines. His habits of life are simple, temperate, and eminently domestic; his attachments to his friends are strong and lasting, and his liberality is hearty and unostentatious. He has been twice married. In 1844, just before removing to Cincinnati, he married Altha L. Dutton, of Vermont. She died in 1852, leaving one child, an infant son, now engaged in business with his father. In 1853 he married again, taking for his second wife Annie M. Willson, of Cincinnati. She died on the 22d of July, 1868, leaving four sons, the eldest of whom has just entered commercial life, and the others are attending school. Mr. Kinney resides on Walnut Hills, one of the beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati, where he has lived for some seventeen years, and as one of that community takes great interest in all that pertains to its advancement.

BOHL, HON. HENRY, Insurance Agent, was born, July 4th, 1844, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and is a son of Conrad Bohl, formerly of that country. His father being a farmer by occupation, and desirous of a more extended field for carrying on that pursuit, decided to emigrate to the United States. He accordingly left Germany in March, 1855, reached Marietta, Ohio, in the following May, and resumed his avocation near that city. His son, Henry, assisted him during the summer months, and attended school in the winter, until he was seventeen years old, when he left home, and effected an engagement in a chair factory in Marietta, where he remained some four years. He next entered into the clothing business, which he carried on for four years. In January, 1869, he engaged in local insurance in Marietta, and was very successful. His health, however, became impaired in 1871, and by the advice of his physician, he concluded to dispose of his office and business, and engage in out-door employment, which he did, by accepting a special agency for the Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ohio; but as his health did not improve he removed the following year, March, 1872, to Atlanta, Georgia, where he accepted a Southern department of five States, for the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis. He made many warm friends in the Southern States, and in 1873 he was elected Secretary of the "Underwriters' Association of the South," comprising eleven States, and being auxiliary to the National Board of Fire Underwriters of the United States, with their head-quarters in New York city. Having nearly regained his health, and his family being anxious to return to their old home in Ohio, he removed again to Marietta, in March, 1874, after an absence of two years, and took charge of a Western department of three States for the American Central Insurance Company, which he had managed in the South. He resigned this position in the autumn of 1875, and accepted the management, for Ohio, for the Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company, and also again embarked in the local insurance business at Marietta. From 1867 to 1871 he took an active interest in politics, and was for several years a member and Secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee. He was at various times offered nominations for county offices, which he declined on account of feeble health. After his removal to the South and during his residence there, he took no part in the movements of the day; but on his return home, his old political friends, knowing him to be an effective worker, insisted on his aid to recover the county of Washington from the Republicans, they having been in the ascendency for a number of years. In 1875 they urged him to accept the nomination for County Treasurer, which, however, he declined emphatically, on the ground that he desired no political county office. He finally accepted the candidacy for Representative to the Ohio Legislature, and in October, 1875, was elected by a majority of nearly three hundred votes. One of his first acts, after taking his seat in that body, was to introduce a resolution pledging the House of Representatives of the people of Ohio, to be in favor of a purely secular education at the expense of the tax-payer, without any division of the public school funds among any sect or sects, and to maintain and support the admirable provision of the Ohio Constitution on that subject. This resolution received the unanimous vote of the whole House. This resolution was introduced for the reason that the leaders of the Republican party, in the political campaign of 1875, had charged their opponents of being in favor of a division of the public school funds. On January 15th, 1876, United States Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, addressed a letter to Mr. Bohl, defining his position on the financial question, which was forthwith published and read with great interest throughout the country, as the Senator was then a prominent prospective candidate for President of the United States. Mr. Bohl was reared in the communion of the German Reformed Church, of which he and his family are now members. He has taken a great interest in secret societies. In 1865 he was made a Mason in

American Union Lodge, No. 1, at Marietta. This lodge is the oldest west of the Allegheny mountains, having been chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in February, 1776. Among the many Worshipful Masters may be named Hon. Lewis Cass, ex-Governor Meigs, and General Rufus Putnam. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows and Red Men Orders. In 1870 he was elected a Representative to the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ohio; also Great Sachem or presiding officer, for the State of Ohio, of the Improved Order of Red Men; and in 1871 Representative to the United States Great Council of the same order. He was married at Marietta, in 1864, to Margaret, daughter of Jacob Radenbaugh.

MILLIKAN, WILLIAM, Journalist, was born, September 22d, 1805, in Colerain township, Ross county, Ohio. He is the eldest son of John and Mary Millikan, who moved to Delaware county in 1809. When the war of 1812 was declared, his father was commissioned first lieutenant of a company raised in Delaware county. During the severe winter of 1814 many of the soldiers died from what was known as the cold plague. Among those who succumbed was Lieutenant Millikan, then stationed at Chillicothe. The subject of this sketch received his elementary education in the indifferent country schools of pioneer times. When he entered the printing office of Ezra Griswold, his education began in earnest. In the fall of 1830 Mr. Millikan joined Mr. Griswold in the publication of the Ohio *State Gazette*. In the spring of 1832 he dissolved his connection with the Gazette and started the *Western Galaxy*, a Whig paper, at Marion, Ohio. In May of 1832 he went to South Bend, Indiana, where he established the *Free Press*, also a Whig paper, with which he supported General William Henry Harrison for the Presidency. For a part of the time Mr. Millikan was associated with his brother in the publication of the *Free Press*. In 1845 he sold his paper to Schuyler Colfax and A. W. West, and purchased an interest in the *Kalamazoo Telegraph*. He remained in the Telegraph establishment for two years, when he disposed of his interest and joined his brother John as an equal partner, in the conduct of the La Porte County (Indiana) *Whig*. After a connection of seven years with the *Whig*, he engaged in other business. In October, 1858, Mr. Millikan yielded to the solicitation of friends and returned to Ohio, establishing the Fayette County *Herald*, a Republican paper, published at Washington Court House. He has made the *Herald* strong and influential, and successful as a business venture. He has taken his youngest son, William, into partnership in the business and editorial management of the paper. Besides pursuing his vocation as a journalist, Mr. Millikan has been active as an individual member of his party. In 1849 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature from Laporte county, and re-elected in 1850. In 1865 he was elected Mayor of the city of Laporte. In 1875 he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives. In November, 1829, in the village of Delaware, Ohio, Mr. Millikan married Rachel Abbott. January 28th, 1834, at Newark, Ohio, he married Amanda Holines, third daughter of Judge Alexander Holines. January 28th, 1841, he married Emma Cleveland, third daughter of the late Hardin Cleveland, of Elkhart county, Indiana. In April, 1865, Mr. Millikan married Mary B. Bostnick, of Waterloo, daughter of John Robinson, of Chillicothe. Mr. Millikan has five adult children living.

FERRELL, CHARLES B., Physician and Surgeon, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, September 27th, 1839. His parents, Hanson and Sarah Ferrell, of Franco-English descent, removed from Virginia and located in Jefferson county, Ohio, where they were married. They soon after removed into the wilds of Holmes county, of which they were among the earlier settlers. Dr. Ferrell entered school at an early age, and by untiring industry and application received a liberal education in the common branches. Being a farmer's son, school-days were limited to but a small portion of the year, and the remainder of the time was spent in assisting his father. At the age of sixteen a taste for medical literature developed itself, and he borrowed from a friend Wilson's Anatomy, Carpenter's Physiology, and Kane's Chemistry, and commenced the study of medicine. The leisure hours on rainy days and at meal time were occupied in following the bent of his mind. A vacant house on his father's farm served as medical college and dissecting room, and here the long nights were faithfully occupied in reading and dissections. He spent thus three years, as farmer, school-boy, medical student, and instructor, the two latter being carried on clandestinely, for a resurrectionist would have been looked upon with horror in that locality, and he would doubtless have felt the strong arm of the law if he had been discovered. When nineteen years of age he entered the office of Dr. Isaac Putnam, of Mt. Holly, Ohio, and continued his studies here, and in 1860 at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati. In March, 1861, being at the bottom of his financial resources, he was obliged to begin the practice of his profession. Through the kindness of his instructor he was permitted to commence business in his office, and met with good success. He acted as surgeon in the beginning of the war, 1862–63, visiting the battle-fields of Pittsburgh Landing, Fort Donelson, and Murfreesboro', and bearing the greater portion of his own expenses. He also commanded a company of the "Squirrel Hunters," who went to protect Cincinnati from invasion by Kirby Smith. Resuming practice in the intervals, in October, 1863, he removed to Nashville, Ohio, and entered with vigor into practice. Here he was very successful, and

continued business uninterruptedly until November, 1872, when he went with his family to New York, where he spent the winter in the medical colleges and hospitals, receiving a diploma from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and certificates of private instruction from several eminent physicians of that city. Leaving New York in March, 1873, the balance of the year was spent in travelling over the Western States and Territories, including the Gulf States, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and a part of British Columbia, with the view of studying the prevalent diseases, and the influence of climate on the same. Returning to Ohio in December, 1873, he located in Columbus, where he still resides and is rapidly gaining public esteem and favor, and building himself up a good practice. He was married to Mary E. Brown, October 27th, 1864.

IRION, JOHN, Farmer and Merchant, was born, September 6th, 1798, in Kanawha county, (now West) Virginia, and is the oldest son of Robert and Nancy (Balentine) Irion. His father was a native of South Carolina, who was a farmer by occupation and a surveyor by profession. He removed to Ohio in 1802, and first settled in Brown county, where he resided about twelve years, and proceeded, in 1814, to Fayette county, where he sojourned until his death. He was an active participant in the early Indian wars of Virginia, and married there Nancy, daughter of Thomas Balentine, both of whom were natives of the north of Ireland, but emigrated to America, and were among the early settlers of what is now the State of West Virginia. John is the eldest of a family of thirteen children. He worked on a farm when a boy, and attended the district school during the winter season. When twenty-two years of age, he began life on his own resources, as a farmer in Fayette county, and has resided in that section ever since, with the exception of some five years passed in Brown county. He has been through his long life principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace of Union township, Fayette county, for a considerable period; and was also Land Appraiser of the same locality for one year. He was a Captain under the old militia law of the State. He was at one time interested in the stock of the Panhandle Railroad, and also in several turnpike companies. At present he is a stockholder in the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad Company. He has recently embarked in the boot and shoe business, under the firm-name of Irion & Co., himself owning the controlling interest. His political views are those held by the Republican party, having previously been a Whig of the Henry Clay school. His religious belief is not circumscribed by the doctrines of any particular church. Socially he is of pleasant and courteous manners. He has always led a temperate life, and, though he has nearly reached the age of fourscore years, his mental and physical faculties are wonderfully preserved. He has always been noted for untiring energy and industry, and has been the architect of his own fortunes, having amassed an ample competence. He was married in 1820 to Catharine, daughter of John Hawkes, an early pioneer of Brown county, Ohio. She died in 1875, having had fifteen children.

TOD, HON. GEORGE, Lawyer and Jurist, was born, December 11th, 1773, at Suffield, Hartford county, Connecticut. He graduated at Yale College in 1795, and having selected the law as his profession, pursued his studies at the celebrated law school at Tapping Reeve, Litchfield county, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1797. He commenced the practice of his profession in New Haven, where he remained a few years. In 1800 he removed to Youngstown, Trumbull county, Ohio, and in August of the same year was appointed the Prosecuting Attorney of that county. In 1801 he sent for his family to join him. He was elected in 1804 a Senator in the State Legislature from Trumbull county, and at the close of his term in that body was appointed, in 1806, a Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jonathan Meigs. In 1810 he was again elected to the Senate from Trumbull county. When war was declared by Congress against Great Britain, he accepted a commission of Major in the regular army from President Madison, and, March 13th, 1814, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th Regiment United States Infantry. In the winter of 1815 he was appointed President Judge of the Third Circuit of Ohio, which office he held until 1830. In the autumn of the same year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, which was the last office he held. He was one of the most eminent lawyers and advocates of his time. He was married, prior to his removal to Ohio, to Sally Isaacs. He died at Briar Hill, April 11th, 1841, leaving a widow and five children.

VON BONHORST, CHARLES G., Dentist, was born, March 3d, 1820, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Baron Charles F. Von Bonhorst, a lawyer, and one of the oldest and most prominent citizens, who was born in Berlin, Prussia, fought against the first Napoleon, and emigrated to America in 1808, and married a lady, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Charles, the younger, attended a private school in Pittsburgh, and had completed an academic course, when fourteen years of age. He commenced to play the violin in the theatrical orchestra when fifteen, continuing until he had attained his majority, in the meantime studying dentistry, paying for his instruction in

the same from his salary received as a musician. He then opened an office, and practised for two years. At the age of twenty-three he visited different cities in the South, where he continued his practice until the civil war broke out, when he returned to Pennsylvania, and after being engaged in his office for a year, made a pleasure trip to Europe. On his return to the United States he remained in Virginia from 1863 to 1865, when he removed to Lancaster, Ohio, and has since resided there, engaged in the control of an extensive practice, and has the reputation of being one of the most skilful dentists in the State. He has made many improvements in dentistry, and received several patents, the most recent being an "Applicator," for painless extraction of teeth. Among other patents may be named a lamp to consume its own smoke, without a chimney. He has been an industrious, persevering worker in the battle of life, and has attained his present position only by the exercise of an indomitable will and energy. He was married, February 14th, 1847, to Annie Decker, who died in 1854. He was united in marriage, September 1st, 1857, to Olive Lorentz, of Virginia.

BOWERS, CAPTAIN LUCIUS A., of Chillicothe, was born, on February 18th, 1828, in Franklin county, Ohio. He was the oldest of four children, whose parents were Allen and Lora H. (Preston) Bowers. His father was a native of Orange county, New York, and moved to Franklin county in 1816. He followed mechanical pursuits through life, and died in the same county in 1868, at the age of seventy-three years. The mother of Lucius is a native of Connecticut, and now lives in Franklin county, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. On his father's side Captain Bowers is descended from revolutionary stock. His early education was liberal, and in the main received at Kilbourne College, Ohio. From his boyhood until he reached his twenty-fourth year, with the exception of his collegiate days, he was employed in agricultural pursuits. In 1852 he went to Thorntown, Indiana, and engaged in the stove business. He continued so occupied in that place until 1858, when he returned to his farm in Franklin county. There he remained, taking up various pursuits, until the beginning of the war of the rebellion. Being of patriotic impulses and decided views concerning his country's condition, he enlisted in Company I, 46th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service on October 2d, 1861. He soon after accompanied this regiment to the field, and saw service in the celebrated actions of Pittsburgh Landing, Siege of Corinth, Haines' Bluff, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro' and Pine Hill, and other battles of not so great moment. Soon after his enlistment he was appointed Orderly Sergeant. On January 24th, 1862, he was commissioned as First Lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on February 20th, 1863, for brave and meritorious conduct on the fields of Pittsburgh Landing, Shiloh and Corinth. He was mustered out of the service by reason of the expiration of his term on October 26th, 1864. After the fall of Memphis he was detailed for the recruiting service, as a commissioned officer, at Columbus, Ohio. This was a high and well-deserved compliment to his abilities and bearing as a soldier and a man. After his discharge from active service he was Assistant to the Post Quartermaster, Colonel Burr, at Columbus, and at Camp Chase, until October 1st, 1865. On the tenth day of that month he took the Zettler Hotel, at Columbus, which he managed until 1871. In this year he sold his interest in that house, and took the United States Hotel, in the same city, which he kept for two years. Then he left Columbus, and moved to Chillicothe, where, as controller, he carries on the Emmitt House. This hotel is one of the first in the State, and under his able management it has prospered. Captain Bowers was married on April 5th, 1864, to Elizabeth A. White, a native of Malden, Massachusetts, by whom he is the father of five children. Politically he is a Republican, and was formerly a Whig. Religiously he is a Protestant. It is worthy of mention that his family on both sides has been remarkable for longevity. At a meeting of his grandparents in 1848, their respective ages were 74, 79, 78 and 80.

MARTIN, JUDGE WILLIAM T., was born, April 6th, 1788, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He was married in 1814 to Amelia Ashcom, and early in the following year they emigrated to Ohio, settling at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county. He remained there but a short time, going to Columbus in the spring of the same year. There he at once established himself, and was a resident of the city from that time up to the date of his death. In the earlier part of his life in Pennsylvania he had been engaged in teaching school, and in the mercantile business; he worked, too, at his trade, that of a carpenter and joiner. He came well prepared to his new home in Ohio, and was soon engaged in teaching and in business as a carpenter. In 1820 he was elected Justice of the Peace, holding that office by repeated re-elections for thirty years. He also served for some time as Councilman in the Town Council, and was for a time Mayor of the town. He was for some years clerk and storekeeper at the Ohio Penitentiary under the old regime in the old building. In 1831 he was elected County Recorder, and continued in that office until 1846, when he was succeeded by Mr. Cole. In 1851 he was elected Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, and held the office until it was abolished by the adoption of the new Constitution. In 1858 he published what is known as "Martin's History of Franklin County," an elaborate work, familiar to and highly prized in all circles. For a

number of years previous to Mr. Martin's death, he had been in no public business, except the position he held as Secretary and Trustee of Green Lawn Cemetery Association. He was remarkable for the smoothness of his disposition, and for his charity for the faults of others; the latter with him was a distinguishing characteristic, and he never was heard to speak in derision of any person, living or dead. His charitable contributions were numerous, and were principally confined to that class of persons from which the world had turned with coldness and frowns. The poor and needy of the city recognized him as their firmest friend, and one of the most touching incidents of his sickness was the crowd of humble poor, black and white, who came reverently to his door each day, with anxious faces, to inquire after the health of their benefactor; and when it was known that he must die, and family and friends gave vent to grief, there were corresponding sobs and tears in many a lonely house, and from those who, like Uncle Tom at Eva's door, loitered near in anxious waiting. His death occurred February 19th, 1866. He left behind him a widow and two children—Mr. B. F. Martin, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Mrs. Matilda Wright, wife of Smithson E. Wright, of Cincinnati. Judge Martin was one of the most useful, influential and universally respected citizens of Columbus, a complete history of whose life would be a history of the city and county, so intimately was he connected with every public movement.

CARY, SAMUEL FENTON, Lawyer and Politician, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 18th, 1814, and is a lineal descendant of John Cary, of the Plymouth colony. His father, William Cary, emigrated from New Hampshire to the Northwestern Territory before Ohio was a State. His mother, Rebecca Fenton, was a native of the State of New York, and was a sister of Governor Fenton's father. When Samuel was an infant his parents removed to a farm six miles from Cincinnati, then a wilderness, now known as the village of College Hill. Freeman G. Cary, the founder of Farmers' College, is an elder brother, and Alice and Phœbe Cary, the world-renowned poets, were cousins, and reared in the same neighborhood. He graduated at Miami University in the class of 1835, and at the Cincinnati law school in 1837, and entered at once upon the practice of the law in his native city, and took rank with the first young members of the bar. His practice rapidly increased, and when he relinquished the profession in 1845, no man of his age in the State of Ohio had a larger practice or a more enviable reputation as an advocate. Obeying his philanthropic impulses, he abandoned the bar in spite of the remonstrances of his numerous admirers, and devoted all his energies to the cause of temperance. In behalf of this great reform he has made more public addresses, has been heard by a greater number of persons, has made larger contributions of time and money than any other man in the United States. He has been repeatedly heard in all the principal cities and towns and villages in twenty-six States, and in all the British Provinces in North America. He has addressed immense audiences in all the principal cities and towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. In this great work a multitude bless his name on both sides of the ocean. He early became a Son of Temperance, and in 1848 was chosen the head of the order in North America, and is its oldest chief officer now living. For twenty years he was the gratuitous editor of temperance papers of large circulation, edited several annuals, and has written several tracts that have been widely distributed and read. As early as 1840 he acquired a great reputation as a political speaker, and took a prominent and active part in the Harrison campaign. In every Presidential campaign since that time, his services have been sought and appreciated. There are few men in the United States who are his superiors on the stump. During the late civil war he was indefatigable and very successful in his efforts to fill up the ranks of the Union army. His style of speaking is peculiarly his own. A distinguished writer has said of him, that "he speaks like a Greek, with the ease, the grace, the naturalness of the ancient orators." His speeches are the happiest combinations of logic, argument with sarcasm, pathos, apt illustrations and felicitous anecdotes. He plays upon the passions and feelings of an audience with consummate skill. He is five feet eleven inches in height, weighs two hundred pounds, has a well-modulated voice, never becomes hoarse, never tires, and has often spoken three or four hours in the open air for successive days and weeks. He uses no notes or manuscripts, and weaves in every passing incident with happy effect. In the summer of 1867 he was nominated as an independent candidate for Congress by the workingmen of the Second Congressional District of Ohio. Although the district was very largely Republican he was elected by a majority of 959 votes over Richard Smith, editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. In the Fortieth Congress he took a prominent part. He opposed the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He opposed the reconstruction acts of the Republican party, and his course secured him the confidence and support of the Democratic party, although he had always been identified with the Whig and Republican organizations. Since Mr. Cary left public life, he has returned to the practice of law in Cincinnati, but is prominent and active in every political campaign. He is devoted to the interests of the laboring classes, and is regarded by them as an able expounder of their principles. When in Congress he delivered a powerful speech on the rights and wrongs of labor, which was extensively circulated, and added greatly to his popularity among the working classes throughout the country. In the contest of 1875 he was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, but was de-

feated. In 1836 he married Maria Louisa Allen, of Cincinnati, who died in 1847. In 1849 he married Lida S. Stilwell, who is still living.

GRANGER, MOSES M., Lawyer, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on October 22d, 1831, and is the second son of his father, who was born in Suffield, Connecticut. His mother was a native of St. Clairsville, Ohio. He obtained his education by attendance at public and private schools until 1846, when he started to attend Kenyon College, where he graduated in 1850. Shortly after leaving college he commenced the study of law with Judge C. C. Congners, and was admitted to the bar on January 4th, 1853. Entering upon practice he gradually acquired a good business. On the outbreak of the war he proffered his services in the Union cause, and entered the army as Captain of the 18th United States Infantry. He became Major of the 122d Ohio Volunteers on September 10th, 1862; was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the same on May 1st, 1863; and on October 19th, 1864, the day on which the battle of Cedar Creek was fought, was brevetted Colonel of United States Volunteers. He resigned his commission on December 16th, 1864. In April of the following year he became City Solicitor of Zanesville, and Prosecuting Attorney of Muskingum county in January, 1866. He was chosen Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; entered on the duties of the position on December 10th, 1866, and resigned on October 9th, 1871. He married Mary H. Reese, daughter of General William J. Reese, of Lancaster, Ohio, whose mother was a sister of General Sherman.

MOOERS, HENRY, Iron Founder, was born, October 21st, 1806, in the town of Lansing, near Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York. His father was a native of New Jersey, and a miller by trade. He removed to Cayuga county, when Henry was about five years old, and operated a grist mill, in the town of Genoa, for about two years. He then removed to a farm, on what was then known as the "Crocker Land," in Tompkins county, where he remained for about three years, and thence proceeded, with his family, to the neighborhood of Kingston, Canada, where he managed a grist-mill for about one year, and thence moved into Kingston, where he obtained employment in unloading vessels, etc. After passing about a year in that town, he decided to return to New York, and stopped a year at Sodus Bay, near Owego. Finally, the family returned and settled in Ithaca, where the parents afterwards died. Henry passed two years in working in summer on a farm, and attending the school during the winter months, this being about all the education he acquired. He had been reared to hard work, and chopped wood; when but twelve years old, his usual task was one cord per day. When sixteen years old he went to work in his brother in-law's foundry (King's), where he remained two years, acquiring a knowledge of the mechanical part of the business. He next was engaged at Coffin & Dennis' foundry, at Ithaca Falls, and at the end of two years, having had his wages gradually advanced from seventy-five cents per day to one dollar and seventy-five cents, he was appointed foreman by the firm, and placed in charge of their foundry and machine-shop, at what was then considered a high salary, fifty dollars per month. He continued in this capacity for about eight years, enjoying the entire confidence of the firm, and originating many valuable improvements in the equipping and running of their various works, refusing at one time to receive full pay, during a season when their business was unusually dull, being contented with forty dollars per month. While foreman, about 1830, he conceived the idea of a concave mould-board plow, instead of the convex form then in use; and had some made and sold of this new pattern. They rapidly came into use, and the invention became public property, as he had neglected to apply for a patent; and no plow manufacturer has been able to monopolize that feature since. He is gifted with an innate mechanical ingenuity, and at that time was recognized as a skilful and energetic manager. He was both industrious and economical, and made his home with his parents, assuming the burden of their support when helpless from disease. In 1836, having saved about three thousand dollars, besides owning a good house and lot, he decided to go into business for himself. His attention was attracted towards the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, then beginning to be systematically worked, and he went to the Beaver Meadow region to start a foundry, and removed thither with his family. He was proposing to associate one of his brothers in business as a partner, and intrusted him with the greater part of his money, to purchase iron, etc. Through the misconduct of his brother the funds were all lost, and he was left almost without resources. Determined, however, to carry out his enterprise, he succeeded in starting a small foundry, run by horse power, and very soon was doing a profitable business in making car-wheels, and doing other work for the coal companies. He remained there only about two years, when, having an opportunity to sell his foundry to good advantage, he returned to Ithaca. While at Beaver Meadows he made a very important improvement in car-wheels, casting them with a solid hub—instead of the former mode of casting in two sections—and for which he was granted letters patent, March 10th, 1838. Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, for some time Secretary of the Treasury under the Jackson administration, was then the president of the Beaver Meadow and Hazleton Coal Company, and undertook to contest his claim to this invention, and a long and expensive series of litigations was the result. Mr. Mooers was engaged in defending his claim for between two

and three years after leaving Pennsylvania, and expended in it all he had gained there; he was, however, successful in substantiating his claim, and held his patent. He was employed for some time in Ithaca as a foreman, and in 1840, joining a fellow-workman, named Benjamin C. Vail, purchased a small foundry in that town, which they operated for several years successfully. They erected a new shop, and were doing a very profitable business, when their works took fire and were entirely destroyed. Their liabilities were $45,000, and the entire amount was liquidated, chiefly from the collection of accounts due them, but their capital was entirely swept away by the disaster. Mr. Mooers had some time previously been granted another patent, for an improved side-hill plow, which was very popular at the time, and he had employed a man named Hardy, as his agent, to sell the right. Leaving his late partner, Vail, to settle up their business, he started to look after Hardy, who had been very successful in disposing of the territory, and had realized a large amount of money. These funds Hardy appropriated to his own use, and Mr. Mooers again found himself without any means, except his house in Ithaca. After some time he succeeded in leasing the foundry of V. Conrad, in Ithaca, and was occupied for several years in the manufacture of car wheels, threshing machines, etc. During this period he traded some machines for a tract of pine lands in the Saginaw region, which he has held until they have become valuable, and a source of income from saw-mills on the land, in which he has an interest. In 1852 he closed his business in Ithaca, and removed to Buffalo, where he again engaged in the foundry and car-wheel business with other parties, the firm being Mooers, Purdy & Co. The works were carried on very prosperously for several years, until the company became involved through the dishonesty of one of its members, and the partnership was dissolved in 1858. After the affairs of the partnership were finally settled, he found he had saved something, and in 1860 went to Ohio, where he tarried for a while in Toledo, and found employment at the Novelty Works. In the autumn of that year he went South, and with a companion named Hamilton, visited Nashville, with a view of starting car works there, and was offered fine inducements by Mr. Stevenson, a railroad President. The Presidential canvass was then in progress, and the general excitement prevailing decided them not to remain. Hamilton especially became greatly alarmed at Mooer's outspoken abolition sentiments, and did not rest until they had reached free territory. Returning to Toledo, they leased a building on the site of the present works, and proceeded to fit it up as a foundry and machine shop. Soon after it went into operation, he purchased Hamilton's interest in it, and subsequently Mr. Shoemaker became his partner for a few years, but eventually disposed of his share to his partner. In 1868 he associated his son and two sons-in-law, Messrs. Cook, brothers, and the business has been since carried on without change, the firm being chiefly engaged in building circular saw-mills and steam-engines. The senior member of this firm has been noted from his youth as a staunch temperance man and one of the earliest workers in that cause. While a citizen of Ithaca, he was an active member of the Sons of Temperance, and a prominent member of the Grand Division of the State. He devoted much of his time and means towards the furtherance of the cause, and aided largely by his influence and efforts in carrying the State election in favor of temperance measures at one time, when Myron H. Clark was elected Governor. Since his residence in Toledo, he has been identified with all temperance movements and organizations, and has ever been known as an uncompromising opponent to the traffic in everything that intoxicates, even refusing to use any medicine himself that contains alcohol in its preparation, and will doubtless die, as he has lived, a thorough and radical teetotaller. In 1873 he was sent as one of a committee from Toledo, to visit and inspect the Silicon Steel Works at Elmira, New York. At the same time he visited Ithaca, where he met Hon. Ezra Cornell, whom he had once known as a farmer boy, who like himself had first visited Ithaca to work for a livelihood. Henry Mooers was married in Dryden, New York, to Cynthia Milk.

WEST, JOSEPH H., Lawyer, was born, November 22d, 1822, in Clinton county, Ohio. He is the second of eleven children of Peyton West and Sarah Hadley. Peyton West was a native of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and by occupation a surveyor. In 1807 he emigrated to Ohio, settling in Clinton county, on the East Fork of the Little Miami river, where he died, August 22d, 1870. He was identified with the growth of Clinton county, taking a prominent part in all enterprises of public moment. Peyton West was one of the first surveyors of Clinton county, discharging the duties of that office for about twenty five years. For several years he was Collector of Taxes for his county. Sarah Hadley West was a native of Guilford county, North Carolina, and daughter of James Hadley, an early pioneer who settled in Highland county in 1804. The subject of this sketch was bred to a life of industry and morality, under the best of home influences. He was employed at farm work until he reached manhood. His education had been so meagre that up to this time he could scarcely read. The spur of ambition impelled him to seek means to improve his mind and fit himself for a life of usefulness. In 1843 he walked barefooted to Wilmington, Clinton county, a distance of twelve miles. Here he attended school for about one year, doing any honest work the while that would enable him to pay his board. He improved his time so well that he secured a teacher's certificate, and immediately took charge of a school in Clinton county. He remained in this position, discharging his duty faithfully, reading law and cultivating his mind generally, for one year, when he re-

turned to Wilmington and pursued his law studies for six months. In November, 1845, he went to Cincinnati, and for the next six months was employed as salesman in a wholesale dry-goods house. In 1846 he enlisted as a private in Company B, 9th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and started for Mexico. He went with his regiment as far as New Orleans to be mustered into the service. In consequence of a disabled shoulder he was unable to pass muster, and was therefore honorably discharged. He found himself away from home and without money. He worked his way on a steamboat up to Vicksburg, where he remained a few weeks, and then went up the Yazoo river to engage in lumber rafting. After being thus employed for several months he landed with his raft at New Orleans, June 29th, 1847, en route for home. From New Orleans he took passage to Cincinnati, where he obtained employment as a salesman in a wholesale grocery house. He remained in this situation until November of 1848, when he took a stock of goods and opened a store for his firm at Williamstown, Grant county, Kentucky. In this way he conducted business for his firm until September, 1851, when the latter failed. By the failure of his principals he lost what money he had, and was obliged to borrow money from a friend in order to reach Martinsville, in his native county. In January of 1852 he was employed as driver of a notion wagon, but one month of such employment sufficed to turn him to other pursuits. In 1853 he located again at Martinsville and resumed reading law. July 14th, 1854, he was admitted to the bar of Xenia, Ohio, and immediately opened a law office at Wilmington, Clinton county. Six months after his admission to the bar, he was engaged as attorney to the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Company, holding that position until 1860. In the meantime he had been admitted to practise in the United States courts. In October of 1860 he was elected Probate Judge of Clinton county, and was re-elected in 1863, discharging the duties of that position for about six years. Since 1866 he has been actively engaged in the management of a large legal practice. He has been an ardent Republican since the organization of that party, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1864. He is a man of forcible character and affable demeanor. September 19th, 1850, he married Henrietta Stroud, a native of Williamstown, Grant county, Kentucky. Edward J. West, his eldest son, was born, December 8th, 1851, at Blanchester, Clinton county, Ohio. He passed his boyhood on a farm, and received a liberal education at the Wilmington High School. He began to read law at the age of sixteen, and pursued his studies with great diligence. For two years he taught school, devoting his leisure hours to his law books. January 29th, 1873, he was admitted to the bar. In 1875 he was brought out by his fellow-citizens and elected Prosecuting Attorney of Clinton county. He is probably the youngest man in the State filling such a position. Before he was of age Mr. West had made a reputation as a newspaper correspondent, and was prominent as an orator. He was especially known to the people of his county as a vigorous and enthusiastic temperance lecturer and Sunday-school worker, having been sent as the representative of Clinton county to the Ohio State Sunday-School Conventions of 1872–73–74–75. Mr. West has thus far displayed great energy in the practice of his profession and gives promise of a useful career.

WADE, JEPTHA H. (universally known as the "Telegrapher"), Inventor and Banker, was born in Seneca county, New York, August 11th, 1811. He is the son of Jeptha Wade, a surveyor and civil engineer. His father died when he was quite young, and he was therefore compelled to take care of himself. He was first apprenticed as carpenter and attracted the attention of those with whom he was associated by his superior genius, in construction of several rare and complicated musical instruments on which he played in church and in the bands. He was the commander of the four hundred Seneca county riflemen, when every man kept his own rifle, and closed the season with target practice; he was unexcelled as a marksman. At twenty-one he owned a large sash and blind factory. At the age of twenty-four his ambition led him to the studio of the portrait artist, Randall Palmer. His success was wonderful, and in a few years, throughout the States of New York, Michigan, and Louisiana, he was noted for the beautiful portraits he had painted. When residing in Adrian, Michigan, he became interested in the discovery of Daguerre and sent for a camera, and aided only by printed instructions, took the first daguerreotype ever executed west of New York. While in New Orleans he found that his health required more out-door employment, and as the first telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore had just been built, he returned to Detroit, and after a brief study into the mysteries of the new science, at the head of a corps of laborers began to construct along the Michigan Central Railroad the first telegraph line west of Buffalo. He opened and equipped the Jackson office, being self-taught, served both as operator and manager until he began to construct as proprietor. He soon had lines of telegraph the length and breadth of Ohio and west to St. Louis, which were called the "Wade lines." Soon he had more or less trouble from stockholders who were anxious for dividends, ignorant employés, imperfect insulation and sharp competition. The imperfect insulation was overcome by his invention, the "Wade insulator," now in use. He enclosed the submarine cable in iron across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, which invention led to telegraph cables across the oceans. The House Printing-Telegraph Company joined the Wade, Speed, and other competing lines in consolidation under the name of Western Union Telegraph Company; Mr. Wade was General Manager, with head-quarters in Rochester, New York. This company,

by long connected circuits instead of frequent stoppages and repetitions, and delivery entirely by telegraph, killed competition and became successful. He conceived and carried into practical operation the Pacific Telegraph from St. Louis to San Francisco. He thus furnished the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad their example, as they followed practically the route he had laid out with his telegraph. He started out in the spring of 1861 with more than one hundred fat beef cattle, wagons, tools, material for the entire line, tents and provisions for men, a knife, a pair of revolvers, and a sixteen-shooter rifle, to defend themselves against the Indians, and although in many places they had to draw timber for posts two hundred and fifty miles, and water for men and teams long distances, yet notwithstanding these and other difficulties the line was completed on the 24th of October of that same year. He was the first President of the Pacific Telegraph Company, and when it was consolidated with the Western Union Telegraph Company he was made President of the entire combination, which position he continued to hold until 1867, when he resigned in consequence of a serious illness caused by overwork. Although he has a large fortune, acquired by industry, perseverance and capacity for executing great projects, he is not idle, but is a leading director in many of the largest factories, banks, railroads and other public institutions. When the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association of Cleveland was organized in 1867, he was elected its President. He originated the Lake View Cemetery Association, and as its President opened it to the public in 1871. The "Wade Park," an extensive tract of land, has been beautified at his own expense, and the public enjoy the benefit of its beauties. He is appreciated in Cleveland as one of her benefactors for his unostentatious charities, and for opening, beautifying, and improving localities and streets.

LUCKEY, AUGUSTUS W., Real Estate Operator, was born, March 6th, 1817, in Gallipolis, Ohio, and is a son of John L. and Anna (Wolfler) Luckey. His father was a native of Maryland; he was married in Middletown, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and soon after removed to Ohio, moving his wife and worldly goods in a one-horse wagon over the mountains, and located at Gallipolis. In December, 1823, they removed to northern Ohio, stopping first at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont. His father having located one hundred acres of government land on Portage river, sixteen miles distant from Lower Sandusky, moved his family there in the same month, and were five days on this short journey of sixteen miles, being obliged to cut their way through the woods, and ford the streams. After they reached the tract of land, they were obliged to build a log house, and during the winter suffered many privations. In the following summer they were nearly prostrated with the fevers which prevailed throughout the region. There were but few neighbors at first, but towards the close of 1824, some more settlers appeared. The country, however, improved but slowly, although it became healthier after farms were opened. Two years after the family arrived, a school-house was built, which Augustus attended when about eight years old. He received all his education in the district schools held there, but was generally employed in assisting his father to clear the farm, or in working by the month in the vicinity. When fourteen years old, he worked one season at four dollars per month wages. He married when in his twentieth year, and commenced a farm on forty acres of land on Toussaint creek, which he had purchased; it was about three miles distant from his father's place. He commenced with nothing. He built a cabin, but had neither furniture to place in it, nor a team to assist him in clearing the land. He remained there two years, when his parents died, and he returned to the homestead; this was situated on the river opposite the site of the present town of Elmore. He was elected a Justice of the Peace when he was twenty-one years old, and held that position for nine years. Until 1850 he was chiefly employed in clearing and working the farm, and gradually improved his financial condition. At that date he purchased a tract of land opposite his farm for John H. Foster, of Norwalk, and laid out the town of Elmore. During the following year he purchased Foster's interests in the place, and proceeded to dispose of the lots. The Cleveland & Toledo Railroad was completed the same year, and as it passed through Elmore, the lots sold off rapidly and profitably. He continued to make investments in lands, and found himself in a few years engaged in an extensive real estate business, buying and selling for himself and others in Ottawa and adjoining counties. His transactions have been very large and varied. In one township near Elmore, nearly every tract has been owned or sold by him. He is now associated with Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes and others in real estate operations in Toledo and its vicinity. In political sentiments he was formerly an old-line Whig, and after the disintegration of that party was inclined towards conservative views, but during the late civil war he was one of the most active in his own county in aiding the government and raising recruits. His son, James B. Luckey, though but seventeen years of age, recruited a company for the 3d Ohio Cavalry, and served as Captain of Company L. throughout the war. In 1864, when it seemed almost impossible to induce men to enlist, Mr. Luckey persuaded more than one to go to the field, giving one man forty acres of good land, to another one hundred dollars, and pledged himself individually to contribute three dollars per month to the families of all who should volunteer. He was also appointed by Governor Tod, and acted very efficiently, as a Draft Commissioner. He was married, February 26th, 1837, to Desire M., daughter of Joseph Hall, one of the first settlers at Port Clinton, and an owner of extensive tracts of land and of several mills on Portage river. He has had

four children, of whom two are now living. Mary, his daughter, is the wife of D. Wood, and resides in Fortino; and his son, James B., is associated with him in the real estate business. The latter is now Auditor of Ottawa county, a Republican in politics, but elected in a county strongly Democratic.

RAWSON, LA QUINIO, M. D., Physician and Farmer, was born, September 14th, 1804, in the town of Erwin, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and is a son of Lemuel Rawson, a native of the same State, and a lineal descendant of Edward Rawson, the first Secretary of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, who emigrated from Gillingham, England, in 1636, to New England, and represented the town of Newbury in the General Court of the year 1639. Dr. Rawson passed his early years upon his father's farm, attending the district school during the winter season. When sixteen years of age he entered the academy, where he continued for two years, teaching school in the winter. When about nineteen years old he left home and travelled to Ohio, reaching Newbury, Geauga county, where an elder brother resided, engaged in the practice of medicine. In March, 1824, he commenced the study of medicine with his brother, remaining in his office about two years, and thence went to Zanesville, where he continued his readings with Dr. Flanner. In July, 1826, he was licensed by the Ohio Medical Society, and commenced the practice of his profession in Crawford county, where he remained about eighteen months. In December, 1827, he removed to the town of Lower Sandusky—now Fremont—and resumed his practice. The country was new, and the town contained less than three hundred inhabitants. There were but few physicians in that section, and the practice was very laborious and trying to the soundest constitution. In 1833 he went to Cincinnati, where he passed the winter in attendance upon the lectures in the Ohio Medical College, receiving from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He subsequently went to Philadelphia, and attended the lectures delivered at the University of Pennsylvania, where he also graduated, and received the diploma of that celebrated school, and also the diploma of the Philadelphia Medical Society, of which he became a member. While continuing the active practice of medicine, he held the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Sandusky county, and also Clerk of the Supreme Court continuously from 1836 to 1852. In 1855 he became, with others, interested in the construction of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad; and at the time of the organization of the company was made its President, which office he continues to hold. He has taken an active part in the management of the road, aiding it liberally with his means. Previous to 1860 he withdrew entirely from the practice of his profession, and has since employed his leisure time in agricultural pursuits, he being the owner of a fine farm at a short distance from the town limits, and also of another some miles beyond, which is devoted to stock raising. He is a stockholder and a Director of the First National Bank of Fremont. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been a candidate for any office. He was, however, a delegate to the National Convention of 1864, which assembled in Baltimore, and nominated President Lincoln for a second term. He was married, July 8th, 1829, at Fremont, to Sophia Beaugrand, and has had eight children, of whom there are but three now living—one daughter and two sons—all at home. His eldest son, Eugene A. Rawson, born March 14th, 1840, enlisted in the army while at school in Homer, New York, and was several times promoted. While Major of the 77th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and leading his command in a charge at Tupelo, Mississippi, in 1864, he fell mortally wounded.

TRIMBLE, ALLEN, ex-Governor of Ohio, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, November 24th, 1783. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were of the intelligent, adventurous Scotch-Irish stock that at an early day settled the valley of Virginia and formed the bulwark of stout arms and brave hearts between the Northwestern Indians and the Eastern settlements of Virginia. In one of their savage and merciless assaults on this border population of Augusta county, John Trimble, the grandfather of Allen, was slain while defending his home and family, and James, his only son, then a lad of ten years, with others, taken prisoners. This bloodstained band was successfully pursued over the Allegheny mountains by a party under Colonel Moffit, a stepson of John Trimble, the Indians surprised, and the prisoners rescued. When twenty-one years of age James, the father of Allen Trimble, participated in the severely contested but decisive battle of Point Pleasant, fought by the valley troops, under General Lewis, in 1774, with the combined Indian forces, under their most distinguished chief, Cornstalk. He also commanded a company of border troops during the revolutionary war, that aided in successfully repelling the frequent inroads attempted on the border settlements by the combined British and Indian forces. In 1780 he married Jane, daughter of James Allen, whose only brothers perished on battle-fields—one at Grant's defeat, near Fort Duquesne, and the other at Point Pleasant, under Lewis. In 1784 Captain Trimble, having previously located in Kentucky the land warrants received for military service, formed, with his young family, part of a company of over 500 souls who, under command of General Knox, of revolutionary memory, traversed the wilderness from Virginia to the interior of Kentucky on horseback, depending upon their rifles for supplies and for defence against hostile Indians. Allen, the subject of this sketch, was eleven months old, and was carried in his mother's

Allen Trimble

arms on this tedious and perilous journey. Captain Trimble settled a few miles from McConnell's Station (now Lexington, Kentucky), where he continued till his death in 1804. He had in 1802, influenced by high moral and religious considerations, and with a view to the ultimate interests of his growing family, resolved to manumit his slaves and make his home in the territory northwest of the Ohio river. In execution of this purpose he visited Ohio in 1802, accompanied by his son Allen, and selected lands in the Scioto and Paint valleys, and one tract of 1200 acres on Clear Creek, in Highland county. On this latter he determined to locate his family, and in April, 1804, with a sufficient working force, built on it a comfortable double log cabin, cleared the land, and planted an orchard of five or six acres, the trees for which were carried on horseback from Kentucky, his son Allen managing the home business during his absence. The death of his father in October of this year (1804) left Allen—not yet twenty-one—the responsible head of the family, with his father's well-considered and cherished purposes to execute (save one, the freedom of his slaves; the deeds for the manumission of these had been recorded in his lifetime). With a good English and thorough business education, a self-reliance taught by his father's confidence and example, and with a strong sense of duty to a mother and younger brothers and sisters, he was not unfitted for the delicate trust, and with the energy and despatch which distinguished him in after life, he proceeded to settle the affairs of his father's estate, and in October, 1805, took possession of the residence in Ohio consecrated by his father's labors. In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court for Highland county, and County Recorder, which positions he occupied seven years. This appointment caused him to make Hillsborough, the county seat, his residence, which it continued to be during the remainder of his life. Notwithstanding his official position, he yielded to his country's call for brief periods of military service in both 1812 and 1813. When Hull's surrender exposed the frontier to the incursions of combined British and Indian forces, and before the United States government had provided means of defence, Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, appointed General Harrison, of Ohio, to the command of the Kentucky troops. The latter issued a call for regiments for thirty days' service, to be raised in Ohio and join his Kentucky troops. Allen Trimble was elected Colonel of one of these regiments, and joined General Harrison at St. Mary's. He was ordered with his command to the relief of the garrison at Fort Wayne, which was seriously threatened by the enemy, and to disperse the Indians combining on the upper Wabash and Eel rivers. This service was performed in such manner as to elicit from General Harrison a very complimentary approval. The time for the call having expired, and its purpose accomplished, these troops were disbanded. In 1813, at the general call of Governor Meigs, he marched a regiment to Upper Sandusky. For want of supplies General Harrison was compelled to dismiss this patriotic force of Ohio volunteers and direct their return to their homes. In 1816 Allen Trimble was elected to the Legislature from Highland county by a large majority over the former representative, and took his seat in the first General Assembly convened at Columbus. In 1817 he was elected to the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Highland and Fayette; the same constituency returning him four successive terms of two years each by very large majorities. At the session of 1818 he was elected Speaker of the Senate over General Robert Lucas, the former Speaker, and was continued in that position, almost by common consent, for seven successive years. That he should have been continued Speaker so many years, at a time when the Senate of Ohio was remarkable for men of ability, is evidence that he possessed the higher qualities of manhood which inspired and retained the confidence of his compeers. It was claimed by them at the time, and oft repeated since, that Allen Trimble made the ablest presiding officer that had been known in Ohio. At the session of 1821 he was elected United States Senator by the General Assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel William A. Trimble, brother of Allen. The Speaker of the Senate, by provision of the Constitution, became the acting Governor until the position was filled by the people at the general election of October, 1822. During the session of 1821 a joint resolution of the Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint a committee to examine and report to the next General Assembly upon the subject of common schools, and the policy of the adoption of the system by the State of Ohio. The acting Governor was careful to appoint men of enlightened and liberal views, trusting to the merits of the subject to elicit from them a favorable report. Owing to the intrinsic difficulties of the subject, not then understood as now—especially by men in a new State, made up largely of population from older States, in which no such system prevailed—the committee did not report till the session of 1824. They then presented an able and unanimous report in favor of the system, and legislative enactments during that session engrafted it upon the public policy of the State. At this session, also, the canal policy was adopted, and ex-Governor Brown, Allen Trimble, and Ebenezer Buckingham (a member of the Senate) were elected by the General Assembly the first Canal Fund Commissioners, and authorized to negotiate the first loan of the State for canal purposes. This was successfully accomplished and on as favorable terms as any since made by the State. At the October election of 1826 Allen Trimble was elected Governor by an unusually large majority over his competitors, John Bigger, John W. Campbell, and Benjamin Tappan—the vote being for Bigger 4114, for Campbell 4675, for Tappan 4192; in all, 12,981; and for Trimble 71,475—a majority of 58,494. The liberal and enlightened views of public policy which had marked his career as a legislator, characterized his administration as

Chief Executive, and were earnestly pressed upon the Legislature. At the session of 1826 Governor Trimble was authorized by the Legislature to select the half million acres of land granted by Congress to the State for canal purposes. Associating with himself Mr. Louis Davis, of Cincinnati, an early pioneer, he spent several weeks of the summer of 1827 in the Maumee and Sandusky valleys, in the discharge of this duty, and received the thanks of the Legislature for the manner in which the important trust had been performed. In 1828 General Jackson's popularity and influence had not only created a powerful party for his support, but one in violent hostility to Mr. Clay and his friends. Governor Trimble had been one of Mr. Clay's most ardent supporters from his first appearance on the field as a candidate for the Presidency. No amount of patriotic service to the State seemed able to stem the tide of party feeling, or resist the force of party discipline which had been inaugurated by the Jackson party. The Clay Whigs of Ohio went into the battle with Governor Trimble as their standard-bearer, and after the most severe political contest known in the State to that time, had the gratification of electing, not only the Governor, but a majority of both branches of the Legislature. The State was carried at the November election for General Jackson by several thousand majority. Success in this contest increased the previous partiality of the Whigs of the State for their Governor, attributing, as they did, their success in the general election in great measure to his popularity. A wise and economical administration of the affairs of the State retained political power in the hands of the Whig party of Ohio until the Presidential election in 1832. At the close of this executive term, December, 1830, Governor Trimble retired from public life, carrying with him to that retirement as large a share of public confidence and respect as any man who had served the State. Including his clerkship, he had now been in official positions continuously for twenty years —thirteen years prominently before the public eye, as Representative, Senator, Speaker of the Senate, and Governor of the State—and in every position regarded as an honest, capable, faithful public servant. He had aided in maturing and putting into successful operation liberal and enlightened systems of policy that secured to the State a rapid growth and substantial prosperity, and made it a worthy example as the first-born of the free States northwest the Ohio river. Though but forty-seven years of age, he could well afford to retire with gratified ambition and give his attention to agricultural pursuits, to which he had been trained from boyhood, and which he had always pursued with interest and pleasure. To aid in building up this important interest of the State he gave time, influence, and money, and had the gratification during his life of witnessing the fruit of efforts made in connection with other enlightened and liberal agriculturists of the State, in the rapid development and improvement of this great field of human labor. Having attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1828, from strong, deep conviction of duty as a responsible agent owing service and love to his Creator, his walk through life was fraught with influence for good, and his death embalmed with holy and tender remembrances by his surviving relatives and friends. He passed from life peacefully, happily, the 3d of February, 1870, in his eighty-eighth year.

BIRCHARD, SARDIS, Merchant, Banker, and Philanthropist, was born, January 15th, 1801, in Wilmington, Windham county, Vermont, and was the youngest son of Roger and Drusilla (Austin) Birchard. Both of his grandfathers were revolutionary soldiers. One of these, Elias Birchard, died of a disease contracted in the service near the close of the war; and the other, Captain Daniel Austin, served as an officer under Washington throughout the war, and survived many years. The Birchards were among the first settlers of Norwich, Connecticut. When his mother died, five children survived her, and Sardis, the youngest, was taken by his sister Sophia, who had married Rutherford Hayes, and became one of their family, and lived with them at Dummerston, Vermont, until 1817, when he accompanied them in their removal to Delaware, Ohio. He acquired the rudiments of an English education by an irregular attendance at such schools as were kept at that early day in the country towns of Vermont. He became an expert hunter and horseman for a boy of his age, and gained some knowledge of business in the store of his brother-in-law, R. Hayes. In Ohio he worked with the latter in building, farming, driving, taking care of stock, and employed all his spare hours in hunting. He was able, with his rifle, to supply his own and other families with turkeys and venison. In 1822 his brother-in-law died, leaving a widow and three young children, and a large unsettled business. Sardis, at this time, was barely twenty-one years of age; but he at once assumed the duties of the head of the family, and applied himself diligently to the management of the unsettled affairs of his brother-in-law's estate, and to the care of his household. In September, 1824, he first visited his future home, Fremont, then Lower Sandusky, accompanied by his friend, Benjamin Powers, since a banker of Delaware, Ohio. In the summer of 1825, while mowing in the hay field, he was seriously injured in health by over exertion, and from the effects of this he never entirely recovered. In the winter of 1825–26 he was confined to his bed with an attack called consumption, and it was supposed he would not live till spring. He, however, spoke hopefully of his condition, and a cheerful disposition, aided by the elasticity of his constitution, carried him safely through. He subsequently made a trip to Vermont on horseback, where he remained until the approach of winter, when he repaired to Georgia, and passed

the winter in that salubrious region. In 1827 he purchased a stock of goods in New York city, and accompanied it when shipped to Cleveland. His intention was to sell to laborers on the Ohio Canal, which was then in course of construction from Cleveland southwardly. After passing down the canal into the Tuscarawas valley, he became dissatisfied with that trade, and having disposed of a portion of his goods to another trader, took the balance to Fort Ball (now Tiffin), where he remained, trading successfully with the new settlers until December of that year, when he removed to Lower Sandusky, and was the first to go into business there alone. He received the Indian trade to a large extent by refusing to sell them liquor. He was in trade three or four years, and having accumulated $10,000, considered himself rich enough to retire. About 1831, however, he formed his first partnership with Rodolphus Dickinson and Esbon Husted, he furnishing the capital. The firm-name was R. Dickinson & Co., and they soon had in operation one of the largest retail stores north of Columbus and west of Cleveland, their yearly sales amounting to $50,000, the majority being on credit. He bought the first vessel with Richard Sears, each owning an equal interest. This was a schooner, the "John Richards," about one hundred tons burthen, and worth about $4000. The first shipment of wheat out of Lower Sandusky, according to the best of his recollection, was made on this schooner; and this shipment was probably the first sent eastward from any lake port west of Cleveland. The wheat from the ridges of Seneca county was then much sought after for starch manufacture, and was then worth fifty cents per bushel. In 1835 Esbon Husted died, and his place in the firm was taken by George Grant, who had been a clerk in the establishment since the formation of the firm. In 1841 the latter died, when the firm dissolved, the business being settled by Mr. Birchard. On January 1st, 1851, in partnership with Lucius B. Otis—forming the firm of Birchard & Otis—the first banking house in Fremont was established. On the removal of Judge Otis to Chicago, in 1856, the remaining member of the firm formed a partnership with Anson H. Miller and Dr. James W. Wilson, under the firm-name of Birchard, Miller & Co. In 1863 the First National Bank of Fremont was organized, when the banking firm of Birchard, Miller & Co. was merged in it. It was the second national bank organized in Ohio, and the fifth in the United States. Mr. Birchard was elected President of the bank on its organization, and held the position till his death. During the half century which elapsed after arriving at man's estate he was active and conspicuous, where good words and works were required, in the promotion of every important scheme designed to advance the welfare of the town and county of his residence. He was connected with the first enterprise that opened river and lake commerce between Fremont and Buffalo. Appropriations by the State for the construction of the Western Reserve and Maumee road had in him an early, untiring, and efficient friend; and through his efforts in circulating petitions over the State to influence public opinion, and thus secure favorable legislative action, the work was doubtless completed many years earlier than it would otherwise have been. He next became enlisted in the enterprise of constructing the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad. The chances were that the northern and rival route—now known as the Northern Division—would be the one to be constructed first, and a long struggle ensued between the friends of each route. In conjunction with C. L. Boalt, of Norwalk, he was so strenuous in advancing the interests of the Southern route by every means in their power, even by pledging every dollar of their private fortunes for the purpose of raising funds to prosecute the enterprise, that the issue turned in their favor; and without such pledges and extraordinary personal efforts it is probable the construction of this line would have been postponed many years. He was an active and influential member of the Whig party while it existed, and did not abandon his interests in politics after its demise, but was an earnest supporter of President Lincoln and the war. He was a purchaser at the first sale of government bonds, to carry on the war for the Union, made in Ohio in 1862. He was hospitable, warm-hearted, and friendly. In addition to contributions to religious and benevolent objects, his private charities were large. A most important benefaction, affecting the public interests of Fremont, was made in 1871, in the donation of two tracts of ground, to be devoted to the use of the public as parks. In 1873 he set apart property amounting to $50,000 for the purpose of establishing a public library in Fremont. He appointed a board of trustees to take charge of the same, and provided for the continuance of this board. At that time it was estimated that, including his previous bequests, he had presented to the city one-fifth of his entire estate. For nearly seventeen years he had been a communicant member of the Presbyterian Church, and a constant contributor to its incidental and benevolent funds. He also gave $7000 to the new church edifice now occupied by the congregation. Though a member of this church, he frequently aided other congregations without distinction of denomination. He died January 21st, 1874, after an illness of but one hour in duration.

TRIMBLE, COLONEL WILLIAM H., third son of ex-Governor Allen Trimble, was born at Hillsborough, Ohio, October 22d, 1811. He was educated chiefly at Miami University, and read law with Samson Mason, at Springfield, Ohio. While engaged in the practice he yielded to the wishes of his Whig friends, and represented Highland county in the Legislature three terms—1845, 1846, and 1847—and was solicited in 1848 to be a candidate for the Senate in the strong Whig district composed of the counties of Fayette and Highland. This he declined, having pre-

viously built a comfortable home on a farm adjoining the town of Hillsborough, and concluded to devote himself exclusively to agricultural pursuits. On various occasions he has given time, effort, and money to measures esteemed of public importance. Of these only his connection with the military affairs of the country are of sufficient general interest to justify notice in this brief sketch. When the war of the rebellion was inaugurated Colonel Trimble was fifty years of age, and of such precarious health as might well have excused his entering the service; but inherited military spirit and a deep sense of the importance of preserving the Union induced him first to yield to the suggestion of Governor Dennison to raise a regiment for the defence of the border, when it was uncertain what position Kentucky would take in the contest; and afterwards, at the request of his officers, to procure an order from the War Department and raise a regiment for one year of general service. This latter regiment of 1000 men—the 60th Ohio—was assigned to General Fremont's Virginia command. He made of it and the 8th Virginia Regiment his advance corps brigade, and placed it under the command of Colonel Clusseret, an Algerine French officer. Its position brought it in contact with Jackson's rear-guard, commanded by Ashby, in several engagements in which the main army did not participate; and in the battle at Cross Keys it constituted, with Millroy's and Schenck's brigades, the right wing of Fremont's army. On all these occasions the command gained credit for good conduct. In the frequent changes occurring in the movement of troops about this time—the summer and autumn of 1862—the 60th Ohio, with others, had the misfortune to be drifted to Harper's Ferry, and to the command of Colonel Miles. He appointed Colonel Trimble to the command of the 2d Brigade, consisting of the 9th Vermont, 125th and 126th New York, 60th Ohio, and Rigby's Indiana Battery, to which was added, during the engagement of this command with the enemy, the 3d Maryland, 32d Ohio, and Pott's Ohio Battery, with 87th Ohio on extreme left, guarding the Winchester Railroad track along the Shenandoah river. This force constituted the left flank of the command on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and barely covered with a single line-of-battle the ground assigned it by Colonel Miles, to wit, part of Bolivar Heights and the space from the Charlestown pike to the Shenandoah river, with no reserve and no chance of reinforcement, and was thoroughly commanded by the fifty guns skilfully placed under Jackson's direction to strike front, flank, and rear of the command. The entire force at Harper's Ferry, including that of General White, from Martinsburg, was about 10,000 men, fully one half of which were new regiments, undrilled and undisciplined; and the ground chosen by Miles for defence, by a singular perversity of the commander, left without defensive preparation. It is not within the limits prescribed to this sketch to notice, much less discuss the numerous points of interest connected with the Harper's Ferry surrender. It should be said, however, in justice to the patriotic citizen soldiers forced by the orders of the government into so false a position, and placed under command of the most notoriously incompetent officer developed during the war, that nothing but the rapid succession of disasters to the Union arms which had immediately preceding startled and alarmed the nation, and the utter misconception by the government and people of Harper's Ferry as a military position, could have prevented the chief blame of the disaster from attaching where it properly belonged—to the government and its military authorities. That misconception consisted in regarding Harper's Ferry as the key to the surrounding country, and as in and of itself a strong military position—an inland Gibraltar. Surrounded by an open country through which an army of 100,000 men could pass without difficulty, Harper's Ferry was the key to nothing. The only point to which the term "key" can be applied is Maryland Heights. Rising 1200 feet above the water level of the Potomac, and at right angles to Loudon and Bolivar Heights—the former 900 and the latter 300 feet elevation—it commands both and the plateau between, including Harper's Ferry and Town Hill. If deemed necessary to maintain the position before an advancing and triumphant army of 90,000 men, the entire force should have been placed under an able and energetic commander, who, with a competent engineer, might in two or three weeks' time have so fortified Maryland Heights as to have held it against Jackson's force of not less than 30,000 men, till rescued by the advance of the Union army. Knowing that Jackson had been stationed at Harper's Ferry in the early part of the war, had carefully investigated and thoroughly understood the position, General Lee ordered him to march with such force as would render success certain and capture the command at Harper's Ferry. It is part of the history of the war, that often as the rebel drove the Union forces from Harper's Ferry, they never attempted to retain possession. Jackson, whose thorough knowledge and military genius enabled him to judge accurately, considered it an indefensible position, and was said to have pronounced it the greatest slaughter pen on the continent. The United States government, after a thorough topographic survey, abandoned the system of fortifications already begun, thereby confirming the estimate of the position previously formed by the enemy. The right thing for the government to have done on the first indication of danger was to have ordered the evacuation of Harper's Ferry and the march of the force at that point and Martinsburg through Maryland to a junction with some part of the main Union army. The failure to do this, or take possession of and fortify Maryland Heights, and the retaining in command an utterly incompetent officer, renders the government and its military authorities responsible for a disaster that the overwhelming force of the enemy, the skill of its commander, and the false position of the Union force made inevitable. The pretence of rescue by Franklin and Sumner's divisions had not even the shadow of

probability to sustain it. After the feeble defence and hasty surrender of Maryland Heights by Miles and Ford, Saturday, September 13th, but one chance remained of saving the garrison—that was, if possible, on Saturday or Sunday night to have crossed the Potomac and fought through the enemy's lines on the Maryland side. This was urged by the commander of the 2d Brigade and other officers. Officers of the enemy's force on the Maryland side have since admitted this could have been done. The battle at Antietam being in progress on Sunday, 14th, Jackson had a strong incentive to speedy and vigorous action for the completion of the capture of Harper's Ferry, that his force might join and strengthen Lee. Selecting the left flank as the weak point of the Union lines, he concentrated a heavy force of infantry and artillery, consisting of A. P. Hill's division, supported by Ewell's; beginning the attack with artillery at noon of the 14th, and by half past two, with a heavy infantry force, attempting to force the Union line. The struggle lasted till night, and resulted in the enemy being driven back in some confusion. The conflict was renewed at daylight (five o'clock Monday morning), and continued till the surrender, at about nine o'clock. The testimony is abundant, and the fact was conceded at the time by the officers of the enemy, that Colonel Trimble's command made a most gallant and persistent defence under the most unfavorable and trying circumstances, and against a force of more than three times their number. Though escaping on this and other fields, Colonel Trimble was afterwards so seriously injured by his horse being hurled violently upon him as to compel his quitting the service at the moment when promotion was tendered him.

HAMMOND, JACOB, M. D., Physician, was born, August 8th, 1808, in Jefferson county, Ohio, about fourteen miles from Steubenville, and is the seventh of twelve children, whose parents were James and Elizabeth (Latshaw) Hammond. His father was a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation. He removed to Ohio in 1806, and settled in Smithfield township, Jefferson county, where he resided until his death, in 1842. His widow, who was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, survived her husband twenty-five years, and died in 1867. Jacob worked on a farm until he was fourteen years old, attending school in winter. In 1823 he went to Richmond, in his native county, for the purpose of obtaining a classical education. He then returned to Smithfield, and resumed his studies there until 1829. In that year he proceeded to Steubenville, where he commenced reading medicine under the supervision of Dr. Anderson Judkins, of that town, and also attended the lectures delivered in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. In 1831 he commenced the practice of medicine at Steubenville, remaining there until the summer of that year, when he proceeded to Springfield, in Clarke county, where he practised until the spring of 1832, when he went to Evansburg, in Coshocton county, and continued his professional duties for two years in that place. He then for about a year took a vacation, and travelled through the country in order to recuperate his health, which had become somewhat impaired. In 1836 he settled at Annapolis, Jefferson county, where he practised his profession until 1862. During these years he attended partial courses of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College and the Berkshire Medical College of western Massachusetts, graduating from the latter institution in 1859. In 1862 he went to Steubenville, where he has ever since resided, engaged in the control of an extensive and lucrative practice. He has been for many years a prominent and active member of the Ohio Medical Association. He has contributed to the literature of the profession on various occasions. Politically he is a Republican, and in religious belief adheres to the principles and practices of the Society of Friends. Socially he is pleasant, affable, and courteous. He has ever led a temperate life, and has been noted for his untiring energy, perseverance, and inflexible integrity. He was married in 1862 to Mary Ann, daughter of William Sharon, and sister of Senator Sharon, of Nevada.

PEARCE, ENOCH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born, November 18th, 1832, at Westminster, near Baltimore, Maryland, and is a son of Enoch and Rachel (McKensie) Pearce. Both of his parents are Marylanders. His father has followed mechanical pursuits through life, and removed to Ohio in 1840, settling at Steubenville, where he has since resided. Dr. Pearce received a liberal education at the Grove Academy, in Steubenville. In 1848 he commenced to study medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Benjamin Tappan, of Steubenville, and for three years pursued his readings with earnestness. He attended the medical lectures delivered at the University of the City of New York in 1851–52, and also at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1853–54, graduating from the latter institution with honor. He began the practice of his profession in Steubenville, in 1854, and has resided there ever since, having succeeded in establishing a successful and lucrative line of patronage. During the civil war he was Surgeon of the 61st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with that command at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, White Sulphur Springs, Freeman's Ford, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, besides numerous lesser engagements and skirmishes. After the battle of Gettysburg he was examined by the United States Medical Board, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers, and was commissioned by President Lincoln as such. He held this position one week only,

when he was promoted to the grade of full Surgeon United States Volunteers, for deserved excellency in scholarship and in the duties of surgeonry and medicine. He continued in the service, and was assigned to duty in Tennessee, and also to the management of a United States army hospital in Louisville for wounded soldiers. His health having become impaired, he was discharged from the service by the War Department for physical disability. He immediately returned home, and sought rest as a means to recover his health, and after a year resumed the practice of his profession in Steubenville. On July 24th, 1867, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet in the United States medical service for faithful and meritorious services during the war of the rebellion. In 1869 he received the appointment of Examining Surgeon in the service of the government, which position he yet retains. He has been for a number of years a prominent member of the State Medical Society, and was Chairman of the Committee on the Incurable Insane of Ohio, making the report to the Legislature. He has also written more or less on medical topics. He has been from its organization a prominent officer and member of the Jefferson County Medical Association. He was appointed in 1875 Censor of the Columbus Medical College. He has never sought or held any public office involving political responsibility. He was married in 1860 to Cecilia J., daughter of the late Richard Savary, of Steubenville.

GOOD, REV. JEREMIAH HAAK, D. D., Clergyman and Professor of Dogmatic and Practical Theology in the Theological Seminary of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, was born, November 22d, 1822, in the village of Rehrersburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late Philip Augustus and Elizabeth (Haak) Good. He is of German lineage, his grandfather having emigrated from Deuxponts, in the Palatinate. In his ninth year his father removed to Reading, Pennsylvania, to enter upon the office of Prothonotary of the county, but died shortly thereafter, in consequence of which he was adopted by his uncle, Joseph Good, who designed him for the bar. In his fourteenth year he resolved to acquire a regular collegiate education, and for this purpose proceeded to Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. In the succeeding year, by the death of his uncle, he was cast almost entirely upon his own resources. Nevertheless, he persevered, and graduated in the regular course in September, 1842, receiving from the faculty the appointment of valedictorian, which was at that time the highest honor. Immediately upon his graduation he was chosen to the position of Assistant Rector of the preparatory department in the same institution, which he filled for three years. In this time a change in his life-purposes occurred, so that he felt it his duty to prepare himself for the ministry; and he accordingly entered the Theological Seminary at the same place, then under charge of Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, and completed his studies in September, 1845. Having received a call to the Reformed Church, in Lancaster, Ohio, he resigned his academical appointment and entered upon his ministerial labors in Ohio in October, 1846. At this time the Reformed Church in Ohio was without a college, a theological seminary, or a religious paper. Urging the establishment of the latter as a pressing necessity, and the best means to reach the founding of the former, he was by the Ohio Synod elected editor, and authorized to establish such a paper. This caused his removal to Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1848. On January 1st, 1849, he issued the first number of the paper entitled *The Western Missionary of the Reformed Church* (which has since largely increased in circulation, and is now edited and published in Cincinnati, Ohio, by Dr. S. Mease, under the title *Christian World*). By means of this journal the matter of a college and seminary was urged so strongly that the Ohio Synod in 1850 resolved to establish the same at Tiffin, Ohio, and to this end elected Rev. Jeremiah H. Good as Professor of Mathematics, and his brother, Rev. R. Good, as Professor of Natural Sciences in the proposed institutions. Funds were gradually gathered and suitable buildings erected, and the college and seminary may now be regarded as firmly and permanently established, having an average attendance of about two hundred and fifty students, and property worth over $100,000. From October, 1850, until September, 1867, he devoted himself to this college professorship, in addition to which he edited the religious paper above mentioned for the first three years. In 1867 the Ohio Synod elected him as Professor of Dogmatic and Practical Theology in its Theological Seminary (connected with the college), of which position he is still the incumbent. In 1868 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by his *Alma Mater*. He is regarded by his colleagues as a man of marked ability and superior culture, and ranks among the first in the denomination for high attainments and spirituality. Heidelberg College owes much of its prosperity to his influence, he having been to a great extent instrumental in its founding and complete establishment, as above stated. Portly in physique, with a most genial face and winning address, he attracts all with whom he comes in contact. He was married in 1847 to Susan Hubbard Root, of Granville, Licking county, Ohio.

POTTER, HON. EMERY D., Lawyer and Jurist, was born, 1804, in Providence county, Rhode Island, and is a son of the late Abraham Potter, a farmer in limited circumstances, who removed to Otsego county, New York, when his son was two years old. The latter remained in that section until he completed his academical studies, and proposed to enter college, but circumstances prevented, and he com-

menced the study of law with Hon. John A. Dix and Abner Cook, Jr., at Cooperstown. Having diligently pursued his studies, he was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of the State. Deciding to go farther West, he removed to Toledo, Ohio, in the autumn of 1835, where he immediately commenced the practice of law, and soon rose to distinction, earning a high reputation as a forensic orator and for sound legal attainments. In 1839 he was elected to the office of Presiding Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of Ohio, at that time embracing ten counties in the northwestern portion of the State. In the discharge of his official duties he was for five years compelled to travel on horseback, through almost a wilderness, swimming creeks when the waters were high, and encountering many perils and privations which now would not be dreamed of. In the faithful discharge of his official duties he so won upon the regard of the people of his district that he was nominated in the fall of 1843 and elected to Congress by a handsome majority, although the district had been previously strongly Whig. While a member of Congress he took a prominent part in many of the discussions, and was placed upon the Select Committee to report upon the best mode of carrying out the Smithson will, acting with John Quincy Adams in recommending those measures which resulted in founding the Smithsonian Institute. In 1847 he was, without solicitation, elected to a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives, where, by common consent, he was recognized as the champion of the Democratic side of that body. In August, 1848, he was a second time nominated for Congress, and elected. On taking his seat in the National House of Representatives, he received during the memorable contest for Speaker of the Thirty-first Congress seventy-eight votes, at different times during the sixty-two ballots that occurred. In forming the committees, he was honored with the Chairmanship of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and was the author of the bill providing in 1851 for cheap postage and the coinage of three-cent pieces. Upon the close of his term in Congress, in that year, he returned to the practice of the law in Toledo. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan Judge of the Federal Court in Utah, but declined the honor on account of business requiring his attention in Ohio. He continued in his professional duties until 1873, when he was elected to a seat in the Ohio Senate, which position he filled until 1875. While a member of that body, he was largely instrumental in having a bill passed by the General Assembly which appropriated the sum of $10,000 for the propagation of fishes in Ohio, and he is now Superintendent of Fish-hatching in the State, giving his personal attention and supervision to a hatchery which is now (1876) in successful operation in Toledo, as well as at other points on the lake. He was first married in 1843 to Mary A. Card, of Willoughby, Ohio, who died in March, 1847, leaving one son, Emery D. Potter, Jr., a lawyer, now residing in Toledo. He was a second time married, to Anna Billilliken, of Pennsylvania, who has had one daughter, now living.

BRAYTON, ROBERT, Machinist, was born, July 27th, 1802, in Cranton, near Providence, Rhode Island, of American parentage. His father was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he assisted him in the cultivation of the farm, chopping wood, etc., until he was twenty years old. His education was obtained during the winter months in the district school. In 1822 he began to work in a machine-shop in Providence, where he remained for two years learning that trade; and was afterwards employed as a journeyman in the same establishment, and engaged in the fabrication of cotton and woollen machinery. Having determined to go to the West, he removed to Ohio in 1835 and located at first in Cleveland, where he obtained a position as foreman in the Cuyahoga Iron Works, shortly after his arrival there, and where he continued between sixteen and seventeen years. In 1852 he was appointed Government Inspector of Steam-Boilers for the port of Buffalo, New York, when the law was first passed, and was there about five years. During this period he invented and became the patentee of hot-pressed nuts, and disposed of his patent-right in England for a large sum of money. He went next to Salem, Ohio, where he passed some four years engaged in a business enterprise. In 1865, soon after the close of the war, he was offered an interest in the engine works of D. June & Co., at Fremont, Ohio, the senior partner of which firm had worked with him many years previously in Cleveland; he accepted the proposition, and has ever since been a member of the company. He has been constantly engaged in building machinery of every description for over fifty years, and is probably the oldest machinist living. He excels as an engine-builder. He has had, during his long and active life, many narrow escapes from death by machinery, but was never once injured. He has always enjoyed the best of health, and has never experienced an hour's illness. He is a man of powerful frame, and is still in vigorous health; being possessed of a constitution well preserved by exemplary habits, and though venerable in appearance, he is to be found daily at work in the shops of the company of which he is a partner. Cast-steel was an unknown article when he first began to work at the trade. He was married, April 20th, 1849, at Buffalo, to Lucy Harris, and has one son only, Frank Brayton, who works in the same machine-shop.

DODGE, FREDERICK BLAKE, Lawyer and Insurance Agent, was born, March 19th, 1838, at Lyme, New Hampshire, and is of English descent. He was prepared for college at Kimball's Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire, and graduated at Dartmouth College, in the same State, in the class of 1860. He removed to Ohio shortly afterwards and settled in Toledo, where he taught school for two years, and then became a clerk in the office of the

Adjutant-General of Ohio, at Columbus, where he was employed about a year. Returning to Toledo, he commenced the study of law, which he pursued for three years in that city and also in Greenfield and Boston, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar, but has never practised his profession. He has been engaged in the insurance business since 1868, being a member of the firm of Brown & Dodge, prominent insurance agents of Toledo. He is also Secretary of the Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Company, one of the oldest corporations in the State, having done business uninterruptedly since 1848; and, although the risks taken have not been as heavy as those assumed by other similar companies, yet they have proved very advantageous and profitable. He is a Republican in political opinion, and has served as an Alderman of the city of Toledo. He was married, October 13th, 1864, to Caroline Elizabeth Perkins, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and has a family of four children.

WEBER, GUSTAV C. E., Professor of Surgery, was born in Bonn, Prussia, May 26th, 1828. He came of a good family. His father, M. I. Weber, has been Professor of Anatomy in the University of Bonn, Prussia, since its foundation, in 1818: author of "Anatomical Atlas," which has been translated into every printed language, "The Hand-book of Anatomy of the Human Body," "The Pelves and Crania of the Different Races," "Atlas of the Bones of Domestic Animals" and many other valuable works and writings, and who was decorated by several of the crowned heads of Europe for his distinguished services in the cause of science. Gustav's education was chiefly obtained at Bonn University, but before matriculating, the revolutionary movement of 1848 caused him to emigrate to America, where he could enjoy those republican principles he so much loves. He came to the United States in 1849 and began to work at agriculture near St. Louis; he soon, however, abandoned that business and returned to Europe, and completed his studies at Vienna, Amsterdam and Paris. In 1853 he came again to this country and settled in New York, where his brother Edward was engaged in the practice of medicine. His brother died that year, and he assumed his practice with success. The demands upon him were so great that his health failed, and in 1856 he was obliged to relinquish his practice. That year he accepted the chair of Surgery in the Cleveland Medical College, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Horace A. Ackley, and retained that position seven years. In the autumn of 1861 one of the first acts of Governor Tod was to appoint him Surgeon-General of the Ohio forces, with special mission to organize a system for better medical care of the troops in the field. After making arrangements for the better condition of the camps and hospitals in the State, he obtained from the Secretary of War permission to visit the Ohio soldiers in the field, and the troops were greatly benefited by his labors. In the autumn of that year his wife's health and the pressure of his professional duties compelled him to resign. Governor Todd addressed to him the following reply:

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS,
October 13, 1862.

DR. GUSTAV C. E. WEBER, *Surgeon-General*, Present:

Your note of last evening, tendering your resignation, is before me. My knowledge of the extremely critical condition of Mrs. Weber's health has led me to expect the step you have taken, but notwithstanding this I felt greatly embarrassed by it. Upon assuming the responsible duties of Commander-in-Chief of the Ohio forces, it became my first duty to look to it that the brave and gallant soldiers of Ohio should be well provided with an able, kind and efficient corps of surgeons and physicians. To superintend this great and good work, from a knowledge derived upon my own sick-bed and also that of my family as to your fitness for the position, I selected yourself. Great as my expectation was of your various qualifications, you have, in the discharge of the duties of the position, far more than met my expectations. Hoping that this letter may meet the eyes of your parents, your children and their children, it is due to you to state that, in the skill, energy, system, economy, integrity, firmness and kindness of heart in the discharge of your official duties, you have won for yourself the gratitude and esteem of all good men. To part with such an officer is indeed a painful trial, but I am not insensible to the duties of a kind husband, of an affectionate wife and father of an infant child, and therefore I am constrained, with great regret, to accept your resignation. The telegrams of this morning, however, inform us that upon the battle-field of Perryville, Kentucky, Ohio's gallant soldiers need your services, and, believing that you will cheerfully, at every hazard, repair to their relief, I have to request that you leave by the first train for the scene of action. This duty discharged, I will appoint your successor. With my kindest regards to Mrs. Weber, and ardent wishes for her speedy restoration to health,

I am truly yours, DAVID TOD, Governor.

He obeyed these instructions, returned to Columbus, closed his official relations with the State and resumed his duties in the college. While holding the office of Surgeon-General he reduced the cost of transporting wounded soldiers from four cents per man to half a cent, and this while increasing their comfort. In the spring of 1863 he closed his connection with the Cleveland Medical College, and in 1864 organized the Charity Hospital Medical College, of which he was made Professor of Clinical Surgery and also Dean of the Faculty. He was also appointed Consulting Surgeon of Charity Hospital, a noble institution, which owed its existence mainly to his suggestions and efforts. From first to last his services to the hospital were gratuitously rendered. It was finally merged into the medical department of the University of Wooster, he being chosen to fill the same positions occupied during its independent existence. He made one of the greatest discoveries in modern surgical science by the invention of a new method for closing arteries of large size in surgical operations without a ligature. This consists in reflecting the wall of the

artery, or folding it back upon itself (like turning back the cuff of a coat), which doubles the thickness of the arterial wall at the end of the divided artery, and enables the artery to close itself by its own contraction. Lest the wall turn back again, a very delicate silver pin, one-eighth of an inch in length, is passed through the walls of the artery at the point of reflection. This important discovery has been frequently tested, never failed, and promises to eventually revolutionize the existing system of closing arteries with ligatures. It prevents the introduction of foreign substances into the wound, and thereby effectually precludes the possibility of decomposition. To him the profession are indebted for the method of removing stone from the bladder in females by the division of the urethra as far as the sphincter and then its extraction through the dilated sphincter. Many of his other remarkable inventions in surgery might be mentioned. In 1859 he established the *Cleveland Medical Gazette*, which he conducted with ability during several years. As a lecturer he is logical; and as a surgeon he ranks among the foremost of this country, his operations having acquired a national and European reputation. He was married in 1854 to Ruth Elizabeth Cheney, of New York city, and has two children, Carl and Ida. He has a fine presence, genial qualities, and his benevolent public spirit makes him universally beloved.

MOSES, HALSEY H., Lawyer, was born in Ashtabula county, July 16th, 1830. His parents were Jonathan and Abigail (Plumley) Moses. They were among the early settlers of the Western Reserve, having arrived in Ashtabula county in the spring of 1814 from Litchfield county, Connecticut. It illustrates the recent condition of a country, now among the finest and wealthiest in the whole civilized world, to reflect that this family moved thither to an almost unbroken wilderness only sixty years ago, their whole effects drawn by a single team of oxen. The parents of Mr. Moses settled on a farm of two hundred acres, and he received the advantages of such schools as the country afforded till the age of fourteen, when, his father dying, his future maintenance devolved upon himself. He finished his education at the Austinburg Institute, Ashtabula county, but never completed a regular course, and after the age of eighteen never attended school. For a time he engaged in carpenter's work, but having a strong ambition for a professional career, at the age of nineteen he began the study of law with A. L. Linker, of Painesville, Ohio. On reaching his majority he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice in Ashtabula county, where he remained till January, 1862, when he removed to Warren, Trumbull county, and associated himself professionally with General Rutliff. He has long held a position among the ablest lawyers at the bar, and enjoys an extensive practice. He has an office at Youngstown, Mahoning county, where he also has a large professional patronage. He married Mary J. Murdock, of Trumbull county, with whom he has three children, two sons and a daughter.

SCARBOROUGH, WILLIAM W., President of the Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Company, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on February 20th, 1814. His father was a heavy shipping merchant who was financially ruined by the burning of his vessels by the British, in Long Island sound, in the war then pending, and died while his son was an infant. His mother was a sister of President Woolsey, of Yale College. She again married, becoming by the second marriage the mother of Hon. George E. Hoadley, for many years the law partner of Hon. Salmon P. Chase. William received his business education in the famous shipping house of Goodhue & Co., New York, and when of age the firm sent him as supercargo of one of their East India trading vessels. From 1838 until 1843 he resided at Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, heavily engaged in commerce, acting there as the agent of the great house of Howland & Aspinwall, New York. During these years he made six overland trips on horseback across the continent from Vera Cruz to the Pacific. From 1843 to 1846 he was a banker at Zanesville, Ohio, where he married Sarah Van Buren; of their children one is the wife of Rev. Hugh Smythe, D. D., of Cincinnati. From 1846 to the present time Mr. Scarborough has been in business in Cincinnati, first as a member of the house of Springer & Whiteman, then as President of the Ohio Valley Bank during the entire period of its existence, and now he is President of the Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Company. In February, 1875, he was appointed one of the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, a position of no emoluments, but of great responsibilities.

BURNS, BARNABAS, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 29th, 1817. His parents were Andrew and Sarah (Caldwell) Burns, both natives of Ireland. His education was received in Ohio, where the family had removed in 1820; he was Clerk of the court from 1840 to 1846, and in the latter year entered the law office of T. W. Bartley and S. J. Kirkwood, prominent practitioners of Mansfield and both men of ability, S. J. Kirkwood now being Governor of Iowa, and recently elected to the United States Senate. In 1848 Mr. Burns was admitted to the bar. He had always taken a lively interest in politics, and became as it were a party leader in his section, acting with the Democratic organization. In 1847 he was chosen to repre-

sent the counties of Richland and Crawford in the Senate of the State of Ohio, and in 1849 he was re-elected to the same office for another term. During his membership in this body he served on the following committees: Finance, Privileges and Elections, and as Chairman of Committees on Benevolent Institutions. After the expiration of his senatorial career he became associated in the practice of law with his preceptor, S. J. Kirkwood, and continued his connection with him for four years, until, in fact, Mr. Kirkwood removed to Iowa. He was Senatorial Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1852. In the spring of 1862 he entered the army as Colonel of the 86th Ohio Infantry, and remained in active service during one campaign, when he was mustered out, at the expiration of his term of service, and returned to the practice of law at Mansfield, where he has since been actively employed. In the spring of 1873 he was chosen, without opposition, to represent Richland county in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio. He was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio in 1873, and in a vote of about 430,000 was only defeated by about 500 votes. He served as one of the Trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home from 1869 to 1874. He was appointed, by the Governor of Ohio, Centennial Commissioner from that State. As a lawyer he stands with the leaders of the profession in the State. Although of late years he has nearly eschewed politics, he is a person of large influence in the handling of political bodies, and as a political speaker is very effective. He was married on September 16th, 1841 to Urath Gore, of Maryland.

CRAIG, JAMES W., M. D., was born, January 17th, 1824, in Belmont county, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel C. and Jane (Woods) Craig. The paternal branch of the family came from the north of Scotland, and were among the pioneer settlers of Massachusetts, having emigrated to America anterior to the revolutionary war. His mother was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His preliminary education was obtained at the public schools in his native county, and he subsequently attended a private school, where he enjoyed the advantages of a classical course. Having selected the medical profession as his future sphere of action, he matriculated at the Western Reserve College, located at Cleveland, in 1849, and, after the regular prescribed course of study therein, graduated, and was licensed to practise in the spring of 1851. He settled originally at Ontario, Richland county, where he entered upon his professional career, and for a period of twenty years practised successfully and extensively in that town and in the surrounding country. Having devoted himself entirely to his professional duties, he soon acquired the reputation of a careful and skilful practitioner, and enjoyed the confidence of the community. In 1870, being desirous of still further extending his already large practice, he removed to Mansfield, where he at once took rank among the leaders of his profession in that city. During the late civil war he passed an examination before the United States Medical Board of Examiners, and was appointed Surgeon for Camp Mansfield, which was a rendezvous for troops that were being organized for field service. He performed the duties of this position with credit to himself and also to the entire satisfaction of the government. Though he is engaged in a general medical practice, he is particularly favorable to surgery, and has performed many and various surgical operations, among which may be mentioned an uncommon case, that for recto-vesico vaginal fistula. He was married, January 24th, 1854, to Eliza McConnell, of Pennsylvania.

MYERS, HON. SAMUEL, Farmer, was born, June 11th, 1776, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, where he received a good education. He became subsequently a teacher in Virginia. In 1807 he removed to Fayette county, Ohio, which was then literally a wilderness and populated by Indians, who outnumbered the whites two to one. He began farming, and in the course of time became the owner of about two thousand acres of land; he also taught school for one term. In 1812 he was elected a member of the lower House in the General Assembly, and served during his term; the capital was then at Chillicothe. During the following year he was a captain in the militia, and while in service in the war with Great Britain was promoted to the rank of Major. After the close of hostilities he was advanced to the grade of Colonel. He was again elected, in 1818, a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, which now met at Columbus, whither the capital had been removed. He was a Justice of the Peace for thirty years. While a teacher in Virginia he was married to Elizabeth Smith. He died in 1840, leaving seven children, one of whom is Hon. J. L. Myers, a representative in the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio.

GOODWIN, HOMER, Lawyer, was born in Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, October 15th, 1819. He received his education at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1844. After leaving college he removed to Sandusky, where he became a teacher in the High School, and was so occupied for a year. In the autumn of 1845 he returned to Burton and commenced the study of law under the supervision of Judge Hitchcock. After pursuing the required course

of readings, he was admitted to the bar in January, 1847; and in the following month of June removed to Sandusky, where he has ever since resided, and has established an extensive and lucrative practice; in fact, having the largest line of patronage accorded to any member of the bar in Erie county, and is to-day the leading lawyer in Sandusky. He was originally a Whig in political sentiments, and then acted with the Free-Soil party; at present he is affiliated with the Republicans. He was married, October 29th, 1849, to Maryett Cowles, of Cleveland, Ohio.

BLOSS, GEORGE MANOR DAVIS, Editor and Politician, was born, May 2d, 1827, in Derby, Orleans county, Vermont. His father was a custom house officer in that State, and was in the government employ during the war of 1812. His grandfather Bloss was born about the middle of the eighteenth century, in New Hampshire, and was a soldier in the Revolution. His mother was a Davis, and from her he has the name, Manor Davis. His family, on both sides, run back among the earliest New England settlers. In 1830 his father, with his family, removed to Watertown, Jefferson county, New York; remained there until 1838, and afterwards removed to Oswego City. George attended school at the academy at Belleville, Jefferson county, New York, where one of his instructors was Hiram H. Barney, father of R. D. Barney, of Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati. Mr. Barney was years afterwards Principal of Hughes' High School, of Cincinnati, and at one time Ohio State School Commissioner. In the winter of 1846, having completed a fair academical education, Mr. Bloss began the study of law in the office of Grant & Allen, in the city of New York. Allen is now one of the judges of New York Court of Appeals. In 1850 Mr. Bloss was examined before the Supreme Court at Syracuse, and admitted to practise. At once he opened an office in the building occupied by the *Palladium*, Democratic daily paper. Always a strong Democrat, and taking a deep interest in politics, he wrote many articles for the *Palladium*, frequently editing it in the absence of its editor. In 1852 he removed to Cincinnati, with the intention of practising his profession, but in order to make friends and at once put himself on good terms with the people, he brought letters of introduction to Messrs. Faran & Robinson, then proprietors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. This at once brought about an engagement to write for that paper. And this engagement, designed to be temporary, so agreed with his natural inclinations, that it has ever since remained unbroken. He is now the oldest political editor connected with the Western press, being a few months the senior of Mr. Halstead. In 1854 he was married to Lizzie McCormick, granddaughter of General McCormick, who was the first person that administered the ordinances of the Methodist Church north of the Ohio river. He has four children, and resides at Branch Hill, twenty miles from Cincinnati, on the Little Miami Railroad. In Columbus, January 8th, 1868, at the Democratic State Convention, the platform which nominated Mr. Pendleton for President of the United States was mainly written by Mr. Bloss, and afterwards, at the solicitation of the friends of Mr. Pendleton, he wrote that statesman's campaign biography. In 1872 he was a member of the Committee on Resolutions at the Democratic State Convention in Cleveland, which instructed the delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote for Greeley and Brown, the Liberal Republican candidates. He was made chairman of the committee, and reported the platform to the convention. In 1874 his friends brought his name before the convention at Morrow, as Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District. The nomination was not made until the fifty-seventh ballot. He was one of the highest candidates and came within a few votes of securing the nomination. Saving this instance, he has never been a candidate for public office. Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, in 1875 issued a valuable collection of Mr. Bloss's literary productions, entitled "Historic and Literary Miscellany." This work is composed of what he deems his best and most unobjectionable articles, which have, from time to time, appeared in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, since his connection with it began, twenty-five years ago. He is a fine biographer, a fluent and forcible writer, and never has had an equal as a political writer in the editorial department of the *Enquirer*. In fact, he has long been the political ballast, so to speak, of that paper. No man connected with the press of the State has done more for his party or manufactured more of its shot and shell. Born in New England, and reared under Puritan influences, transplanted to the West, he has become one of the extreme types of Democratic latitudinarianism. He has a remarkable memory, and as a political historian of both Europe and America, he has few or no equals in the country. He is a man of deep social attachments, and has personally many earnest friends, and no enemies.

CLENDENIN, WILLIAM, M. D., was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 1st, 1829. His parents were of Scotch origin, and his father was a farmer. He was very early left in the care of his mother, by the death of his father. To her character and example he attributes any success or usefulness of his life. At the age of fifteen he was put in the drug store of Dr. John Gammil, at New Castle, Pennsylvania. In the doctor's family he lived, and with him studied. After four years in the store he became a regular medical student under the doctor. In 1849 he attended his first course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, and in the spring of 1851, at the end of

his second course of lectures, he graduated. After receiving his diploma, he spent two or three years in teaching in Indiana. In 1853 he returned to Cincinnati, where he commenced the practice of his profession in connection with Dr. R. D. Mussey, and after his death, with his son, Dr. William Mussey. This connection lasted five years. In 1856 Dr. Clendenin was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Miami Medical College. This position he held one year. When, in 1857, the Miami and Ohio Colleges were consolidated, he still held his position, until in the spring of 1859 he resigned in order to make a trip to Europe, for the purpose of furthering his medical knowledge. This he did in a most thorough manner, by taking private lessons in anatomy and surgery, and by attending the lectures of Velpeau, Trousseau, Malgaigne, and other eminent men of the Royal Medical College of Paris, having previously studied the French language with this view. He also attended the lectures of Sir Thomas Watson, Erasmus Wilson, Sir William Furgeson, and others of the Royal College of Surgeons, of London. After spending eighteen months in this way, he returned to Cincinnati; immediately went to Washington, was examined by the Medical Board, and appointed Surgeon in the army. At Camp Dennison, Ohio, under General Mitchell, he had his first army experience; afterwards he was sent to West Virginia, under General Rosecrans, and there served in General Fremont's and Sigel's commands. After the second battle of Bull Run, in which he participated, he took charge of Emery General Hospital, in Washington. Later he served under General Rosecrans at Murfreesboro', Tennessee. He became Medical Director of the 14th Army Corps under General Thomas, and after the battle of Chickamauga, Assistant Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland, with charge of all the hospitals and transfer of sick. Subsequently he was appointed Medical Inspector of Hospitals, and held the position till July, 1865. At this time he was called to Washington, and received from Mr. Johnson the appointment of Consul to St. Petersburg. But having just been chosen Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy in the Ohio Medical College, and other private matters interfering, he was compelled to decline. Having finally returned to Cincinnati in 1865, he was appointed Health Officer, a new office created by the city government in anticipation of the advent of cholera. He was, consequently, Cincinnati's first health officer. After taking charge of the sanitary affairs of the city, as Officer to the Board of Health, he communicated with Eastern cities in reference to their health regulations. Afterwards he drafted a sanitary bill and presented it to the Legislature. This bill, with features peculiarly adapted to Cincinnati, was finally passed in March, 1867. The winter before the Legislature refused to pass the bill; but one year of cholera materially changed their views, and it was ultimately made a law without opposition. This did away with the Council Ordinance, and made a permanent health organization for the city, and the basis of all the present sanitary regulations of the State. To Dr. Clendenin is therefore due the credit of the present sanitary system of Cincinnati. He is, too, the author of the health laws of the State, now in force by act of the Legislature. He was one of the originators of the American Health Association. After the war he was appointed one of the Cincinnati Hospital Surgeons. This position he held three years, then resigned for want of time to attend to such duties. He still occupies the chair in the Miami College, to which he was elected in 1865. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, Cincinnati Medical Society, State Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Health Association, and Society of Natural History. Dr. Clendenin is a Christian. He has devoted his spare moments, somewhat, to literary pursuits; has written some poetry and contributed largely to various magazines. He is a successful and attractive medical lecturer, and, in short, a man who will leave society better by his living. On January 1st, 1866, he was married to Sabra Birchard, of Cambridge, Pennsylvania.

MCKENNY, HON. JOHN C., Attorney-at-Law, Dayton, Ohio, and ex-Judge of the Probate and Common Pleas Courts, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, May 5th, 1835. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) McKenny. He is, as the etymology of the name would indicate, of mixed Irish and Scotch descent, though both families have resided in Virginia for several generations. The parents of Judge McKenny followed the occupation of farming, and he enjoyed some meagre advantages of schooling at a private institution in his native county, but leaving home at the age of twenty to seek his own fortune, he made his way to Darke county, Ohio, and there procured for himself a substantial education in the public schools of his adopted State. In 1857 he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1861. He at once began practice at Greenville, and having previously become well known to the people during the political campaigns, he soon acquired a large professional business. In 1866, in connection with George D. Kinder, he purchased and edited the Darke County *Democrat*, till 1868. The same year he was also elected Probate Judge for Darke county, and served till May, 1868, when he resigned to take his seat upon the Common Pleas bench, to which he had been elected. This position he occupied till October, 1872, when he resigned, and, removing to Dayton, associated himself with G. V. Nauerth in the practice of his profession. To say that Judge McKenny is a self-made man is only to repeat a trite expression, which is very indiscriminately lavished on enterprising Americans, but with him it is more of a stern reality than a complimentary figure of speech. Arriving in Darke county with only two dollars and a half

in his pocket, he supported himself by manual labor while getting his education and studying law, and has achieved his very honorable position at the bar of Ohio under no more fortuitous circumstances than the possession of native intelligence and energy of character. He has always taken a lively interest in politics, and even before he was admitted to the bar had acquired a reputation as a stump speaker. He has repeatedly been Chairman of the Darke and Montgomery County Democratic Committees. In 1861 he married Mary Ann Wylie, of Darke county.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM PARKER, M. D., Director of the Philadelphia Branch of the National Surgical Institute, was born in Athens county, Ohio, on September 21st, 1824. His parents were John and Sallie (Wyatt) Johnson, both natives of Pennsylvania; the former settled in Ohio in 1802. William Parker attended the common schools of Athens county, and in 1837 entered the Ohio University, from which he graduated in 1843. On leaving college he took up the study of medicine with Dr. William Blackstone, a native of Virginia, and a resident of Athens county. With him he read the text books and learned something of the practice of his chosen profession. Having thus qualified himself, he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which he graduated in the spring of 1847. Immediately after graduation, having married Julia M. Blackstone, his preceptor's daughter, he began the practice of medicine, settling in Nelsonville, in his native county. There he remained for three years, enjoying the confidence and esteem of a growing connection. He then removed to Athens, and became associated in practice with his preceptor and father-in-law, and that continued to be his home until 1869. When the war broke out in 1861, desirous of doing all in his power to sustain the cause of liberty and the Union, he entered the army as Surgeon, attached to the 18th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out, a period of over three years. He was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and was present at all the battles fought by that command, manifesting at all times and under the most trying circumstances bravery, coolness, and great surgical ability. Before leaving the army, in the fall of 1863, he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, as representative from Athens county. His election occurred while he was at Chattanooga, both the nomination and election happening without his knowledge. During the first session of his term he served by leave of absence from the army. So well pleased were his constituents with his efforts on their behalf and for the general good of the Commonwealth, that at the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and again returned when the second term was concluded, the nomination on each occasion being unopposed save by himself. He thus served for a period of six years. During this time he took a prominent part in legislation and was especially identified, as Chairman of the Committee on Benevolent Institutions, with several important measures. Thus, he was the author of the bill for building the Lunatic Asylum at Athens, and also those for enlarging the Northern and Southern Asylums. He was very active in promoting the success of the measure for establishing the Idiotic Asylum at Columbus, and it is conceded by the trustees that its passage is due to him. At the close of his term in 1869, Dr. Johnson moved to Indianapolis, and resumed the practice of his profession, entering into partnership with Dr. H. R. Allen, in the direction of the National Surgical Institute. This institution was originally founded in 1858, for the treatment of all diseases requiring the surgeon's care, but especially of deformities, great attention being devoted to the treatment of paralysis. So admirable and successful has been its management, that the directors have been encouraged to open branches in various cities. In February, 1864, the Atlanta establishment was opened; in the November following, that in San Francisco, and in February, 1876, that in Philadelphia. Of the last Dr. Johnson has especial charge. The building devoted to the purposes of the institute in Philadelphia is situate at the northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, having a fine frontage to each thoroughfare. The first floor is occupied for reception rooms, consultation offices, and the secretary's office. On the second are the treatment and bathing-rooms. One of the former is one hundred feet long by twenty wide, and contains upwards of fifty mechanical contrivances of the most ingenious and efficient character, for the treatment of paralysis and deformities. The bathing-rooms are admirably arranged, including a Turkish or hot-air bath, so devised as to save feeble patients from inhaling the hot air while extending all its benefits to their bodies. The special feature of the institute is that the surgeons possess a practical knowledge of mechanics so far as they relate to surgery; that they design the necessary apparatus in each case and apply it, saving the patient all risk at the hands of mechanics who are merely mechanics, as most surgical appliance manufacturers are. All the surgical appliances used in the institute are made therein; most are peculiar to it and upon these patents are held. An idea of the experience gained by Drs. Allen and Johnson may be inferred from the fact that in the four establishments an average of over four thousand cases are treated annually; at present writing (April, 1876) more than that number are under treatment. And this notwithstanding the fair and honorable policy pursued of at once informing all applicants for relief whether anything can be done for them or not. A patient is not received unless there is a good prospect that an improvement can be wrought. Dr. Johnson is assisted in the Philadelphia branch by two experienced surgeons, Drs. Miller and McLean. Politically Dr. Johnson was originally a Whig, but as that organization gave place to the Republican, he naturally

found himself in the ranks of the new party, of which he has continued to be a consistent adherent. His first presidential vote was cast for Zachary Taylor. Apart from his legislative career he has not moved in public affairs, preferring to devote himself to a profession in which mankind may be so largely benefited. In 1864 he was appointed Trustee of the Ohio University, a position he still holds, but this is the only office he has occupied. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife died four years ago, leaving him two children.

FIRMIN, LORENZO, M. D., Physician, was born, March 31st, 1808, in South Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and is the son of John Firmin. His parents were both natives of Massachusetts, and lived and died in Wilbraham. Lorenzo resided with his parents on the farm until he was twenty years of age. He received only a common school education. Soon after he was twenty he went to Springfield, and commenced work at the shoemaker's trade. He remained there about a year, and proceeded thence to Munson, where he sojourned three years, and then removed to Ellington, Connecticut, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business, with Stephen Martin. After leaving this last-named place he passed some time at home. He next proceeded to Hartford, and worked at his trade for a year, and then travelled into New York State, stopping at Utica, Rochester and Whitesborough, being employed at journey-work while at each place. After an absence of over two years from home, he returned on a visit to Massachusetts. In the autumn of 1834 he went to Ohio, and stopped at Richfield, in Summit county, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Secretary Rawson, who aided him in starting a tannery at that town, which he successfully followed for the succeeding seven years, and during that period acquired considerable property, including a farm. In 1841 he resolved to relinquish the tanning business, and dispose of his interests in the tannery, which he did, and removed to Findley, Ohio, where he immediately commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Bass Rawson, his wife's uncle (and whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume), continuing with him some three years. In 1844 he attended a course of lectures in the Cleveland Medical College. He first commenced the practice of his profession in Benton, Hancock county, where he remained about one year. In 1847 he removed to Findley, and settled there permanently as a practising physician. During the first season after his location in that town, he entered upon a very active practice, as it was unusually sickly in the county during that year; and he has ever since been engaged in an extensive line of professional duty. He has been very successful in his career, and has acquired a fine property. He occupies a handsome residence, which he erected in 1860. He has taken but very few vacations; he, however, revisited his old home in Massachusetts in 1854. He, with his excellent wife, are very highly esteemed in Findley. He was married in 1837 to Clara H., daughter of Dr. Secretary Rawson, formerly of Richfield, Ohio, but now of Des Moines, Iowa, where he yet resides, at the advanced age of eighty years. He is the sixth generation in direct descent from Edward Rawson, Secretary of Massachusetts colony, from 1650 to 1686.

CAPLES, ROBERT COLE, M. D., Physician, was born, July 31st, 1815, in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and is a son of Robert Francis Caples, an early settler of Ohio, and one of the Associate Justices of Tuscarawas county. He was in the war of 1812, holding a Captain's commission, and was afterwards a merchant, for some years, in Jeromeville, Wayne county, Ohio, and finally removed to Seneca county, where he laid out the town of Risdon, and died in 1834. Dr. Caples was one of nine children, and lived at home at Jeromeville until he was twenty years old. He had meanwhile received a common school education, and had also passed between two and three years in a store in Ashland, Ohio. In 1835 he left the last-named place and went to Tiffin, where he obtained a position in the store of R. W. Shawhan, a leading merchant there (and whose biographical sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume). He continued in that store about two years, when he took a stock of goods to the town of Risdon, and opened a store there in connection with his employer. This store was carried on by him for two years, when they disposed of it in 1839. He then concluded to study medicine, and commenced his readings under the supervision of Dr. Dana, of Risdon, where he continued until he entered a medical college in New York, where he pursued his studies, and graduated in 1843. On his return to Ohio, he immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Risdon, which afterwards, 1852, became united with the village of Rome, and is now the well-known town of Fostoria. He soon established an extensive and lucrative practice, and continued in it alone, until he associated with him his first student, Dr. R. W. Hale, who had commenced the reading of medicine with him in 1852, graduating in 1856 at the medical college in Washington city, and who is still his partner, and one of the foremost members of the profession in northern Ohio. Dr. Caples has confined himself strictly to the practice of medicine and surgery since he first opened his office, nearly the third of a century ago, and has been very successful and is widely known as an able practitioner. He has had several students under his preceptorship besides his associate, Dr. Hale. He is an earnest Republican in sentiment, but takes little part in politics. He has, however, been much interested in all matters of local interest, especially in the public schools, and has been for the past

fifteen years a member of the Board of Education, and for the greater part of this period President of the same. He was married at Risdon, Ohio, in November, 1838, to Ann, daughter of the late Adam Wilson, of Geneva, New York; she died in June, 1868, leaving a daughter, another child having died in infancy. Her daughter, Emma, was married, October, 1871, to Dr. George L. Hoege, of Toledo, where they resided a few months, and then returned to Fostoria, where she died in June, 1873, aged twenty-one years. Dr. Caples was again married, April 3d, 1871, in Fostoria, to Mary E. Barber, and has one child by this union.

MUNGER, COLONEL WILLIAM, Editor, Lawyer and Soldier, was born, May 12th, 1821, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and is of Irish lineage, his parents having left that country two years before his birth. In 1822 his father removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until William was nine years old, when he went to Ohio with his family and settled in Carroll county. William was taught the rudiments of learning by his mother, who was a woman of remarkable mental qualities and good education. Being a Presbyterian she required him to commit to memory the Westminster Catechism, and to read daily two chapters in the Bible. On his arrival in Ohio he was put to work on a farm, but continued to pass his leisure moments in study. From the time he was fourteen until he reached the age of nineteen years, he went to school but fifty-five days in all; but by diligent night study at home, he made excellent attainments in English grammar, mathematics, and the physical sciences; and he acquired a good knowledge of Greek, besides mastering Latin, and also of the French and Spanish languages, before he attained his majority, by the aid of instruction received from Professor John McCormick, a teacher in Carrollton. He taught school for one season in Carroll county, and also in Hancock county for some years during the winter season, working on a farm in the summer, near Findley, Ohio, whither he had removed with his father in 1842. In the autumn of 1844 he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Hancock county, and in February, 1845, he commenced editing and publishing, in Findley, the *Hancock Farmer*, a weekly Democratic paper. Six months subsequently he purchased the rival newspaper in that place and united the two under the name of the *Democratic Courier*, which journal he continued to edit for ten years. In the autumn of 1846 he was elected Auditor of Hancock county, and was re-elected in 1848. In 1850 he took an active part, both on the stump and with his pen, in advocating the adoption of the new Constitution, which was subsequently carried by a popular vote. In 1851 he was elected to the State Senate from the district of which Hancock county formed a part, but declined a renomination in 1853. In the meantime he had studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in 1853. In 1858 he was nominated by the Democracy of the Fifth District as a candidate for Congress, but his opponent, Hon. J. M. Ashley, was elected, notwithstanding that he ran several hundred votes ahead of his party ticket. He continued in the practice of his profession until 1861. When the civil war broke out he assisted in raising the 21st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in April, but on account of cases pending in court, was prevented from going when the first call for troops was made. He soon afterwards enlisted men to form a battery of light artillery, but for lack of arms the company was disbanded. He then received authority from Governor Dennison to raise a regiment of infantry. In about six weeks the regiment was full, and was organized as the 57th Ohio, of which he was placed in command as Colonel. This regiment was assigned to duty under General W. T. Sherman in the West, and participated in all the important battles of the Southwest, including Shiloh (or Pittsburgh Landing), Corinth, Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Raymond, Champion Hills, and Arkansas Post. At the latter place, Colonel Munger led the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps, in the charge against the enemy's works. His health becoming impaired, he was compelled to resign from the service at Vicksburg, but his regiment went through with Sherman in his famous "march to the sea." After recruiting his health for a year, he resumed the practice of law in Findley. In 1866 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and was elected by a majority of 2778 votes. He served on the Committee on Indian Affairs, and on the Special Committee on the Niagara Ship Canal, and on the Treatment of Union Prisoners. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress by a majority of 4846, and was placed on the Committees on Indian Affairs and on Printing. He continues the practice of his profession in Findley, where he resides; and is a frequent contributor to the press, occasionally of poetical articles. He was married, March 10th, 1844, to Marietta Bowman, of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and has had eight children, of whom six are now living—Theodore, his eldest son, is a lawyer in Washington city; Ellen, wife of O. S. Langam, of Bluffton, Ohio; Margaret, wife of E. J. Totten, of Findley, Ohio; Clara, wife of J. DeWolf, publisher of the *Review*, Fostoria; and two younger daughters, Jennie and Effie, who are still living at home.

RUCHWALTER, M. L., Lawyer, was born on September 8th, 1846, at Hallsville, Ross county, Ohio. His father was a Pennsylvania German, while his mother came of German, English and Welsh descent. Farming was followed by his father, who enjoyed good circumstances. Both his parents early manifested an interest in the anti-slavery movement. The subject of this sketch spent his early years

as a farmer's boy. In his eighteenth year he entered college at Delaware, Ohio, which he afterwards left for Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. From the latter institution he graduated as Master of Arts in the spring of 1869. He studied law in Cincinnati with Judge Bellamy Storer, and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1870. Thereupon he immediately began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, and has continued it successfully up to the present under the firm-name of Buchwalter & Campbell. He has never been a candidate for any official position. At present he is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati University, serving on the committees of law and finance. He was married, May 14th, 1873, to Louise, daughter of John Zimmerman, of Wooster, Ohio.

COATES, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Ohio, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 23d, 1827, of Quaker parents, his father, Aquila Coates, being a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and descended from a family that settled in that State with William Penn. His mother, Rachel Pidgeon Coates, was a native of Lynchburg, Virginia. He received his early education in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Aquilla Jones, in Wilmington, Ohio, and subsequently graduated in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He first located for the practice of his profession at Mowrystown, Highland county, Ohio, in 1850, where he remained until 1853, when he removed to West Union, the county-seat of Adams county, Ohio. Here he continued the practice of his profession industriously and successfully for nine years, being part of the time in partnership with Dr. David Coleman, a prominent physician of that place. In 1857 he married Elizabeth J. Patterson, daughter of the late Hon. John Patterson, of Adams county, Ohio. In 1861 he was elected to the Ohio Senate, from the district composed of Adams, Scioto, Jackson and Pike counties, which office he held one term. In 1862, at the solicitation of Governor Tod, he assisted in recruiting and organizing the 91st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry for the Union army, and being commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel, accompanied the regiment to the field, and served with it to the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service with his regiment June 30th, 1865. In the battle of Lynchburg, Virginia, on June 17th, 1864, Colonel John A. Turley being wounded, he took command of the regiment. On December 9th, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel, and on the 13th of March, 1865, was brevetted a Brigadier-General. In the battle of Winchester, Virginia, September 19th, 1864, he took command of the 2d Brigade of General R. B. Hayes' Division, Army of West Virginia, commanded by General George Crook, and continued in command of this brigade under General Sheridan during his campaign in the Shenandoah valley, participating in all the brilliant and hard-fought battles of that ever memorable and victorious campaign, ending with the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia. On being mustered out of the service, General Coates located in Portsmouth, Ohio, and engaged in the wholesale drug business, in which he continued until appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh Collection District of Ohio, October 1st, 1866, which position he still continues to hold, now being in charge of the consolidated Eleventh and Twelfth Districts, by appointment of President Grant. He was one of the original projectors and organizers of the Ohio State Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Xenia, Ohio, and was appointed by Governor Hayes one of its first Board of Trustees. He is one of the Directors of the Kinney National Bank of Portsmouth, and a Director and Treasurer of the Portsmouth Street Railroad Company. He is a hospitable, courteous and universally respected gentleman, and an honest, efficient and faithful public officer.

MORSE, DAVID APPLETON, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Professor of Nervous Disorders and Insanity in Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, was born, December 12th, 1840, at Ellsworth, Ohio, of New England parentage. He received a classical education, and while a student his tastes were manifest in a preference for languages, metaphysics, and kindred studies, which doubtless, to a great extent, has determined his subsequent course in life and been the foundation of his success in teaching those branches, in which he is recognized as high authority. Possessed of a good memory, with keen perceptions and well-developed intuitive faculties, he has been saved much labor that with many others render great exertion necessary to acquire knowledge. When but seven years old he recited each Sunday, for five months, at Sunday-school, one hundred verses from the New Testament, and received a prize competed for by many much older in years. At this time he was a pupil of the academy at Ellsworth, then taught by Rev. Mr. Norton. He was placed in a class of the oldest and most advanced pupils, some of whom, during the following year, began the study of law or medicine, while others entered the ministry. He was selected to give the opening address at the exhibition at the close of the term, which position, from his size and age, made him conspicuous. From this time until he was sixteen years old he was occupied in study, with the exception of a portion of the years 1853–54, when he assisted in a dry-goods store, in which his father was a member of the firm. When he had attained the age of fourteen, his father died. During the subsequent four or five years, in connection with a younger brother, he had the

supervision of the farm on which they were born. His younger brother having a taste for such pursuits, to a great extent took the lead, while he longed for the time when he should be able to enter the profession he had chosen. In September, 1857, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. G. W. Brooke, a careful, able and successful practitioner. To him Dr. Morse has always attributed much of his professional success, to the habits and advice his preceptor inculcated, and only regrets he did not adopt all the former's counsels. He subsequently attended the lectures delivered in the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, and after passing a most excellent examination before the faculty, graduated from that institution in the class of 1862. He commenced the practice of his profession at Edinburgh, Ohio, where he remained one year. In March, 1863, he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 124th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with that command in the campaign under General Rosecrans. In September of the same year he was sent to Madison, United States Army General Hospital, where he remained until May, 1864, when he was commissioned Surgeon of the 162d Ohio Regiment, then doing guard duty over prisoners of war at Camp Chase. He was, however, by order of the Secretary of War, immediately detached and sent to Georgia, with orders to report to General Sherman in person for assignment to duty. He served through this campaign with the operating staff and in field hospitals. During the following winter he served three months at Camp Chase, and in January, 1865, was sent to Louisville, Kentucky. While on duty at Camp Chase he presented himself before the United States Army Medical Examining Board, then in session at Cincinnati, and after an examination of several days' duration, passed successfully; and in March, 1865, received a commission from the War Department, with orders to report for duty on the frontier, where he remained some months, but becoming tired of the monotonous life, resigned the service. During this same year leave of absence had been granted him by Major-General Reynolds, on order from the War Department, for faithful services rendered in all branches of his line of duty. In October, 1865, he resumed his private practice, and since that time has been occupied as a close student in fully preparing himself in those special branches of medicine more especially pertaining to his chair in the colleges wherein he has lectured. He also has devoted his leisure hours to a full course of legal studies, for which he received certificates that he had been so engaged; and he is thoroughly versed in medical jurisprudence. While preferring nervous disorders, insanity, and pathology, as special studies, he is well known to be thoroughly informed as to all that pertains to his profession, as is evidenced by the numerous published essays, lectures, and society addresses, upon a great variety of topics. He has been an extensive contributor to journals, magazines and newspapers, and upon subjects outside of his profession. Many of these articles have been reprinted in foreign journals, and some have found a more permanent resting-place in abstracts and compendiums, where the more valuable articles are gathered. Arrangements have been made with him to edit a department of the *Cincinnati Lancet and Observer*, devoted to nervous disorders, insanity and medical jurisprudence, which duty he assumes with the May number, 1876. He has in preparation a volume upon insanity, and also a work on medical jurisprudence. Aside from his regular Professorship in Starling Medical College, he will lecture upon the same subjects elsewhere. For one yet young in years, he has already had advantages and a variety of experience not often given to the life of one man. Within the past few months he has been consulted by eminent counsel in important cases involving questions of insanity and medical jurisprudence in several States. Among these may be cited the celebrated case of the "boy murderer," Jesse Pomeroy, of Boston, Massachusetts, wherein the evidence was submitted to him, and he was requested to write up the case from a medico-legal standpoint. His opinion is, that the boy is irresponsible, and is liable at any time to perpetrate a similar offence. He was also called upon by the State, as an expert, to examine the "Blackburn case," where insanity was the turning point. The fact that these and other cases of a similar nature have been submitted to him at a period of life when the majority of men feel that they have but just entered upon their profession, is an earnest that the future should unfold for him an enviable reputation. He is a Republican in political creed, having polled his first vote in favor of its principles and nominees, and has so continued ever since. He connected himself, when twelve years old, with the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Ellsworth, and continued a member of that denomination until the winter of 1860, when he united with the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and has remained a Presbyterian to the present. He has been twice married. His first wife was Maria C., daughter of Rev. E. Cooper, D. D., to whom he was united, June 17th, 1862. She died, July 10th, 1867, leaving one son, Edward A. Morse, now in his twelfth year. He was married, June 1st, 1868, to Amanda M. Withrow.

MITCHELL, GEORGE, M. D., Physician, was born, July 19th, 1838, in Olivesburg, Richland county, Ohio, and is a son of Dr. George F. and Nancy (Devatt) Mitchell. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but had practised for forty years in Richland county with great success. Dr. George Mitchell, the younger, received his elementary education in the neighboring schools, and in due course of time entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and pursued the full course of four years' study, graduating from that institution in 1858, with the degree of A. B. In 1860 he matriculated at the Western Reserve

Medical College, where he attended one course of lectures, and during the following winter entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, whence he graduated as Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1862. Immediately after receiving his degree he entered the United States service as Assistant Surgeon of the 102d Regiment Ohio Volunteers. He continued in active service in different campaigns until the close of the war, being twice promoted for valuable services rendered. In 1865 he retired from the army and located himself at Mansfield, where he has since resided engaged in an extensive practice. Having had much surgical experience during his service in the army, he enjoys the reputation of being a skilful surgeon. He is one of the Censors of the medical department of the Wooster University, and also a Trustee of his *Alma Mater*. In the winter of 1876 he was appointed by Governor Hayes one of the Board of Trustees of the Central Ohio Insane Asylum. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and also of the Ohio State Medical Society. He has at various times contributed to the literature of the profession. He was married, September, 1867, to Mary, daughter of Colonel Barnabas Burns, an old and prominent legal practitioner of Mansfield.

KESSLER, WILLIAM, Farmer, Miller, and Hotel Proprietor, was born in 1801, near the city of Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of George Peter Kessler, a native of Saxony, who with his parents emigrated to America in 1764, and settled in Northampton county, where they became possessed of extensive tracts of land prior to the revolutionary war. During the latter struggle, his father was a participant on the side of his adopted country, and after the independence of the States was acknowledged, he owned flouring mills, and carried on farming near Easton, where he reared a large family. William remained at home until he had attained his majority, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native county until 1836. The following year he disposed of his property and removed to Wooster, Ohio, where he embarked in the hotel business, which he carried on for a few years. In 1840 he engaged in distilling; and shortly after in the purchase and packing of pork for the Baltimore market, in which he invested a large amount of money, which was entirely lost in 1842, owing to the failure of his factor in that city. He then left for Defiance county, where he purchased an improved farm six miles from the town of Defiance, and remained there for three years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Having decided to remove to Fremont, he disposed of the farm in 1845, and in his new residence again became engaged in keeping a hotel, leasing at first the property which he afterwards purchased (1858), and in which he continued until his death. During his residence in Fremont, he accumulated a fine property, including two farms in the immediate neighborhood of the town. He had ever been a Jackson Democrat, until the firing on Fort Sumter, when he became a firm supporter of the administration, and was ever after a staunch Republican. He was married in 1826 to Louisa, daughter of John Snyder, an old resident, and extensive land owner in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and was the father of seven children, of whom but three are now living. One son, Peter Kessler, was for five years a postal clerk on the line between Fremont and Buffalo, and served for some time in the army during the civil war; one daughter, Louisa, is the wife of E. B. Baldwin; and another daughter, Myra, remains with her mother. The eldest son, Major John J. Kessler, of the 49th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, came home sick, and died in August, 1865, having served through the entire war. Mrs. Kessler remains the proprietress of the Kessler House in Fremont, which is widely known as one of the pioneer houses of Ohio, and its founder will long be remembered as one of the oldest and most popular of hotel-keepers. For some years previous to his death he had been in declining health, and was much injured by an accident while driving. He died, August 13th, 1866. The family have in their possession the original passports given, February 15th, 1764, to Peter Kessler, in Saxony, when he was about emigrating to America; he was the grandfather of William Kessler.

VANDEMAN, JOHN L., Merchant, was born, September 30th, 1810, in Ross county, Ohio, and is the eldest son of Matthias and Margaret (Legore) Vandeman. His father was a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, a farmer by occupation, who removed to Ohio in 1801, locating at first on Deer creek, in Ross county, where he lived a few years, and subsequently moved to a site on the little north fork of Paint creek, and resided there until 1816, when he finally settled in Fayette county, which became his permanent home. He was an active participant in the war of 1812, his father, John Vandeman, having been a revolutionary soldier, and was of German lineage; he died at a very advanced age on his farm at Washington, Fayette county, in October, 1870. He had married Margaret, daughter of John Legore, of Maryland, for seven years a soldier in the revolutionary war. He was of both French and German ancestry. He removed to Ohio in 1808, and located at first in Ross county, but finally settled, 1813, in Fayette county. John L. Vandeman, while a boy, attended the common school during the winter months, and labored on a farm the balance of the year, until he was eighteen years old, at which time his father moved to Washington, in 1828, he being a carpenter by trade. In 1830 he entered the Ohio University at Athens, where he pursued a course of literary study for about two years, and subsequently taught school in Highland and Fayette counties for a like period of two years. In 1834 he effected an en-

gagement as a clerk, in a general country store in Washington, where he remained about four years. In 1838 he went into business on his own account in the same town, and has ever since resided there, carrying on at first a very small business, but which soon grew to be a very large and profitable trade. He has also for some years associated agricultural pursuits with the management of his extensive mercantile establishment, owning a highly productive farm in Union township, adjacent to Washington. He has never sought nor held any public office of a political nature. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote in favor of Andrew Jackson for President in 1832, but owing to Jackson's policy, he abandoned him in 1834. He has been an active and zealous supporter of the Presbyterian Church of which he is a member for the past forty years. Personally, he is pleasant, courteous and affable, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all his fellow-townsmen. He has labored long and faithfully towards the improvement of the town, which his extensive business block and where he resides will show, and has probably contributed as much time and influence in this respect as any other person. He is also considerably interested, as a stockholder, in several flourishing railroad companies. He was married in March, 1839, to Rebecca P. Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, and is the father of four children, three of whom are in active life in the same town. The eldest died when young.

WILSON, JOHN G., M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born, March 19th, 1811, in Ross county, Ohio, and is the fifth of eleven children, whose parents were John and Lucy (Taylor) Wilson. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, born February 18th, 1779, and died September 29th, 1856; he was a farmer by occupation, who removed to Ohio at an early date, settling originally in Pickaway county, and thence went to Highland county, where he sojourned for some time, and finally located in Ross county, where he resided until his death. He was an active participant in the war of 1812. His widow died in 1868; she was also a native of Pennsylvania, born on May 12th, 1782, a daughter of William Taylor, an early pioneer of Ross county. Dr. Wilson received his preliminary education in the district school, which he attended during the winter months, being occupied the balance of the year in working upon the farm. He so continued until he attained his majority, when he commenced the study of medicine under the supervision of Dr. James Robbins, at Greenfield, in Highland county. He continued with his preceptor for three years, and in the autumn of 1835 went to Dayton, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for about a year with Dr. Henry Varretuye. In 1836 he removed to Lockport, Carroll county, Indiana, where he remained until July, 1841, when he returned to Ohio, and settled in Washington, Fayette county, where he has resided ever since, engaged in the control of an extensive and lucrative medical practice. He has been Infirmary Physician of the county for twenty years, and for some three years United States Examining Surgeon. His political views are those of the Republican party, having previously been a Whig, casting his first Presidential vote against Jackson, and his second in favor of the Harrison electoral ticket. He has never sought nor held any public office of a political responsibility, and has always devoted his whole attention to the practice of medicine and surgery. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. Socially, he is a pleasant companion, and courteous in manner, and is highly respected by his fellow-townsmen. He was married, 1839, to Lucinda Mackerly, a native of New Jersey. She died in 1875, and was the mother of two children.

SIMPSON, REV. THOMAS R., M. D., Clergyman, Physician, and Poet, was born, December 12th, 1818, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is the youngest child of James and Jane (Robertson) Simpson, late of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of Wigtonshire, Scotland, who followed through life mechanical pursuits, and emigrated to America at an early date, settling in Philadelphia, and where he married Jane Robertson, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He afterwards removed to Lancaster county, where he resided until his death. Thomas received a very liberal education at Washington College, Pennsylvania. When twenty-two years of age, he commenced the study of divinity, at the Theological School in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and continued the same for four years. He settled at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he had been chosen pastor of the Associate Presbyterian Church in that borough, and where he resided for eight years. During this period he had been engaged more or less in reading medicine, and became so much interested that he resolved to study it as a profession. He accordingly resigned his parish, and proceeded to Philadelphia, where he attended the lectures delivered at the Jefferson Medical College, and subsequently in the Philadelphia College of Medicine. At this period the latter school was merged into the Pennsylvania College, from which last-named institution he graduated with honor. He removed to Ohio, and located in Jefferson county, where he practised his profession with success until 1871, when he changed his residence to Steubenville, where he has permanently settled, and continues his professional duties, having an extensive and profitable line of patronage. While a resident of the interior of the county, he was also settled as pastor for a greater part of the time over the United Presbyterian Church of Yellow Creek, and since he has made Steubenville his residence, he has devoted more or less of his time to ministerial duties. He early developed marked ability

as a writer of poetry, and has given much attention to poetic compositions, that have attracted the attention of all true lovers of the poetic muse. He is a Republican in political feelings, but has never sought nor held any public office. He was married in 1840 to Martha, daughter of the late William Anderson, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and is the father of eleven children, ten of whom are living.

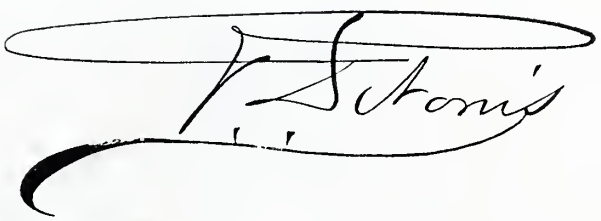
ARROWSMITH, MILLER, Surveyor and Farmer, was born, March 14th, 1808, in Champaign county, Ohio. In June, 1833, he first visited the Maumee valley, and purchased lands near Defiance, to which he removed and settled in the following month of October. At that time Judge John Perkins was County Surveyor, but from age, and being engaged in other pursuits, he did not wish to perform the work of the office, and appointed Mr. Arrowsmith, Deputy County Surveyor, the duties of which office he discharged with accuracy and fidelity for fifteen years; he is to-day one of the oldest surveyors in northwestern Ohio. In the session of the Legislature which met in the winter of 1845-46, he was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, and he proved one of the most efficient members of that body. From 1848 to 1852 he was Auditor of Defiance county, and Postmaster at Arrowsmith's for about fifteen years. Excepting minor offices, the above fill the measure of his public life. He might have continued in office, and filled a larger space in the public eye, but his tastes and inclinations led him to engage in agriculture, in 1852, and in this favorite pursuit, on his well-cultivated acres in Farmer township, among his books and friends, he is passing the evening of his days. He is now, though nearing the mark of threescore years and ten, in full possession of physical and mental vigor. The pioneers of the valley are ever specially welcomed under his hospitable roof.

CORRY, WILLIAM M., Lawyer and Editor, was born in Cincinnati, January 16th, 1811, and is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the State. His father, William Corry, figured prominently as a lawyer, in the local administration of Cincinnati, more than half a century ago. Mr. Corry has never held but one public position. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Hamilton county. He has a reputation for a talent which he does not owe to family distinction nor public position. From partisan associations and entanglements he has been singularly free. Although warmly attached to Democratic principles, he has never been in the party organization a political slave of those who would professedly carry them out. In the elements which make up his mental composition, Mr. Corry rises far superior to the partisan. With him government is a science and politics a philosophy which should be studied by the lights of logic, history, experience and intrinsic justice. For the spoils of office or any other incidentals connected with party organization, he has always had supreme contempt. Perhaps one of his most noticeable characteristics is his willingness to take an unpopular side, if it accords with his individual opinions. With the unthinking many he is not popular. With men of intelligence, whether agreeing with him or not, he is most highly esteemed and appreciated, as well as ranked among the ablest sons of the State. Few men are his equals in a knowledge of the science of government, and particularly of those principles which lie at the foundation of the American constitutional organism. In his general ideas as to the relations of the States to the Federal government, he is a disciple of John C. Calhoun, and in his ability to sustain those views he is not much inferior to the illustrious South Carolinian. He is doubtlessly the most able exponent of what is known as the State Rights school of the construction of the Constitution now living. With great political knowledge, and with supreme disregard for political honor or advantage, he possesses the rare quality of physical and moral courage. He never surrenders a conviction. To him proscription or the stake would be preferable. He did not approve of the late war. It was violently opposed to all his political principles, and antagonistic to all his individual instincts. He did not hesitate so to write, print, and speak, despite the danger of military commissions, and Forts Lafayette and Warren. But politics is only one element in his character. He is a fine historian; is well-read in every department of literature and science; and in all that relates to modern improvement, he marches abreast of his age. He is one of the best conversationalists in the State, and being a hard student, has read almost everything that makes up what is known as a modern library. Those who know and appreciate him most highly, keenly regret that what is called his political impracticability—which simply means his devotion to principle, and his personal honesty—should have prevented his advancement to the high positions in State and general government, which he was so well qualified to adorn. He is one of the ablest of Western editors. There is hardly a newspaper in Cincinnati that has not received many brilliant articles from his pen, some of them published as editorials, and others over his well-known initials. He was the founder, and for several years editor, of a weekly political paper entitled the *Cincinnati Commoner*. In it there were many articles worthy of our best monthlies, and worthy of being published in book form. The *Commoner*, discontinued in 1872, was called originally *West and South*, and as it was first issued at the close of the war, its special object was to patronize those sections of the Union on both doctrine and measures. It called on Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, three great contact States, to set the whole Mississippi valley the example of solidarity upon what it called the "interior

policy," viz., the State Rights construction of the Federal system created by the States, and always amenable to them, but by no means leaving constitutional questions to Congress and the Supreme Court in the last resort, nor agreeing that the terms of the copartnership of Union made it perpetual. With this plain doctrine the *Commoner* advocated as measures of interior policy the true science and justice of hard money, free trade, light taxes, and small appropriations. Generally the paper invited all sensible men to use it as a medium for the expression and exchange of opinions on every important and interesting subject, and set an example of perfect frankness and independence. While it is true that his tastes lie largely in the field of political speculation, Mr. Corry has displayed fine literary and scholastic attainments. He was educated as a lawyer, and admitted to the bar at Columbus in the spring of 1832, but quit the practice in 1848, on going to Europe. His fine analytical and logical mind would have given him a distinguished position at the bar, had he chosen to continue a practitioner. His sympathies have ever been with what is known as radical progress in all departments of effort. The struggle in Europe between the masses and the privileged classes has always aroused his deepest interest. The excesses of the lowly and oppressed in the days of their victories have not blinded him to the justice of their complaints. He left home for France on the news of the last revolution of 1848, and remained nearly three years in Paris, an eye-witness of the attempts to establish and to overthrow the republic. His friends there were all advanced republicans, and he gave that cause his cordial and unfaltering support, at considerable risk. He learned the language, and never has ceased to praise the French people, whom he considers the foremost nation of Europe, and the advance guard of the old world in science, art, war, society, politics, progress and liberty. One of his peculiarities, and in this age of utilitarian philosophy, when sentiment is so generally sacrificed to the practical, and the noble is so largely overshadowed by the sordid, it is a peculiarity, is his devotion to his personal friends. Misfortune with him does not obscure merit. Adversity in others only brings out in stronger relief the pure gold that lies at the bottom of his own composition. Sometimes abrupt in manner, occasionally hasty in expression, and often using, perhaps stronger and more forcible language than the occasion warrants, he has a kind heart, and an appreciation of all that is noble and true in humanity, and infinite scorn for all that is mean and base in any private or public man. The historian of the Ohio Legislature of 1856–57, who understood his subject well, graphically describes Mr. Corry as "a man of mark, both physically and intellectually, in any public body. An inch or two over six feet high, and quite thin from chronic ill health, he appears very tall, and with a full beard and dark hair, is of decidedly foreign aspect. There is added to this a slight tinge of French manners, perhaps contracted during a residence in Paris, that is akin to his mercurial temperament, and radical tendency of mind. In politics he has been called a red Republican, and I do not know that he objects to a classification with Ledru Rollin, and those French revolutionists who preferred independent exile to servile eminence under the shadow of Napoleon the Little, though, by the way, I cannot appreciate the ground of his attachment to the Democracy of this country, particularly as I understand him to be a democrat in the correct sense of the term. Alternately he appears radically in advance of modern progress, and behind even white-haired conservatism, often startling his friends, and surprising his opponents. Like all geniuses he is brilliant, erratic, and eccentric, combining all kinds of extremes, with a strong tendency, in spite of all, to the practical. In debate he reasons with great earnestness of manner, and has the faculty of investing his subject with importance enough to make it worthy of the discussion, whatever it may be. Towards opponents he is apt to be severe, and liable to fall into the barrister's trick of crushing an adversary by a *coup de main*. As an orator he possesses rare gifts, is eloquent, forcible and clear, but his forte after all is his earnestness of manner, which commands the attention of his audience in spite of themselves. He is not apt to dabble in debates, but will often spring into them at times and from quarters not expected, and takes an especial delight in demolishing an assuming pretender. His feelings are with the people and their rights, personal and moral, when in competition with wealth and capital, preserving and defending the important distinction between the man and the dollar, a quality in a legislator which will be more and more appreciated in the advance of the true science of law making, as laws come to be a truthful exhibit of just rules applied to particular cases. Personally, Mr. Corry is a man whom his friends value. Not very ready to make acquaintances, he is free from hauteur or affectation, and meets men as though he had seen others of the species before, regarding properly their individuality and their rights. Travel has educated him, moreover, into the truth that men are not worth a great deal more for being born in any particular country. As a legislator he looks more to the moral than the pecuniary interests of the State, and from his independent radicalism is not likely to be the leader of a party or faction, since the trading politician will not often venture to follow so bold an example as he is apt to set. Still, his talent for speaking and his general accomplishments will make him a prominent man in any deliberative body, and his party is often compelled to follow him at a risk, by doing which his present party associates would certainly gain much and lose nothing." Taken all in all, as a man of eccentric, curious, and admirable traits, he stands alone, and certainly as a man of genius and culture, he has had few equals among his cotemporaries, so rendering it the more to be deplored that no fitting opportunity should have been given him for using such uncommon qualities to the advantage of his fellow-men.

NORRIS, R. D., Merchant, was born, June 4th, 1829, in Turkstown, county of Kilkenny, Ireland, and is a son of James and Johanna Norris. His primary education was obtained in the village school, where he remained until he was twelve years old, when he entered the National School at Pilltown, in the same county, where he completed his education during the three years of his sojourn there. After leaving this latter institution he entered as an apprentice a dry-goods and woollen establishment in Wexford, where he served three years, at the expiration of which time he went to Dublin, where he was engaged by the well-known firm of McBurney & Collis, dry-goods and woollen merchants, in the capacity of buyer for the woollen department of the house. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in Dublin, giving employment to between five and six hundred clerks and salesmen. He remained in this connection until 1851, when he decided to emigrate to the United States. On landing in the city of New York, he obtained a situation in the dry-goods house of Lord & Taylor, where he passed a year, and then removed with his family to Cincinnati, he having been married prior to his departure from Europe. After his arrival in Cincinnati, he accepted a position in the dry-goods house of George White, one of the most extensive establishments at that time in the city. During the period he was connected with that house he became Superintendent of the cloak and shawl department, and also buyer for the woollen department. He relinquished these positions in 1855, and commenced on his own account, on Fifth street, in the dry-goods, cloak, and shawl trade, doing a thriving and satisfactory business for about eight years, when he disposed of his interests in the concern, and then opened a wholesale clothing warehouse on Pearl street, under the firm-name of Martin, Norris & Co., which so continued for two years, after which the style was changed to R. D. Norris & Co. In 1870 he closed up his business on Pearl street and returned to Fifth street, where he opened a wholesale and retail clothing house, to which was added a customs department, and also the importing of fine woollen goods from England and France. In the latter department he probably does a larger business than is transacted by any similar establishment in the West. While travelling in Europe, some years since, he visited the principal woollen manufactories, both in England and France, and opened accounts with such of them as seemed best suited to his trade; since which time he has largely imported both French and English goods, and still continues to do so. The experience he has gained in the large woollen houses of Europe, and also in this country, led him to the conclusion that it was more profitable to his interests to deal in the manufactured goods than in piece goods, hence the change which he has made in his business, so different from the mode in which he had been educated. During the quarter of a century of his business career he has been very successful, having been able to withstand the panics and weather the financial storms which have swept over the country. And not only this, but he has never been obliged to ask for an extension of time on a note, nor allowed his paper to go to protest. A straightforward business on true business principles has ever been his motto. He has achieved the success which has attended him by his strict attention to business and undeviating honor and honesty in all his mercantile transactions. And the handsome competence he has gained during his twenty-five years' residence in Cincinnati is an ample proof of his unwearying industry. Outside of his extensive business he has made large investments in valuable real estate in various parts of the city. He has never held nor aspired to any office, political or otherwise.

UNDERWOOD, ALPHEUS HARRISON, Physician and Pharmaceutist, was born, April 21st, 1836, in Brimfield, Portage county, Ohio, of New England parentage. His father was a native of Massachusetts, a farmer by occupation, and originally a cabinet-maker by trade, had removed to Ohio in 1820. His mother was a native of Connecticut, who died when he was one year old. He was reared by a kind step-mother. He first attended the district school, and subsequently an academy at Shallersville. When seventeen years old he left school, and taught for the ensuing seven years in various localities, including Ravenna, Portage county; Mechanicsburg, Champaign county; and South Charleston, Clarke county. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 4th Ohio Cavalry, and was advanced to the rank of Sergeant. He served with that regiment until discharged for disability, in 1863. He then proceeded to Cardenton, where he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. S. Weatherly, meanwhile teaching school for one term. After remaining at that place for a year, he went to Cincinnati and passed two years in attendance upon the lectures delivered in the College of Medicine and Surgery, and in W. J. M. Gordon's drug store as prescription clerk. He graduated from the college in February, 1866, having in the meantime been appointed Assistant Physician in the Commercial Hospital, Cincinnati. He considers this appointment as a great achievement, owing to the opposition of the other schools. He was, however, obliged to relinquish the position on account of ill health. He next returned to Clarke county, and commenced the practice of his profession in South Charleston, where he remained a year, meeting with good success. A favorable opening presenting itself at London, he removed thither in 1867, and continued his professional duties in that place until July, 1874, when he purchased a drug store, and has since assumed the entire control of the same, having a very good patronage, and he also continued his medical practice. His political



views are those held by the Republican party. He has had positions offered him on the ticket of that party, but has invariably declined the nomination. He was appointed Pension Examining Surgeon for Madison county in 1873, which position he yet retains; and is also Examining Surgeon for six or eight life insurance companies. He has been through life a hard worker and a close student, relying exclusively upon his own efforts for advancement, and receiving no assistance or possessing any outside influence whatever. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community among whom he resides, and is regarded by all as a useful and valuable citizen. He was married on September 21st, 1865, to Hannah D., eldest daughter of David Rutan, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and is the father of two sons, both living.

BIGELOW, JABEZ GARDNER, Lawyer, was born, March 7th, 1822, in New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, where he received a common school education. In 1844 he went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he subsequently entered the college at that town, and graduated in the class of 1850. After leaving that institution he taught school for the next six months, and then removed to Sandusky, and in the same year commenced the study of law in the office of Beecher & Leonard—the former of whom is still in active business for himself—and was admitted to the bar in August, 1852. He commenced immediately to practise his profession in Sandusky, and is acknowledged to be one of the ablest and most prominent barristers in that city. In 1862 he was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, and held that position for three years, and was one of the first persons who acted in that capacity in northern Ohio. He has also served as a member of City Councils. His political belief was formerly that of the Liberty party; but since the abolition of slavery he has been a prominent Republican. He is a persevering, energetic citizen, and is endowed with talents of a high order; and his present standing as a member of the legal fraternity is entirely due to his industry and the care with which his clients' causes are presented to the court and jury. He is a stockholder in the Sandusky Tool Company, and also in the Second National Bank. He was married in 1855 to Sarah Hull, of Perkins township, Erie county, Ohio.

HALL, LUTHER A., Lawyer, was born, August 13th, 1813, in the township of Spafford, in Onondaga county, New York, and is a son of Luther Hall, a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and a farmer by occupation. He died in 1849, at Freeport, Illinois, whither he had previously removed. Luther A. Hall was reared on a farm, working during the summer and attending the district school until he attained the age of fourteen years, when he became a pupil of Thomas W. Allis in a select school at Skaneateles, where he remained two years. He then effected an engagement as a clerk in a store, where he was occupied some three years. In the spring of 1833 he started on a trip to Ohio, with a small stock of goods, in a one-horse wagon, to pay his travelling expenses on the way. He arrived at Tiffin on May 5th of that year, and was first employed in the Recorder's office at fifty cents per day, boarding himself. He soon after entered the store of John Park as a clerk, and received ten dollars per month wages and his board. He remained there for about eighteen months, at the same time filling the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court for Seneca county, at Tiffin, to which position he was appointed, as Deputy, in 1833, and as Principal on May 5th, 1834. In 1835 he engaged in the mercantile business with Josiah Hedges, an old merchant and the founder of Tiffin. This was carried on for about two years, when the great financial storm of 1837 occurred, and they decided to discontinue business. The stock was closed out, their good debts collected, and all liabilities paid. There were many losses from bad debts, but still something remained when the firm dissolved. He still continued to hold the office of Clerk of said courts in Tiffin, and at the same time studied law under the supervision of Hon. Abel Ransom, until the autumn of 1840, when he entered the Cincinnati Law College, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1841. He resigned the office of Clerk of the Court the same year, and commenced the practice of his profession in Tiffin, and so continued until 1856, when he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Seneca county. He filled that position for two years, and in 1858, at the expiration of his term of service, formed a legal partnership with John H. Pittinger, of Tiffin, under the firm-name of Hall & Pittinger, opening an office in that town, and have continued together ever since, engaged in a general law business. In 1862 Mr. Hall was appointed by President Lincoln Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of Ohio, which he held until removed by President Johnson in 1865. In 1868 he was Presidential Elector for the Ninth Congressional District of Ohio, casting the vote in the Electoral College of Ohio for Grant and Colfax. In 1867 he was one of the corporators of the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad, and was elected President of the company, serving in that capacity until the line was completed. While filling that office he devoted his entire time towards forwarding the enterprise, and to his energetic efforts were largely due its final completion from Toledo to Tiffin, connecting with the Mansfield Road, in advance of other and rival lines. He was married, April 7th, 1835, to Cynthia A., daughter of the late Josiah Hedges, of Tiffin, and is the father of four sons, all of whom are living. The eldest, Josiah H., is now residing in Chicago, but was for seven years in Japan, and was the first Commissioner of Agriculture in

that country prior to General Capron's appointment. The second son, James H., is married and living in Tiffin; his occupation that of a commercial traveller. The third son, John A., was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for some years in Tiffin, and until that office was abolished, but is now in the Tiffin Shoe Factory. The youngest son, Albon E., is a surgeon on one of the Japanese steamers plying between Yokohama and Shanghai.

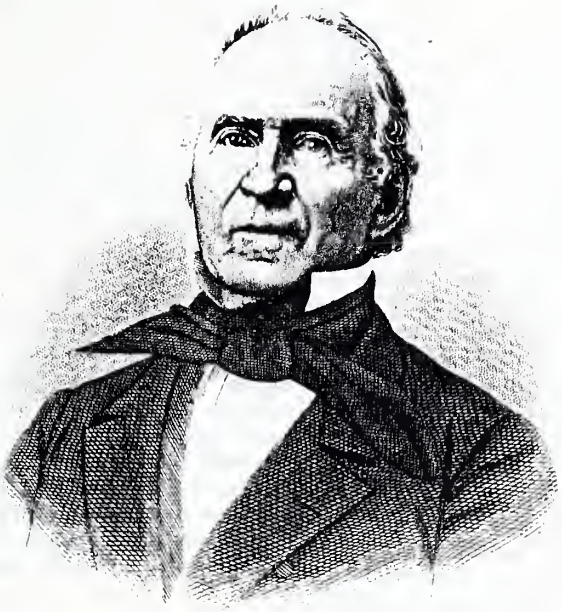
GARLICK, THEODATUS, M. D., Surgeon and Scientist, was born, March 30th, 1805, in Middlebury, Addison county, Vermont, and now resides in Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. He was the son of Daniel Garlick, a farmer, who married Sabra Starkweather Kirby, daughter of Abraham Kirby, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and sister of Hon. Ephraim Kirby, who in 1804 was appointed United States Judge for the Territorial District of Louisiana by President Jefferson. In 1816 the subject of this sketch left his native State for the western country, travelling on foot, carrying a knapsack, and arrived at Elk Creek (now Girard), in Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he resided two years. He then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he had a brother who was a stone-cutter by trade. With this brother he remained several years, and learned the art of carving and lettering on stone. He then returned to his home in Vermont to complete his education, which had been irregularly received in the common schools and under private tutors; and in 1823 moved again to Ohio, accompanied by his father and family. In 1829 he entered the office of Dr. Ezra W. Glezen as a student of medicine. These studies were continued with Dr. Elijah Flower, a prominent physician and surgeon of Brookfield, Ohio. After four years of close application and attending full courses of lectures, he graduated at the University of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore, in 1834. During many months after his graduation he enjoyed close social and professional relations with Professor N. R. Smith, who occupied the Chair of Surgery in the Maryland University. He declined all inducements, although many were flattering, to remain in Baltimore, and returned to Ohio and settled in what became Youngstown, where he immediately engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he made surgery a specialty. Eighteen years later he removed to Cleveland and formed a partnership in surgery with Professor Horace A. Ackley, and at once took high rank among the profession of that city. He was elected a member of the Board of Censors of the Cleveland Medical College, and Vice-President of the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences. As a surgeon he excelled, and had probably no superior in plastic surgery. In the medical college and elsewhere his operations in this class were numerous and important. In the case of a young lady who had lost nearly all of one side of her face and two-thirds of the upper and lower lips by sloughing of the parts, he performed one of the most remarkable and successful operations. The whole side of the face was restored and the deformity removed by the perfect fitting of the flaps, which were cut up to supply the lost parts. Professor John Delamater decided that there was not a more difficult or successful case of plastic surgery on record, and estimated its value at $10,000. The operation of lithotomy he performed with great skill and success; in one case fracturing and then extracting a stone which measured three and one-half by four and one-half inches, in shape like a cocoanut. He removed the half of the under jaw twice, disarticulating in each case, and twice tied successfully the common carotid artery. He made some valuable improvements in methods of operation for harelip and for fistula in ano; introduced new splints and dressings for fractures, and applied the principle of anatomical models to animals and parts of animals, and especially fishes. In 1853, with Professor Ackley, he began the artificial propagation of brook trout and other fish, and in 1857 published his work entitled "Fish Culture," which was the standard authority on that subject. While at the Maryland Medical College he produced a bas relief in wax of five of the professors of the college, which were pronounced excellent likenesses. The statuettes in basso relievo of General Jackson and Henry Clay, both of whom gave him sittings, were soon after completed, and were followed by a full-length miniature in the same style of Chief-Justice Marshall, from a portrait by Waugh. This work was pronounced by Mr. Bullock, the English virtuoso, equal to the productions of Thorwalsden. A life-size bust of Judge George Tod, of Ohio, was another of his productions much admired for its merit and accuracy. He made more than sixty anatomical models, which represent all of the important surgical regions of the human body; also many pathological models, which represent rare forms of disease. Duplicates of these models may be seen in the medical colleges of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Toronto, Charleston, and many other colleges. They are considered superior to those of the celebrated Auzoux, of Paris. In 1874 he completed a life-size bust of Professor J. P. Kirtland, at the age of sixty years. This is his masterpiece. It was executed under the most trying circumstances. A disease of the spinal nerves of more than ten years' standing, so that he could not stand without the aid of crutches, kept him closely confined to a lounge, and thus, while suffering acute pain, he modelled this most admirable bust. It was a labor of love, as no money would have induced him to undertake it. He made the first daguerreotype picture (a landscape) taken in the United States, and constructed the instrument and apparatus to take it in December, 1839, besides making in 1840 the first daguerreotype likeness ever taken anywhere, without requiring the rays of the sun to fall directly upon the sitter's face—in the shade. Professor J. P. Kirtland was his first and only preceptor in

natural history, and was his intimate friend and associate for more than forty years. His remarkable constitution and genial, even temperament enabled him to perform an unusual amount of labor which required great endurance and patience. He was married to Mary M. Chittenden, his third wife, in 1846. His first and second wives were sisters, and daughters of Dr. Elijah Flower, his medical preceptor. He had two children—one son, Dr. Wilmot H. Garlick, and one daughter.

YOUNG, WILLIAM, Insurance Agent, was born, April 22d, 1822, in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio. He assisted his father on the latter's farm until he was seventeen years old, attending the common school during the winter season. He then went to Cincinnati, where he became an apprentice to learn the saddlery business, and was thoroughly instructed in all its branches during the five years he stayed there. After the expiration of his term of service he went to St. Louis, where he obtained employment as a journeyman saddler and harness maker, and where he remained until 1848, when he next proceeded to Memphis, Tennessee, stopping there a year, and then returned to Cincinnati. After a brief sojourn in his old home he went to Philadelphia, staying two months in that city, and again returned to Cincinnati, where he again worked at his trade. In the autumn of 1848 he went South, and visited Vicksburg, Mississippi, New Orleans and Shreveport, Louisiana, and thence to Clarksville, Texas, working in these different cities, and once more returned to Cincinnati. He there commenced the manufacture of saddles and harness on his own account, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth streets, and continued there until 1858, when his establishment was consumed by fire, and he lost in one day the earnings of ten years. After this catastrophe he proceeded to engage in the patent right business in St. Louis, where he remained until the following year, when he again returned to Ohio and commenced farming on a small farm near Cincinnati, and which is now included within the city limits, and on which he still resides. At the outbreak of the civil war he effected an engagement as a cutter in the employ of Moore & Sons, who had heavy contracts with the government to furnish saddles and harness for the army. He continued in this business until 1864, when he turned his attention to fire insurance, and was associated with A. S. Reaves, with whom he remained a year, and next with the Eureka Company, in whose service he continued two years. He was then tendered the Superintendency of the Tobacco Insurance Company of Cincinnati, which he accepted, and had charge of the same for one year, relinquishing it to become the Agent of the Great Western Insurance Company of Chicago. He held this latter position until the ever memorable great fire occurred, in October, 1871, which proved too much for this corporation to withstand, and it speedily went into liquidation. He then became connected with the American Fire Insurance Company, from which he resigned at the expiration of six months to accept the General Agency of the Watertown Insurance Company, and he also is connected with other first-class companies, which business he carries on in his office, No. 6 West Third street, Cincinnati. He is an energetic business man, fully acquainted with all the details of insurance, and has succeeded in building up a lucrative and extensive line of patronage. By his industry, energy and perseverance, and above all by a prompt settlement of claims, he has made his office second to none in the city in the extent of its business operations. He was married in Cincinnati, May 30th, 1849, to Ann M., daughter of Robert W. Orr, of that city.

ESTEP, JOSIAH M., Lawyer, was born, February 19th, 1829, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and is the eldest son of James S. and Sarah (Gaston) Estep, both natives of the same county and State. His father was a doctor of medicine, and was engaged in professional duties until his death, which occurred in September, 1875. Josiah worked on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, attending school in winter. In 1846 he commenced teaching school in his native county, and was so occupied during two winters, and during his leisure hours devoted himself to the study of general literature. In 1848 he entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, where he remained nearly two years, principally engaged in the study of mathematics and the sciences. In 1851 he commenced the study of law under the preceptorship of John P. Penney, a prominent attorney-at-law, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was so occupied for about two years, when he removed to Ohio, in 1853, and settled at Cadiz, where he continued his legal studies for a year under the supervision of Samuel G. Peppard, of that place. He passed a satisfactory examination at Columbus, Ohio, in 1854, and was admitted to the bar. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Cadiz, where he has since resided, and where he has established an extensive and lucrative line of patronage. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1868, but his opponent, Hon. John H. Bingham, succeeded, although the contest was a very close one. In 1871 he was the nominee of the same party for Judge of the Common Pleas, where the contest was again very close, as he ran some four hundred votes ahead of the State ticket, but the county was largely Republican. He is a man of great energy, of unimpeachable character and of fidelity in business, and ranks as one of the most prominent lawyers of Harrison county.

PENDLETON, HON. GEORGE H., Lawyer and Statesman, was born in Cincinnati in 1825. His grandfather, Nathaniel Pendleton, was a native of New York, and was the intimate personal and political friend of Alexander Hamilton, and was his second in the duel with Aaron Burr, in which he lost his life, in 1804. He was an officer in the revolutionary army, and served as Aide-de-Camp to General Greene in his glorious campaign in the South. He was the first Federal District Judge in Georgia, and was appointed by President Washington. His father was Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, a leading and eminent Whig, who defeated Dr. Duncan for Congress in Cincinnati, in the celebrated contest of 1840. Descended from such ancestry, politically, it would not have been surprising had Mr. Pendleton imbibed the same views and party tenets. But he was one who thought for himself, was governed by no extraneous influences, and from mature conviction embraced the Democratic creed and cast his first vote with that party. He received his education mainly in Woodward College and in the old Cincinnati College, but he afterwards took courses of study at Heidelberg and Berlin, in Germany. He then began the study of law in the office of Stephen Fales, of Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar in 1847, immediately after which he formed a partnership with George E. Pugh, since United States Senator from Ohio. In 1853 Mr. Pendleton began his political career by accepting the Democratic nomination for the State Senate from Hamilton county. The whole ticket on which he was placed was elected by many thousand majority. Although the youngest member of that body, and entirely new to its service, he at once took a prominent position in its deliberations, and well sustained the high anticipation of those instrumental in his election. So favorable was the impression produced that, while yet in the Senate, he was nominated for the House of Representatives in Congress from the First District, in Hamilton county. This was a great honor, in view of the high character of the men who, for a series of years, had been its representatives. The issue of this election was unfortunate to Mr. Pendleton. The anti-Nebraska tornado swept over the country with irresistible force, and he, as well as other Democrats, was badly beaten. In 1856, at the next Congressional election, he was unanimously selected to bear the standard of his party, and was elected by a flattering vote. He took his seat in the House of Representatives in December, 1857, in the early part of James Buchanan's administration. Stormy times were ahead. Ultraism, both North and South, was surging against the ship of state. Mr. Pendleton's course was soon decided upon. It was moderate and conservative, having in view the preservation of the Union by maintaining amity among the States. In 1858 he was nominated a third time for Congress, his competitor this time being T. C. Day, who in 1854 had defeated him. The contest was sharp and generally unfortunate to the Democracy, Mr. Pendleton being the only candidate on the ticket who was elected. In 1860, in the breaking up of the Democratic party at the Charleston Convention, he warmly sustained Mr. Douglas, and was nominated by that wing of the party for re-election to Congress. His main competitor was Judge Oliver M. Spencer, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati; and, although a considerable portion of the county ticket was defeated, he was again elected. While serving his third term in Congress the civil war occurred. His position was similar to that held by the great mass of his political friends. In 1861 the Democracy were overwhelmingly beaten in Hamilton county, and in 1862 there seemed to be little hope of the party being able to elect Mr. Pendleton again. He was, however, unanimously nominated. His opponent was Colonel John Groesbeck, but Mr. Pendleton was again successful. This was his fifth nomination, an unusual number where the doctrine of rotation had so long prevailed. He was prominently spoken of for Speaker of the House, but the Republican ascendency in that body prevented any serious effort being made in his behalf. He was appointed upon the Committee of Ways and Means, on which it was usual to assign the strongest and ablest members. He had already served on the Judiciary and Military Committees, the two other leading committees of the House. In 1864 there was a strong feeling in favor of him as the candidate of the party for the Presidency. But the majority of the delegates were in favor of a military man, and the result was that Mr. Pendleton was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, with General George B. McClellan as the candidate for President. He was a delegate at large from his State to this convention. The issue of the election was of course adverse, only Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky casting their votes for McClellan and Pendleton. On the 4th of March, 1865, his fourth term of service in the national House expired. He had long been regarded as the leader of his party in the House, and his retirement was the cause of general regret. In 1866 the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio elected him a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. This appointment he declined to accept. The time for another Congressional election had now rolled around; and in view of the importance of the next Congress, and the belief that Mr. Pendleton was the best and strongest man that could be selected, he again received the nomination of his party. He ran ahead of his ticket, as usual, but was defeated. In 1867 there were strong indications favorable to his nomination by his party for President of the United States. The Ohio delegates to the National Convention were instructed to vote for him, and before the convening of the convention at New York, on the 4th of July, 1868, several other States had instructed their delegates to vote for him, and his name stood first among the candidates. After a protracted balloting his name was withdrawn and Horatio Seymour was made the nominee of the party. In 1869 the Democratic State of Ohio nominated General



C. Dewey

Rosecrans for Governor. That gentleman declined, and, at the unanimous request of the State Central Committee and other leading men of the party, Mr. Pendleton consented to accept the gubernatorial nomination. He was unable to make a canvass of the State, and was unsuccessful. In 1871 he was President of the convention in which the Democracy of Ohio made the famous new departure platform, and declared their acquiescence in the new amendments to the Constitution. Since that time his private business has prevented him from taking an active interest in political affairs. This has been necessarily a brief statement of Mr. Pendleton's political career. Endowed by nature with a strong and vigorous intellect, it has been assiduously improved by cultivation and study, and by scholastic and educational polish. There are few men who have less weakness and frailty, and whose minds are more completely developed. Calm and self-possessed, he is seldom betrayed into excitement, and always acts under the dominion of reason, instead of passion. He is moderate and conservative in his views, but inflexible and determined in adhering to them. Dignified in his deportment, yet modest and unassuming, he is always courteous to opponents. His speeches and public addresses have been marked by great logical and oratorical strength, and classical purity of style. His social qualities are very attractive, his address and personal appearance fine, and his hosts of friends who take pride in his past career, regarding him as one of the most promising statesmen of his time, look forward with hope and confidence to the future that will bring for him still higher honors and a more brilliant position in the affairs of the country. He was married in 1846 to Alice Key, daughter of Francis Scott Key, of Baltimore, and has three children, one son and two daughters.

MACKEY, JOHN, Lawyer, was born, January 7th, 1818, in Warren county, New Jersey. He is the son of Lewis and Margaret (Campbell) Mackey. He laid the foundation of his education in a district school. The family emigrated to Erie county, Ohio, when John was about eighteen years of age. Here he attended school at Milan, preparing himself for college. Leaving school at the age of twenty-two he entered the law office of Messrs. Beecher & Cooke. He was admitted to practise in 1846, opening a law office in Sandusky. At this time he also entered into partnership with Messrs. Mills & Ross in the publication of the *Daily Democratic Mirror*. He severed his connection with that paper in the spring of 1849. Since that time he has devoted himself exclusively to the law, in which his labors have been well rewarded. He was for six years Prosecuting Attorney of Erie county, and was six years in the City Council of Sandusky, being President of that body for four years. He is at present a member of the Board of Education of Sandusky. In early life Mr. Mackey was a Democrat. When General Cass, however, was nominated, in 1848, he cast his personal influence and that of his newspaper in favor of Martin Van Buren as the Free-Soil candidate for the Presidency. He has been an ardent member of the Republican party since its organization, taking an active interest in public affairs. In whatever position he has been placed he has acquitted himself creditably. October 24th, 1849, he married Violetta Mackey, in Erie county, Ohio.

DEWEY, HON. CHAUNCEY, Lawyer and President of the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio, was born, March 27th, 1796, near Norwich, Connecticut, and is a son of the late Eliphalet and Rachel (Hyde) Dewey. His father was a native of Windham county, Connecticut, who was a farmer by occupation, and removed from Connecticut in 1798 to Otsego county, New York, where he settled on the Susquehanna river, in that county, where he lived until 1834, and then proceeded to Oswego county, in the same State. In 1836 he went to Ohio and located in Cadiz, Harrison county, where he died in 1837. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His wife was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, a lineal descendant of Chancellor Hyde, of England; she survived her husband ten years, having died in Cadiz in 1847. Chauncey worked on the farm until he was eighteen years old, attending school in the winter. In 1814 he was drafted into a military company, and marched to Sackett's Harbor to repel an anticipated attack of the British, and was in service about seven weeks. On his return he entered Hartwich Academy, in Otsego county, New York, where he pursued a course of literary study until the summer of 1818, and became proficient in the classics. In the same year he passed the requisite examinations prior to entering the junior class of Union College, Schenectady, New York, then under the supervision of the celebrated Dr. Eliphalet Nott. He graduated from that institution in 1820, and in the same year commenced the study of law at Cooperstown, Otsego county, under the preceptorship of Samuel Starkweather, a prominent attorney of that place, and continued so engaged for a year, and in 1821 removed to Cadiz, Ohio, where he completed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Cadiz, and so continued until 1845, being a partner for a number of years with the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. In 1845 he became connected with the Harrison branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Cadiz, and soon afterwards was elected its President. He devoted the greater portion of his time to the interests of this institution until 1865, when its business was closed and the Harrison National Bank was organized as its successor, of which he was elected President, and has so

continued until the present time, beside being its principal stockholder. He is also largely interested as a shareholder in the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company; in the Jefferson Insurance Company of Steubenville; in the Franklin Insurance Company of Wheeling; and also in the Amazon Insurance Company of Cincinnati. He has been more or less a contributor to colleges and theological schools. He was a member of the Ohio Senate from 1841 to 1843, resigning before the expiration of his term of service. He has never aspired to any political office. In politics he is a Republican, and gave his first Presidential vote, in 1824, in favor of John Quincy Adams. He is a Presbyterian in religious belief. He is a man of the most inflexible integrity and unimpeachable character; he has always led a temperate life, and, though he has passed his eightieth year, is still active and energetic in his business. He was married in February, 1823, to Nancy, daughter of John Pritchard, formerly of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, but who was one of the pioneer settlers of Harrison county, Ohio, whither he removed in 1807. He is the father of ten children.

SLONE, FELIX G., Lawyer, was born, July 28th, 1826, in Goshen, Clermont county, Ohio. He was the third of seven children born to William Slone and Rachel Mann. William Slone was a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and by vocation a farmer. He moved to Clermont county in 1808, and subsequently to Peoria county, Illinois, where he died in 1872. Rachel Mann Slone was a native of Bullett county, Kentucky. The subject of this notice was engaged on a farm until he was nineteen years old, attending school in the winter. The next three years he passed in Martinsville, Clinton county, teaching school in the winter and attending school as a pupil during the summer. In 1850 Mr. Slone began merchandising at Westborough, Clinton county, and was thus engaged for about three years. During these years he was industriously devoting his spare time to reading law. After his admission to the bar, in 1853, he was chiefly engaged in school teaching until 1858. He then went to Georgetown, Brown county, where he remained in the practice of his profession until 1861. As Second Lieutenant of Company K, 70th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he went to the front and was in active service for nearly three years, participating in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth and Vicksburg. By meritorious conduct he earned a first lieutenant's and then a captain's commission. He was honorably discharged from the service in 1863, and returned to Georgetown, Brown county, where he remained until October of 1865. He then located in Wilmington, where he has since made his home and secured a large practice. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Slone is a valuable citizen, and is regarded as a man of strict integrity. He is dignified in bearing, and yet affable and courteous in intercourse with his fellows. In 1848 he married Kate Hodson, of Clinton county.

PECK, WILLIAM VIRGIL, Lawyer and ex-Judge, was born, April 16th, 1804, at Cayuga, New York. His parents were Virgil and Mary (Wallace) Peck, and he was the youngest of their three children. Both parents were natives of Litchfield, Connecticut. They settled in Cayuga, New York, in 1802, and there Virgil Peck died in September, 1804. He was of English extraction, and at the time of his death was a merchant in that place. After his death his widow, in 1808, married Dr. Abel Catlin, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who died in 1856. She then removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, and resided there with her son William until her death, which took place in 1860. The boyhood of William Virgil Peck was passed at Litchfield, Connecticut. He attended the district school there until he had passed beyond its educational resources. He then studied the classics at the Pierce Academy and at the South Farms Academy in Litchfield. In 1816 he went to Watertown, New York, where he entered a store as clerk. He remained at Watertown, employed in that capacity, for about three years. In the year 1819 he returned to Connecticut and obtained a situation as clerk at Winsted, in that State, and continued in its employ until 1824, at which time he entered the then very celebrated law school of Litchfield. From this institution he graduated in the summer of 1826, and almost immediately moved to Ohio. He went to Cincinnati, where he entered the law office of the late Judge Bellamy Storer. He remained with him until 1828, and then, removing to Portsmouth, Ohio, he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. He has resided in Portsmouth ever since, and almost from the first his success was great. His fine natural talents, added to thorough training and high legal attainments, won for him a substantial recognition, which manifested itself in a very extensive practice. In February, 1848, he was elected President Judge of the Common Pleas Court of his district. He was re-elected to the same position in 1851, and again in 1856. He served until the spring of 1859, when he took his seat as Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, to which position he had been elected in 1858. No higher evidence of the thoroughly acceptable manner in which he performed the duties of his judicial office could be required than the fact that his re-elections to the Common Pleas bench were without opposition, and that in 1863 he declined a re-election to the bench of the Supreme Court. In 1864, on account of impaired health, he retired from all official and professional business, and has since been living in honored retirement at his home in Portsmouth. His impaired physical health has not in the least affected that of his mind, and his strong and brilliant mental qualities are as noticeable

now as ever. Politically, he is a Republican. His first vote was cast in 1828 for John Quincy Adams. Though not an active member of any church, he has (until prevented by bronchial trouble and ill health) been a very regular attendant of either the Presbyterian or Episcopal Church, and has always been a contributor to those institutions. His life has been always characterized by the most unquestioned integrity, and by habits of strict temperance; and in social life his pleasant temper, his agreeable manners and uniform courtesy, render him universally popular. He was married, July 8th, 1830, to Mary Ann Cook, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Of their large family of children only four are at present living.

JUNE, DAVID, Machinist and Engine-Builder, was born, May 11th, 1824, in Ithaca, New York, and is a son of Peter June, also a native of New York, who had formerly followed the sea, but removed with his family to Ohio in 1833 and settled in Sandusky; he sailed for a few years on the lakes, and died in 1851. David lived in Sandusky until he was about sixteen years old. He attended school until fourteen, and then commenced to work in a machine shop to learn the trade. In 1842 he went to Cleveland, and found employment in the Cuyahoga Iron Works, and became a good machinist and engineer, and for the next ten years was in the service of this company during the winter, and filled the position of engineer on the steamers of the Buffalo and Chicago line through the summer season. By industry and economy he laid by some money, and in 1853 went to Fremont to start in business. He there purchased a plow shop, and fitted it up for repairing and building engines. He was assisted at the outset of the enterprise by an elder brother, D. L. June, who had been a resident of that town for several years. Business began at once, for the steamboat company, for which he had worked, sent him engines, etc., to repair, and orders for machinery came in from the country. The first steam-engine in the county was built there. In 1858, at the urgent solicitation of the Lake Superior Transportation Company, he left the business at Fremont in the care of a partner, lately taken in, and went to Cleveland, where he took charge of all the company's boats, keeping them in running order. He remained in that position until 1860, when, finding that his interests at Fremont needed his attention, he relinquished his situation at Cleveland and returned home, where he purchased the interests of his partner and assumed entire control of the business. In 1862 he commenced the erection of new works, and completed the present buildings, now occupied, in 1867. In the meantime he associated with him as partner Robert Brayton, an old and skilful machinist, with whom he had worked in Cleveland (and whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume). The business has ever since been a prosperous one, and was not seriously affected by the financial distress of 1873. Mr. June is a superior mechanic as well as a good business manager. He has made many valuable improvements in building engines. He is the patentee of a self-acting spark arrester, invented in 1875, of which the firm have the exclusive right to use, and is a valuable article. The engines built by D. June & Co., both portable and stationary, have a high reputation; many hundreds have been built since 1860 and shipped to all parts of the country. They have aimed to excel in thoroughness of work and finish, and have a steady demand. They are now (1876) building fifty portable engines, of two patterns, to meet the demands of their trade. They also build circular saw-mills, etc., etc. The amount of capital invested in the buildings, machinery, etc., is about sixty thousand dollars, the greater part of which has been made in the business. They give employment to between forty and fifty men, on full time, all the year round. David June was married, November 28th, 1844, to Caroline A. Owen, of Painesville, Ohio, and has had two children, one of whom only is living, a daughter of eighteen, who is still at home.

OBERMILLER, MINRAD, Physician and Surgeon, was born, February 18th, 1818, in Schwarzenberg, Province of Tyrol, Austria. He is the son of Gephard Obermiller, a manufacturer of woollen goods, who for forty years carried on business successfully. When Minrad was eight years of age, while playing in his father's mills, he was caught on a wheel and had his left hand torn off, crippling the arm to the shoulder. He laid the foundation of his education at the district school. At the age of fourteen he entered the university at Innsbruck, where he remained for six years. From Innsbruck he went to the university at Gratz, where he studied medicine and surgery, receiving his diploma in 1842. In this year he accepted the position of Assistant Physician in the Imperial Hospital, at Vienna. In February, 1848, he was sent as Assistant Surgeon to the Austrian army, then stationed at Milan, a severe fever having broken out among the soldiers in that city. At this time began the Italian revolution, assisted by King Charles Albert, of Sardinia. As the war progressed, the force with which Dr. Obermiller was serving was ordered to guard the government buildings with their funds and records. The Hungarian revolution breaking out at this time, the Austrian government was obliged to divide its army. By this move the strength of its forces were so weakened that it was found impossible to hold the buildings at Milan. The troops at Milan were therefore ordered to fall back to Verona, taking with them the government funds and records. This they succeeded in doing by resorting to a clever ruse, cutting their way through the Italian forces and reaching Verona with the money and records concealed about their persons. From Verona Dr. Obermiller was ordered to join reinforcements sent to Venice. Being a few hours in advance of the troops he paid a visit

to a friend, living near the powder magazine in Verona. As soon as the inhabitants heard of the approach of more Austrian troops they arose in arms, forcing the few soldiers stationed in the city to flee to meet the coming reinforcements. All communication with his regiment was cut off; the Italians had sworn death to every Austrian in the city, and Dr. Obermiller was obliged to take refuge in the magazine, located on a small island and in charge of a corporal's guard of six men. After remaining here over six weeks, the party effected a conditional surrender; left the powder in a useless condition, and landed safely at Trieste, where Dr. Obermiller resigned his commission, retiring honorably from the service of his country. He paid a short farewell visit to his mother (his father having died while the doctor was in the field); he started for America, via Antwerp. After a voyage of forty-two days he landed in New York, July 24th, 1848. Thence he went to Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, where his brother, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, was stationed. Here he performed many successful cures in chronic and other diseases, and built up a large practice through northern Ohio and southern Michigan. January 1st, 1872, Dr. Obermiller removed to Toledo, where he has since resided, enjoying a large and lucrative practice. During his professional career he has discovered many valuable remedies for fevers, consumption, lung and kidney diseases, diabetes, cancer, etc. In 1870 he built a handsome block on St. Clair street, Toledo, which he occupies as a residence and office. He has invested the greater part of his surplus funds (all made in his practice) in Michigan and prairie lands. May 13th, 1852, he married Mary Borke, a finely-educated lady, of Tiffin, Ohio. By this marriage he has one son and three daughters. The son and eldest daughter have shown marked talent for portrait and landscape painting, and have produced some works of decided merit, without any instruction. Dr. Obermiller and his family are held in high respect by all who know them, being people of culture and refinement.

RAWSON, BASS, M. D., Physician, was born, April 17th, 1799, in the town of Orange, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and is a son of the late Samuel Rawson, also a native of that State. He is one of five brothers, who removed from Massachusetts at an early day and settled in Ohio. Four of them were practising physicians, including Dr. L. Q. Rawson, of Fremont (whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume). The fifth brother was the late Hon. Abel Rawson, an eminent lawyer of Tiffin, Ohio. Dr. Rawson is one of the sixth generation of the Rawson family in direct descent from Edward Rawson, who left England in 1836, and was the honored Secretary of the Massachusetts colony from 1650 to 1686. All of the Rawsons in the United States, with one exception only, trace their origin to this Edward Rawson, whose descendants at the present day, according to a genealogical book, very complete, published at Boston by the family in 1875, number over 5450 names, as recorded in the work, the youngest being in the ninth generation. Dr. Rawson's youthful days were passed at home, working at times on a farm, and in attendance upon the country schools. At a later period he was placed to learn the trade of a hatter, and worked at it until he was about twenty years old. As the business did not agree with him, his health becoming impaired, he decided to abandon it and qualify himself for a profession. He accordingly entered the academy at New Salem and went through a course of study, and subsequently was engaged in teaching at intervals until he was about twenty-five years of age. Having married, he went to Ravenna, Ohio, where he remained a few months, and then returned eastward as far as Otsego county, New York, where he located in Richfield, where his wife had friends, and, having purchased a small property, resumed his avocation of school teaching. He had, previously to leaving Massachusetts, been reading medicine for a few months, and he now began to study that science systematically under the supervision of Dr. Thomas, of Richfield, and in 1827 attended the lectures at Dartmouth College. In 1828 he removed to Ohio, and sojourned for a little over a year with his brother, Dr. Secretary Rawson, in practice in Medina county. In the following year he proceeded to the new town of Findley, then in the wilderness, and where he finally settled. At that period there was no practising physician, save himself, in the town, and his advent with his family in that region is still remembered by many as an occasion of rejoicing. He entered there upon an active practice, which continued with but little cessation for over forty years. Though he was never blessed with a robust constitution, his health had become very much impaired by close application to study prior to his removal to Ohio; but he found great benefit in the active life and the long horseback rides, which were then incident to practice in a new country, where there were no roads worthy of the name, and by this continued healthy exercise he gained both physical strength and endurance. He was for many years the leading physician in that region, and known as a most successful practitioner. Since 1870 he has endeavored to withdraw from active professional pursuits, but some of his old patrons yet insist upon receiving his medical advice, so that he still goes out to attend such calls. He has always been ready to give to deserving objects, public or private, and especially in promoting the welfare of his own church and society. For his kindred, whether near or distant, he entertains warm feelings of attachment, often evidencing this to one and another, as occasion offers, in many quiet but substantial ways. Since the death of his wife a young niece has been his housekeeper, and he still resides in the plain, substantial frame-house, which was among the first erected in Findley, on the main street, fronting the public square. Locating there when the country was

a wilderness, he has endured with others the hardships and privations of a frontier life, but is at last able to discern the silver lining of the dark cloud which hung so heavily around all in their once new Western home. He was married, in May, 1824, to Amanda Blackmer, of Greenwich, Massachusetts; she died in 1874. Their daughter and only child, Harriet E. Amanda, married Dr. William D. Carlin, of Findley, who was a surgeon in the army, and died in 1862, while in the service. She died in 1870, leaving three children; one of these is a physician, and another the wife of C. T. Doudon, a resident of Toledo.

FIFE, JAMES, Banker and Farmer, was born, August 19th, 1798, in the county Tyrone, Ireland. He is the first of five children of William Fife and Mary McCoy, both of whom were born and died in the county Tyrone, and were members of the Seceder Church. The subject of this sketch worked on a farm and attended school until he was seventeen years of age. In 1817 he came to America and settled in Cincinnati, where he secured a situation as clerk in the dry-goods store of Paxton & Pierson. In 1818 he went to Lebanon, Warren county, where he passed a year as clerk in a store. January 8th, 1819, he went to Wilmington, Clinton county, where he has since resided. For two years after settling in Wilmington Mr. Fife was engaged as a clerk. In 1821 he purchased his employer's stock and began business on his own account. He continued in business, sometimes being associated with a partner, until the close of the rebellion. Since then Mr. Fife has given his attention mainly to the care of his farm and his interests as a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Wilmington, together with the supervision of his extensive real estate. He has studiously avoided a political life, with great reluctance consenting to run as a Presidential Elector for Martin Van Buren. Formerly a Jackson Democrat, he is now a Liberal. His life has been marked by temperance, industry, thrift, and integrity beyond reproach. Careful in business, he is genial and agreeable in his social relations. November 28th, 1819, Mr. Fife married Jane Dillon, of North Carolina, who died in 1830, leaving four children. In 1831 he married Catherine M. Moon, of Virginia. In 1876 he married Nancy M. Bosworth.

RAFF, GEORGE WERTZ, Lawyer, was born in the country, in Tuscarawas township, Stark county, Ohio, on March 24th, 1825. His parents were William and Mary (Wertz) Raffensperger, natives of Pennsylvania. His father's ancestors came to America from Westphalia, Germany, before the Revolution, in which they participated. He himself is the oldest of a family now consisting of four brothers and a sister. When he was about six months old his father, who was a blacksmith, removed to Canton, the county seat, where he lived for six years and a half; then returned to Tuscarawas township, and in three years moved to Bethlehem, in the same county. During these years George W. attended the public schools, which were held but for three months in the year, and in them was instructed only in the lowest branches of an English education. His father was poor, and could not afford to send him to better schools. Teachers in those days in Ohio were very inefficient, and it was an uncommon thing to find one who could go beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as and including the "rule of three." When the lad was twelve years of age his uncle, Daniel Raffensperger, who had been elected County Recorder, gave him a situation in his office, where he remained several months, and was then placed in a country store to learn the business of clerking. In 1840 his father died, and from that time until his marriage the care of his mother's family, with the support of his younger brothers and sisters, devolved upon him. When this event occurred he was clerking in Bethlehem, and he so continued until the fall of 1844, when his uncle Daniel, who was Clerk of the county courts, offered him the Deputy-Clerkship, which he accepted. During the years of his mercantile clerkship he had endeavored to improve every moment of leisure in reading, and otherwise "making up" for his lack of education. But the range of books to which he had access was very limited, and it was not until he entered his uncle's office, and obtained the advantages afforded by a residence in a county town of some proportions, that he was able to make much progress in the course of self-education which he had planned out, and to which his limited circumstances confined him. He remained Deputy-Clerk for six years. In 1848 he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court for the county, and filled the office in connection with his deputyship. He also commenced the study of the law in this year. In 1850 the members of his grandfather's family, then living, with one exception, and a number of others bearing the same name, consummated a purpose which they had long had under consideration, namely, an abbreviation of the family name. For many years previously they had been familiarly known by the name of "Raff," and this had become so universal that the name was even more frequently thus written by their friends than the correct one, and strangers being thus often misled, much embarrassment was caused the family. In addition, the different branches of the family were spelling the full name so variously that confusion was created, while investigation disclosed that the original name of the family was "Ravensberg." These considerations induced the change, which was accomplished without legislative action, and without causing the least inconvenience to themselves or friends. In 1850 George W. Raff was admitted to the bar, and in the fall of the succeeding year he was elected Probate Judge of the county. During his term of office he conceived the purpose of preparing

a "Guide for Executors and Administrators in the State of Ohio," which he subsequently (in 1857) carried into effect. He remained in office until February, 1855, when he entered upon the practice of law at Canton, Ohio. On December 18th, 1855, he was married to Belinda J., daughter of Frederick A. and Rebecca Schneider. Two sons, one nineteen and the other seventeen years of age, are the fruits of this marriage, which has been a very happy one, his partner being a truly noble woman. He continued in the practice of law until the spring of 1871, during which time he prepared three additional works—a "Pension Manual;" "Road-Laws of Ohio," and "War Claimant's Guide." The "Guide to Executors and Administrators" has run into the fourth edition, and the road-book into a second. Both have become standard authority in the State. In 1871, finding that the demands of a heavy legal practice were seriously threatening his health, as well as wearing upon his mental faculties, he accepted the position of legal adviser and confidential secretary to Cornelius Aultman, Esq., the well-known manufacturer of agricultural implements and owner of a large number of valuable patents. In this position, which he still occupies, he has found the relief from mental strain which he sought in accepting it. He is a man of large ability, and is highly respected and esteemed in a wide circle as a lawyer, a citizen and a gentleman.

BASSETT, EDWARD P., Lawyer, was born, October 22d, 1818, in the State of New York, of New England parentage; both father and mother were natives of New Haven county, Connecticut. He removed to Ohio in 1831, and located at first in Portage county, of which he was elected Sheriff in 1839, and served in that office until 1845. Meanwhile he read law under the supervision of Hon. Luther Day, afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He was admitted to practice in 1845, and two years thereafter removed to Toledo, where he has ever since resided, and was constantly engaged in the practice of his profession until 1861. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court in 1854, and to that of the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, District of Columbia, March 7th, 1861. He was commissioned, May 16th, 1861, by President Lincoln, Postmaster of Toledo, and retained that position until July, 1865. His political predilections led him to adopt the tenets of the old Whig party, and when it ceased to exist he adopted the principles of Republicanism. He regards the most exciting and imposing public events, of which he was an eye-witness, to have been the Fort Meigs Political Convention of 1840; the Chicago Convention, that nominated Lincoln in 1860; and his inauguration at Washington in 1861; while the impromptu gathering of the citizens of Toledo, at White's Hall, on the receipt of the news of the President's assassination, April 15th, 1861, he deems the most solemn and impressive scene he ever witnessed. Having been an active participant in partisan politics for a quarter of a century, he is impressed with the truth of the saying of Confucius, that "The superior man is catholic, and no partisan;" and that great good would result to our republic could all violent partisans be similarly impressed.

ALLBRITAIN, RICHARD LEE, School Superintendent, was born, June 18th, 1839, in Muskingum county, Ohio, of American parentage. His father was a farmer by occupation, who removed from Virginia about 1825. Richard lived on a farm until he was twenty years old, and attended school during the winter seasons. In 1859 he commenced teaching the common school in Guernsey county. During the civil war he entered the army as a private soldier, August 22d, 1861, and participated in many engagements. He was severely wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 20th, 1863. Having recovered, he rejoined his regiment and served with them until honorably discharged, August 24th, 1865. During his four years' connection with the army he served as private, corporal, sergeant and quartermaster, and in May, 1865, was commissioned as First Lieutenant. After his return to civil life he attended Muskingum College during 1866, and then resumed his avocation as a school teacher. In 1869 he was elected Auditor of Noble county, Ohio; but having favored the nomination of Horace Greeley in 1872, was defeated at the election, having been again a candidate for the same office. He is at present Superintendent of the Caldwell schools, having been chosen to that position in the spring of 1873, and these seminaries have improved much under his supervision. He has been an industrious, painstaking, useful citizen, and has risen to his present position by his own efforts, never having received any assistance whatever. He was married, October 7th, 1867, to Mrs. Mary E. Halley.

RODGERS, ROBERT, M. D., was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 26th, 1807. His parents were James and Jane (Quigley) Rodgers, both natives of Pennsylvania. He received his education in a private school in Shippensburg, and began the study of medicine in a private office in the same town. Having attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, he received his diploma from that institution in 1828, and immediately began practice at New Hope, Bucks county, where he remained three years. Thereafter he practised at Newville for one year, and then moving West settled for a year at Portsmouth, Ohio, leaving there for Springfield in 1833, where he has ever since remained. There is little to be said of a life as quiet as

that which ordinarily falls to the lot of a physician. Dr. Rodgers' life has been successful, and happily the life of a doctor cannot be successful without being useful. He arrived in Springfield when the city was a mere village, and has been identified with its growth and progress. Just before moving there in the spring of 1833 he returned to Pennsylvania, and married Effie Harrison, of Lebanon county. With her he has seven children: John H.; Isaac Ward; Richard Henry; James Godman; Frances; Sarah Elizabeth; and one who died in infancy.

MALEY, PATRICK FRANCIS, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, and Coroner of Hamilton county, Ohio, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, January 15th, 1838, and attended school in that county until he reached his fourteenth year, when he emigrated with family to the United States. Upon their arrival in 1851, they settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, where Mr. Maley's education was completed. It was scholastic in character, and embraced a number of the higher branches of study. Upon leaving school he went to learn the drug business with J. P. White, of Cincinnati, with whom he remained seven years, mastering in that time all the details of that trade, and graduating from the College of Pharmacy. He then commenced to read medicine with Dr. John A. Thacher, of the same city, and during his course of reading attended the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1861. He at once engaged in practice, but within a short time of his entrance upon professional duties was appointed Assistant-Surgeon in the United States navy, and was assigned to the western flotilla. At Helena, Arkansas, he contracted the swamp fever, and in the latter part of 1862 was compelled to resign from the service. Upon his recovery he resumed practice in Cincinnati, which was continued for a short time, and was then again interrupted by his application to Assistant Surgeon-General Wood, whose head-quarters were at St. Louis, for a position. Having passed the requisite examination and being found fully qualified, he was assigned to duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. On September 22d, 1863, he was ordered to join Rosecrans at Chattanooga, and did so just before the battle of Chickamauga. As a token of the esteem of the officers and patients of his hospital at Jefferson Barracks, they presented him before his departure for the South with a silver ice pitcher and salver. On his way to Chattanooga he had to travel seventy miles over the mountains on foot, and lost all his instruments and personal effects by the capture of the wagon train accompanying him and his companions by the enemy. Upon arriving at Rosecrans' head-quarters he was immediately placed on duty at Cutchfield Hotel, which had been converted into a hospital. He was subsequently ordered to escort a train of sick and wounded men to Nashville, Tennessee, where he resigned in 1864. He a third time entered upon his professional practice, and carried it on with great success, enjoying in a comparatively short time a very large patronage. He was chosen a member of the Board of Education of Cincinnati, and served with distinction for five years, having been three times re-elected. In 1867 he was elected to the City Council from the Fourth ward, and was re-elected in 1868, and served with credit and efficiency. Upon the expiration of his term of office in 1870, he devoted his whole time and energy to his professional calling until the death of Dr. Dougherty, County Coroner, in the latter part of 1872, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy. At the general election in 1873 he was chosen to the same office, and in October, 1874, was re-elected for two years, and now exercises the duties of the office. He has shown his complete qualification for this public trust, and the honors of the re-elections conferred upon him by the public, indicate that the people of Cincinnati are amply satisfied with the care and fidelity with which he discharges his duties. He was married on April 23d, 1861, to Josephine E., daughter of A. C. Holcombe, a native of Virginia, who was one of the early settlers of Cincinnati.

MYERS, PHILIP VAN NESS, Lawyer and Author, was born, August 10th, 1846, at Tribes Hill, Montgomery county, New York. His father, Jacob Myers, was a physician, and of Dutch descent. Through his mother he was allied to the Morris family, whose genealogy, carefully preserved in some of its branches, is carried back to Elystan Glodrydd, a British chieftain, prince of Ferbys, founder of the fourth royal tribe of Wales. The ancestor of the branch of the family in America was Thomas Morris, who arrived in Massachusetts in 1637. The following year he removed from Boston to Quinnipiac, now New Haven, where he purchased the tract of land still known as Morris's Point. In 1850 the parents of Philip Van Ness Myers removed to Saratoga Springs, where he received his first academic training. Completing his preparation for college at Ballston Spa, New York, he entered Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1866, becoming a member of the class of '68. While a student at Williams he was chosen by the Lyceum of Natural History of that institution a member of a scientific expedition to South America. The party, comprising seven persons, made an adventurous and successful journey across the continent along the line of the equator. Philip Myers in connection with his brother, H. M. Myers, gave the public the results of this expedition in a volume entitled "Life and Nature under the Tropics." At the close of his college course he assumed the principalship of Pompey Academy, New York, giving up this position after one year to take charge of Naples Academy in the same State. The year 1871 he spent at Williamstown, Massachusetts, devot-

ing himself to studies preparatory to a contemplated tour around the world. In 1872, accompanied by the brother already mentioned as his companion in South American travels, he visited Europe, and the following year made extended journeys through several of the countries of Asia which lie out of the usual course of travellers. The sites of Palmyra, Nineveh, Babylon, and Persepolis were visited, and several months were spent by the brothers among the Himalayas of India, the hot season of the Indian year being thus turned to account in botanical and geological studies. His brother having died of fever in India, P. V. N. Myers upon his return home commenced the preparation of a history which should embrace the results of their united travels in Asia. This work, under the title "Remains of Lost Empires," was issued by Harper & Brothers in the fall of 1874. The work soon passed through two editions. While engaged in the preparation of the above-named volume for the press, Mr. Myers was prosecuting the study of the law at the Yale Law School. He here divided with a fellow-student the prize, open to both classes, for the best essay on the constitutional law of the United States. In 1874 he removed to Columbus, Ohio, continuing there his legal studies. The following year he was married to Ida C. Miller, of Pompey Hill, New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and is at present engaged in the practice of the law at Columbus, Ohio.

WILKISON, DAVID, Lake Captain and Farmer, was born, February 23d, 1800, in Warren county, New York. He lost both parents in early youth, and was left to his own resources, consequently he received but a limited education. When fourteen years old he went to Cleveland, and the following year shipped on the schooner "Black Snake," under his uncle, Jacob Wilkison, and in 1815 that vessel landed at Swan Creek some passengers who settled at Perrysburg on the Maumee river. This was just at the close of the war with Great Britain, and Fort Meigs was then garrisoned by United States troops. Fishing was the principal occupation of the inhabitants. When seventeen years of age he was promoted to the command of the "Black Snake," and to that of the schooner "Pilot" in the following year. This latter vessel plied between the Maumee river and Buffalo. He continued to sail different vessels until 1835; among these was the schooner "Eagle," which he had built, in 1828, at Port Lawrence, now Toledo. In 1835 he took command of the steamer "Commodore Perry," which traded between Buffalo and Chicago for ten years, and he then was transferred to the "Superior," in which he remained until 1852, when he retired from the lakes, and went to his farm near Perrysburg. He subsequently had charge of the lighthouse in Maumee Bay for two years. He suffered for some years from loss of eyesight, which was partially relieved by an operation, a year or two previous to his death. During his long career he was known as one of the oldest and most popular of lake captains, and was a man of great kindness of heart and geniality of disposition, whereby he won his way to the esteem of his acquaintances. His independence of character ever prompted him to self-reliance and unremitting efforts. After a residence of fifty-eight years on the Maumee river he passed away amid a scene which contrasted greatly with that which first presented itself to his youthful eye. He was married, November 27th, 1827, to Caroline M., daughter of John G. Forbes, who had removed, in 1825, from Manlius, Onondaga county, New York, to Port Lawrence, Ohio. He was the father of five children, all of whom are living: William D., the eldest son, is in Toledo; Emeline H., wife of Isaac R. Thompson, of Perrysburg; Sarah H., wife of H. H. Dodge, of the same place; John E. Wilkison, of the firm of Foster & Co., bankers, of Fostoria; and Caroline M., wife of Earl W. Murray, of Bowling Green, Ohio. Captain Wilkison died in Perrysburg, September 8th, 1873; his widow yet survives him.

WEBB, JOHN, was born, August 27th, 1795, in Maiden Lane, New York city. He is the son of John Webb, who like his wife was a native of Pennsylvania. The father was a hatter in New York city until 1798, when he engaged in business in Hagerstown, Maryland. About 1799 the family removed to Durstown, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Shortly after they went to Youngmanstown, in the same county, where they remained until 1814, when they settled in Canton, Stark county, Ohio. Young John, who was the second of fourteen children, went to district school until he was sixteen years old, when he began to learn the trade of a hatter with his father, with whom he remained as a journeyman until he was twenty-four years old, when his father took him into partnership. In 1822 the son sold out his interest and went to Perrysburg, Wood county. Perrysburg had been laid out five years before, but it was little more than a town in imagination, without inhabitants. Mr. Webb helped to raise the first log house in Perrysburg, where he arrived with a cash capital of $1.25. He was variously employed until 1824, when with the scanty savings of two years he bought tools and began business as a hatter. This he continued until 1828, when he was elected Sheriff of Wood county, filling the position satisfactorily for two terms. From 1832 until 1842 he was Clerk of the County Court. In the latter year he was elected Sheriff for a third time, serving four years. In 1848 he was elected County Clerk again, and held the office until 1860. He has since led a quiet life, giving his attention chiefly to farming. At the advanced age of eighty-one, after the hardships of pioneer life and an active public career, he enjoys good health in the retirement of a comfortable home in Perrysburg. He still writes a remarkably

plain hand He has been married three times: March 8th, 1821, to Elizabeth Charles, at Canton, Ohio; July 18th, 1833, to Mary Dean; February 23d, 1851, to Mary A. Jones; the two latter of Perrysburg. Eighteen children, of whom eight are now living, have been born to him.

RODGERS, JOHN H., M. D., son of Dr. Robert Rodgers, was born at Springfield, Ohio, August 19th, 1834. He received his education at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1853, and at once began the study of medicine in Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania, the same institution whence his father had graduated twenty-eight years before. He took his diploma in 1856, and returning to Springfield, immediately joined his father in the practice of his profession. October, 1861, he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 44th Regiment Ohio Volunteers. His service while in this commission was principally with his regiment in West Virginia and Kentucky. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted to Surgeon, and transferred to the 104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, joining the army of Burnside in East Tennessee, and participating in the Atlanta campaign in the following year. He retired from the service, December, 1864, on the expiration of his term, and resumed his practice in Springfield. After his promotion he became chief of the operating staff of the 2d Division of the 23d Army Corps. The experience acquired during his three years' service was both extensive and varied, and has doubtless materially contributed to the high reputation he sustains among the faculty. May 21st, 1857, he married Jane M. Sturgeon, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania who died October 20th, 1869, leaving two sons.

WHEELER, SAMUEL C., Lawyer, was born in Greencastle, Fairfield county, Ohio, September 16th, 1828. His parents were natives of America and traced their ancestry to Germany, Wales and England. He received a partial education in the district schools located in the neighborhood of his home; but secured much of his general literary knowledge through his own unassisted efforts. Upon relinquishing school life at an early age, he worked on a farm until his eighteenth year was attained, when he moved to Lancaster, Ohio, where he was apprenticed to learn the art of saddle and harness making. After having served his time, he continued to work at his trade, travelling through Ohio and Michigan, until he found himself in Sandusky, Erie county, Ohio. When about twenty-eight years of age, he commenced, in 1856, the study of law in the office of Judge A. W. Hendry, under whose supervision he pursued his studies with untiring ardor and perseverance. He was admitted to practise in the State Courts in 1859, and about the year 1871 was admitted to practise in the United States District Court at Cleveland, Ohio. He is now one of the leading lawyers in Sandusky, and is widely recognized as an able and a trustworthy practitioner and solicitor of patents. He also controls a large business in the collection of pensions, etc., and as a collection and insurance agent. His principles and sentiments attach him now to the Republican party, although until the outbreak of the rebellion he was a supporter of the Democratic organization. In the spring of 1861, desirous of throwing in his assistance toward supporting the national government and the venerated constitution, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 7th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained with it in this capacity until the following winter, when he was made Orderly Sergeant. June 9th, 1862, he was wounded at the battle of Port Republic, Shenandoah valley, while in Shields' Division, 3d Brigade, General E. B. Tyler commanding. He then received a furlough, and returned to his home. Ultimately, in the spring of 1863, he was discharged from the service, in consequence of disability resulting from his wound. He has held several local offices of trust in Sandusky, Ohio, and is one of the most influential and respected citizens of the town. He was married, February 24th, 1861, to Mahala J. Karshner, of Sandusky, Ohio.

PERKINS, JOHN, a resident of Athens, Athens county, Ohio, was born on the 27th of December, 1791, in Leicester, Vermont, and was the fifth of the ten children of Dr. Eliphaz and Lydia (Fitch) Perkins. Dr. Perkins was born on the 21st of August, 1753, in Norwich, Connecticut; his wife, Lydia, was born, June 14, 1760, in Canterbury, Connecticut, at which place they were married on the 17th of September, 1780. Dr. Perkins was educated and it is believed graduated at one of the Eastern colleges. Soon after leaving college he entered into mercantile business; but being unfortunate, and sustaining a heavy loss at sea, he abandoned the business, and commenced the study of medicine, and as soon as duly qualified entered upon the duties of the medical profession, and continued to discharge them with faithfulness and skill until advanced age. He removed with his family to Ohio in 1799, locating temporarily in Marietta, where he remained a few months, and where his wife died, leaving on his hands nine children, two of which, twins, were infants, born in Reading, Pennsylvania, while the family were on their journey. Their first child had died in infancy. In 1800 he visited Athens, at that time called Middletown, purchased a cabin home, and soon after removed his family to it. At one time after he settled there, there was only one other family on the plot where the town of Athens now stands; there had been two or three others, but they had left, and their cabins were empty. At an early

due a postoffice was established in the place, and soon after Dr. Perkins was appointed Postmaster, which office he held eighteen or twenty years. Some two years after the death of his first wife he married Catharine Greene, a native of Rhode Island, and near kin of General Greene, of the army of the Revolution, an excellent woman, who died in 1821. Not long after this he married his third wife, the respected widow of Mr. Bezaleel Culver, of the vicinity of Athens, a good woman and worthy member of the Presbyterian Church in Athens. She outlived her husband several years, and died on the 27th of August, 1837. Dr. Perkins was an early and fast friend of the Ohio University, and for a time its Treasurer. He took deep interest in the common schools in the country around. He was a man of sterling integrity, ardent piety, and an efficient member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he was a Republican. John Perkins, from early childhood, had the benefit of moral and religious training. He had just entered on his ninth year when his mother died, but her pious instructions and admonitions were written upon the young heart, never to be obliterated. When his father settled in Athens, school advantages were very limited, but on the opening of the Ohio University there was a change for the better. At its commencement, however, there were but three to answer to the first morning roll-call. John Perkins was one of that number. He continued in the institution several years, principally engaged in English studies, giving some little attention to the Latin, and intending to take a regular collegiate course, but his health became impaired, and he found it necessary to give up his books, which he did with great reluctance. Some time after this, in 1814, he entered the store of Messrs. Skinner & Chambers, in Point Harmer, as a clerk, and served there something over two years; and in 1816 he returned to Athens as a partner of Mr. William Skinner, above named, and began a mercantile business there, under the firm of John Perkins & Co., which continued some eight years, when it was dissolved, Mr. Perkins taking the stock on hand and continuing the business in his own name; and from this time until 1873 he was engaged exclusively in mercantile business, sometimes with partners, though generally alone, but in 1848 he made a change in the character of his trade into that of drugs and medicines. In the year 1821 he married Mary Ann Hay, of Cambridge, Washington county, New York. She was born on the 16th of July, 1798. She had a good education, and was a woman of intelligence and refinement. Some time after her marriage she became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and so continued until her death, which occurred on the 20th day of August, 1841. She left two daughters: Mary Hay, born 23d of October, 1822, and who died, after a long and painful disease, on the 8th of May, 1849; she was an ardent Christian and member of the Presbyterian Church. The second daughter, Catharine Fitch, was born 26th of March, 1825; she was married on the 18th of September, 1845, to Mr. Joseph M. Dana, of Athens, Ohio, a highly respected and prominent citizen, and died in the joyful hope of a blessed eternity, on the 28th of January, 1848. She left one son, John Perkins Dana, who grew up under favorable circumstances, acquired a good education, graduated at the Ohio University, and is now a practical business man of unblemished character and upright principles. John Perkins married his second wife, Nancy Hampton, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of August, 1845. She was a native of London, England, and came to America in infancy with her parents, in about the year 1810, who settled in, or in the vicinity of, Philadelphia, where she grew up, and continued to reside until her marriage with Mr. Perkins. She was pious, and had many good traits of character, became a member of the Episcopal Church in early life, and so continued until her death, which occurred on the 20th of July, 1873. Mr. Perkins is habitually temperate, using neither tobacco nor strong drink of any description; is an early riser, and now, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, is remarkably active and healthy, for all which he sincerely thanks the Giver of all good.

ROYCE, DANFORTH H., was born August 10th, 1839. He is of English descent, the son of Daniel N. Royce and Amanda Taylor. His father came to Ohio in 1816, and married in Worthington, Franklin county, in 1820. Danforth H. was educated in the public schools of Columbus, where his parents resided. After leaving school he went to learn the trade of a machinist in the Little Miami Railroad shops, working there for eleven years. In December of 1865 he accepted a position as foreman in the establishment of an agricultural machine company, which he held until May 1st, 1866, and left to accept the office of President and Superintendent of the Franklin Machine Company, which he had been active in organizing. As the head of the Franklin Company, his technical knowledge and business capacity have brought him into great prominence. In the spring of 1875 he was nominated for Mayor of Columbus by the workingmen, but his large business interests demanded his exclusive attention, and he was obliged to decline the nomination. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and Red Men. Mr. Royce married Sallie A. Curtis, February 2d, 1862, at Zanesville, Ohio.

PENN, HANSON L., Lawyer, was born on Indian Creek, Clermont county, Ohio, September 16th, 1813. His father was engaged in milling and farming. He resided with his parents until near his majority, employed in active manual labor, or in securing such elementary education as was obtainable at that time in the common schools of the country.

During this period he acquired those habits of industry and the promptitude and energy, which were his chief characteristics in after life. In 1835 he settled in Georgetown, Brown county, and began the study of law under the guidance of George W. King, a prominent and an able legal practitioner. While thus pursuing his studies, he supported himself by writing in the Clerk's office. At the April term, 1837, of the Supreme Court for Brown county, he was admitted to practise law in the various courts of the State. Immediately after his admission he engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with Martin Marshall, of Augusta, Kentucky, who was at that time attending the various courts of this county. On him then devolved the labor of preparing cases, and transacting the entire office business, a task which he performed with admirable exactitude and ability. To the investigation of his cases he brought a thorough knowledge of legal principles, a clear and discriminating judgment, and indomitable energy. This partnership continued five or six years, until M. Marshall, owing to age and infirmity, was compelled to relinquish his attendance at court. From this time until 1855 he continued in active practice, part of the time alone and part of the time in partnership. He was then controlling an extensive business in the different counties of his judicial district. Subsequently, his private business having become so extensive as to require a great deal of attention, he retired almost entirely from practice, appearing only in important cases, and for his former clients. As the result of his assiduous devotion to his profession and business he amassed a handsome fortune. Also as a business man he had few equals, and in every public improvement he was ever foremost, while his means and his influence were never withheld from any undertaking calculated to advance public morality, or to promote the general welfare. No enterprise in which he once heartily engaged ever failed to ultimately achieve success, while to him more than to any other man are the people of Brown county indebted for the public improvements which have been there carried to completion. "In him the needy and unfortunate ever found a friend, and the poor man a benefactor. His ear was ever open to hear the tale of want and woe, and his purse to relieve suffering and distress." Strong in will, resolute in purpose, he was true in friendship, loyal even as an enemy. Beginning life without means, and without the influence of powerful friends, he won for himself not only a valuable estate, but a high position among the professional and business men of the community which honored and loved him. Until the disintegration of the Whig party, he was intimately identified with its organization, and labored zealously to insure its success. He was the President of the Whig State Convention, held in Ohio in 1855, and when the Know-Nothing organization came into being and absorbed so large a portion of the Whig party, he refused to countenance the movement, and constantly expressed his opposition to the new principles advocated. In the great issue presented to the country by the Nebraska bill, he took from the first a decided stand in favor of its principles. He refused to participate in the fusion which resulted in the formation of the Republican party. In the Buchanan and Breckinridge campaign, his party being disorganized, he attached himself to what he believed to be the party of the Constitution and the Union, and labored earnestly and efficiently to secure the success of Democratic measures. During the canvass he traversed the several counties of his Congressional district, and also various counties in the adjoining State of Kentucky, in all of them advocating his views with ardent fervor. "No man in southern Ohio did more for the triumph of Democratic principles and the success of Democratic candidates than he. The effect of his labors was seen in the result of the election. This Congressional district was redeemed, and the Democratic candidate returned by a triumphant majority." He died, of erysipelas, in Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, June 29th, 1857, in his forty-fourth year.

DAY, DEMING, W. H., Soldier, Contractor, and Lawyer, was born, February 12th, 1832, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and is the eldest son of the late Demvold G. and Ruth Day. His father, who was a contractor, died when his eldest son was twelve years old, and the latter was thus early thrown on his own resources. He attended the public school in Chillicothe, and subsequently became a student in the Western Liberal Industrial Institute at Marietta, and received a diploma therefrom. He shortly afterwards became a bookkeeper, and also attended the Commercial College in Cincinnati, where he graduated with honor to himself and the institution. He commenced the study of law with John and Ichabod Corwin. In 1854 he removed to Wood county, Ohio, and being admitted to the bar, commenced the practice of his profession in Bowling Green, being the first lawyer in that place to open an office. He succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative practice, and prosecuted nearly all the criminal cases, including those of the State *vs.* Walter; State *vs.* Franklin, for felonious assault, the defendant being convicted, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; and more recently in the Noble murder case in 1876. During the war of the rebellion he entered the service, and was elected Captain of Company K, 111th Ohio Volunteers, and was identified with General Rosecrans' command. He participated in the pursuit of Morgan, during the latter's raid into the border States, in 1863, and on July 19th of that year was at the battle of Baughton Island, where 1200 of the guerillas were captured, and 83 officers. These were taken to Camp Morgan, near Cincinnati, on 23d August following. When the 23d Army Corps was reorganized, he was appointed Chief of Ordnance, on the staff of General Hartzuf, and participated in the Knoxville campaign. He was next placed in charge of all the supply

trains of the 23d Army Corps, and was thus transferred from the infantry to the Quartermaster's Department. After this corps was mustered out, in North Carolina, in 1865, he continued in the service as Assistant Chief Quartermaster of the Department of North Carolina until the following year, when he received the appointment of Quartermaster General of Ohio, and served as such through the administration of Governor Cox and a part of that of Governor Hayes. In 1868 he took the contract for building the Lunatic Asylum, at Athens, Ohio, which he erected, and commenced also the building of the Central Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus. He, however, disposed of his interest in the latter contract, and went to Chicago after the great fire in that city, where he erected several large structures. He returned to Bowling Green in the spring of 1873, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He has been a Republican in politics, ever since the formation of that party. He was married, June 6th, 1854, to Adelia A. Williams, and has four children, two daughters and two sons, all living, viz., Ellen Gertrude, Helen Mary, Frederick Williams, and Rudolph Merriam.

LUDLOW, ISRAEL, First Surveyor of the Northwest Territory, now Ohio, was born, in the year 1765, at Long Hill Farm, near Morristown, New Jersey, where his father, Cornelius Ludlow, resided. He was of English ancestry, his grandfather having left Shropshire, England, at the time of the restoration of the Stuarts, to escape the persecutions of the crown, as the Ludlow family had espoused the cause of the Parliament, and had taken a prominent part in the affairs of the commonwealth. Sir Edmund Ludlow, the head of the family at that time, was banished from England, and died in exile at Vevay, Switzerland. In 1787 Israel Ludlow received the following letter from the Surveyor-General and Geographer of the United States:

To Israel Ludlow, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I enclose an ordinance of Congress, of the 20th instant, by which you will observe they have agreed to the sale of a large tract of land, which the New Jersey Society have contracted to purchase. As it will be necessary to survey the boundary of this tract with all convenient speed, that the United States may receive the payment for the same, I propose to appoint you for that purpose, being assured of your abilities, diligence and integrity. I hope you will accept it, and desire you will furnish me with an estimate of the expense, and inform me what moneys will be necessary to advance to you to execute the same.

I am, dear sir, yours,

Thomas Hutchins,

Surveyor-General of the United States.

He accepted the appointment, received his instructions and an order on the frontier posts for a sufficient escort to enable him to prosecute the surveys; but the extreme weakness of the military force in the Northwest Territory—as Ohio was then called—left him in a very hazardous and exposed condition. His great energy, bodily strength and personal beauty, however, soon attracted the attention and admiration of the Indians, and won friends and safety for his little band, where the tomahawk and scalping-knife would, but for these, have been used against them. There are letters still preserved from General Joseph Harmer, addressed to Israel Ludlow, of date of 1787, and August 28th, 1788, which speak of the impossibility of affording him an adequate escort, and of the danger of his pursuing the survey at that time; but such danger and privations incurred by him did not deter the prosecution of the work. In 1789 he became associated with Mathias Denman and Robert Patterson in the proprietorship—to the extent of one-third—of the settlement about Fort Washington, which was to be called by the whimsical name of Losantiville, a compound word, intended to express "the city opposite the mouth of the Licking." To it, however, was given the more euphonious appellation of Cincinnati by Israel Ludlow, in honor of the Cincinnati Society of revolutionary officers, of which his father was a member, and which society was much criticised at that time. Late in the autumn of 1789 Colonel Ludlow commenced a survey of the town, which has since become the "Queen City of the West." In 1790 White's, Covolt's, and Ludlow Stations were created. The latter was near the north line of the town plot of Cincinnati, and a block-house was the first tenement erected there. As the Indians had become very savage and ferocious, strong forts were built, and military placed therein for the protection of the few whites who had ventured to settle in their neighborhood. So dangerous was the situation that persons who ventured beyond a certain limit of these forts fell victims to the brutality and ferocity of the savages. In 1791 General St. Clair's army was encamped at Ludlow Station, along what is now called Mad Anthony street, and the present site of the Presbyterian and Christian Churches. From thence, on September 17th, 1791, St. Clair proceeded to the Big Miami, and erected Forts Hamilton and Jefferson, and on November 4th following was fought the bloody and unfortunate battle called "St. Clair's Defeat." Israel Ludlow, now Colonel Ludlow, pursued his surveys under great difficulties, but completed them, and May 5th, 1792, made a full report of the same, and of all the expenses incident thereto, which were accepted by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. In December, 1794, he surveyed the plot of a town adjacent to Fort Hamilton—hence the name—and was sole owner. In November, 1795, in conjunction with Generals St. Clair, Dayton and Wilkinson, he founded the town of Dayton. Previous to this, however, General Wayne had succeeded General St. Clair—after the latter's defeat—and prosecuted the Indian war until its termination in 1795, when emigration commenced again, and new towns and farms spread through the yielding forest. On November 10th, 1796, Colonel Ludlow married Charlotte, second daughter of

H. L. Jackson, M. D.

General James Chambers, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and on the 20th of the same month they started on their journey to Cincinnati. After a tedious ride over the mountains they reached the Monongahela river, and descended in a small boat to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, where they embarked on the waters of the Ohio. Colonel Ludlow was soon afterwards appointed to establish and survey the boundary line between the United States and the Indian Territory, agreeably to the treaty of Greenville, made by General Wayne, in 1795. It was a most dangerous undertaking, and while absent from Ludlow Station, which he had made his residence, his wife was in constant dread of hearing that some fatality had befallen his little party. In fact she could not anticipate any happiness while separated from her "beloved Ludlow," as she calls him, especially during his constant absence from the fort upon his arduous duties. She writes to him in 1797 of her increased fear for his safety, upon hearing that the Shawnees had appointed a chief, unknown to him, to attend him; and she urges him not to relax his vigilance for one moment. Her distress of mind can be better imagined than described when she learned than he was unable to obtain an escort, and at the same time knowing the great importance of the boundary being established, both to the government and to the settlers. It is a fact that he made a great part of the surveys with only three active woodsmen as spies, and to give him notice of danger. He died in January, 1804, at his home at Ludlow Station, after four days' illness. The house still remains in a good state of preservation, notwithstanding it is now eighty-six years old; and his great-grandchildren may stand in the room where he died, and resolve to imitate his virtues. He was not permitted to witness the wonderful results of the enterprise to which his untiring industry was directed in forwarding. That he had a prescience of its importance is shown by his large entries of land in the region tributary to Cincinnati. Looking forward to a long life, he felt his immediate object was to lay the broad foundation of pecuniary fortune. Modesty was a well-known trait of his character. With an eye quick to discern, and energy to have applied, every measure conducing to the prosperity of the territory and the city, he was himself indifferent to his own political advancement, and willing to wait until the fulfilment of his plans. Thus it is, without legislative record of the facts, his name is not known in a manner commensurate with his services to the infant colony and youthful State. He was no politician in the clamorous sense of the term. He was a man for the times in which he lived, and possessed a peculiar fitness for the capacious sphere of his influence. His life was illustrated by a series of practical benevolences, free from ostentation, and the laudation of scarcely other than the recipients of his disinterested kindnesses. The shock created by the announcement of his death was great. The inhabitants joined the Masonic fraternity in paying the closing tribute of respect to his memory, and an oration was pronounced by Hon. John Cleves Symmes. Among his many descendants may be named:

Ludlow, General Benjamin Chambers, born in 1836. He studied medicine and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He served with great gallantry in many of the important battles during the late civil war, and rose to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. He married Frances Jones in 1873, and has two sons, Israel and Randell. He is a resident of Austin, Texas.

Ludlow, Israel, Lawyer and Soldier, was born, 1840, at Ludlow Station, near Cincinnati. He was educated at Andover, Massachusetts, and Yellow Springs, Ohio. During the civil war, he was an active participant, as Brevet Captain in the 5th Regular United States Artillery, in the battles of Shiloh (or Pittsburgh Landing), Perryville, Dogwalk, Iuka, Stone River, Chickamauga, Cold Harbor, and the closing engagements around Petersburg. He was badly wounded at Chickamauga, captured, and confined in the Libby Prison. After the war he studied law and practised in Cincinnati, until failing health caused him to remove to Texas, where he established a bank, which became one of the most important in that State. He was of commanding appearance, and of genial manners; when once known he was never forgotten. He died in 1873, greatly regretted by all who knew him.

Ap-Jones, Ludlow, Lawyer, was born May 4th, 1844, and is a son of Charles A. and Charlotte (Ludlow) Jones. He received a thorough collegiate education, and received the diploma of Master of Arts from Harvard University. He studied law and was duly admitted to practise, and is a member of the bar of Cincinnati. He is also connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and is a member of the Queen City Club of Cincinnati, and of the Society of ex-Officers of the Army and Navy. He originated the Cincinnati Societies of Natural History, and for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Jackson, Henry Levi, M. D., was born in Russian Poland, on March 20th, 1836. His father was also a Russian Pole, but his mother came from Prussian Poland. His education was limited on account of the customs of the country and of the disabilities of Israelites. At a comparatively young age he left Russia and proceeded to Germany, where he began the study of medicine. Later he removed to England, where he continued his studies. After a while, attracted by the opportunities the United States offered, he came to this country, and on his arrival commenced the practice of his profession. In it he is still engaged, practising with flattering success, as what is known

as an eclectic physician. Having originally left Russia because of the tyranny of its military system, he naturally took kindly to Republican institutions, and has been from his arrival in America an earnest Republican, though he has never held nor aspired to any public office. Indeed he confines his whole attention closely to his profession. He was married in 1861, in this country, to Henrietta Cushburg, a native of Prussian Poland.

CASEY, HON. JAMES B., one of the leading business men of Cincinnati, was born in Covington, Kentucky, on November 29th, 1828. His grandfather, Joseph Casey, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, and came of Irish stock, his father being a native of Ireland; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, under General Harrison, and was one of the few who escaped the massacre at Crawford's defeat. John B. Casey, the father of the subject of this sketch, is a native of Kentucky, whither his people immigrated from Pennsylvania during the latter part of the last century. He is one of the oldest tobacco manufacturers in the West, and is still living, at the age of seventy-five, partially retired, on his fine farm south of Covington, Kentucky. He has filled many responsible and honorable positions in the community, and is now surrounded by comfort and friends, and covered with the honors of a well-spent life. His wife, *née* Sally McGasson, a member of one of the early pioneer families from Virginia, who settled in the "Dark and Bloody Ground," came of Scotch extraction—her mother was a Hamilton. James B. Casey, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the schools of his native city and at Center College, Danville, Kentucky. About the time of his leaving college the Mexican war broke out, and, filled with the spirit of adventure and patriotism, he enlisted in the 3d Kentucky Regiment of Infantry, at the second call for soldiers from Kentucky. That State offered the government fifty regiments, but his was one of the few received. At this time Mr. Casey was eighteen years of age. With the rank of Lieutenant he served during the war, and was mustered out at Louisville. His regiment contained a large number of men who became noted characters during the war of the rebellion. M. V. Thompson, ex-Governor of Kentucky, was Colonel, John C. Breckinridge was Major, Thomas L. Crittenden, Union General in the rebellion, was Lieutenant-Colonel. Besides these there were Leonidas Metcalf, who was a colonel in the Union army, Thomas Taylor, who became a general in the Confederate army, and Whittaker, who was a general in the Federal ranks. After returning from the war, young Casey spent several years in his father's dry-goods house in Covington. In 1853 he started the same business for himself in that city. There, too, in 1852, he was married to Lucy A. Marshall, daughter of John Marshall, brother of General Thomas Marshall, who commanded a brigade, chiefly of Kentucky troops, in the war with Mexico. The Marshalls constitute one of the oldest, most able and distinguished families of Kentucky. In 1862 Mr. Casey began the manufacture of tobacco, but did not wholly relinquish his connection with the dry-goods business until two years afterwards. He had quite early had experience in the tobacco business with his father. From this date his connection with the tobacco trade has remained unbroken. In 1864 he opened a commission house in Cincinnati, and in 1867 he bought into the old Morris warehouse, where his tobacco interest now is under the firm-name of Casey, Timberlake & Co. The business of this house has become very large and lucrative. Since the time of his commencing, in 1862, the tobacco trade has grown to be one of the valuable interests of Cincinnati. He is one of the five members of the Tobacco Board of Trade, and is Vice-President of that body. In 1865 he was a delegate from Cincinnati to the Tobacconists' National Convention at Washington City, where he took a prominent part in the doings of the Convention. He has, too, been actively concerned in legislation favorable to the tobacco interest of the Ohio valley. In 1871 he was elected with trifling opposition, from Covington, to fill Mr. Carlisle's unexpired term of two years in the Kentucky State Senate. He had been previously mainly instrumental in the nomination of Mr. Carlisle for the Lieutenant-Governorship, and now his own position and that of the Lieutenant-Governor, Carlisle (as Speaker of the Senate), secured the charter for the Southern Railroad, his own vote making a tie, and the Speaker's deciding in favor of the act. The objectionable features of this bill, being a necessity admitted by its friends for its passage, were afterwards removed. At the expiration of his term he was importuned to accept the nomination of his party for the regular term in the State Senate. At this time he was also urged to make the race for Congress in his district, but all these testimonials of popular favor, business necessities and general disinclination induced him to decline. He has since, however, been a member of the Covington City Council. Mr. Casey is now in the prime of life, an active, liberal-spirited, genial member of society, a man of large executive and business ability, and must certainly be classed among those who leave the world better for their having lived in it.

BONNER, STEPHEN, M. D., Physician, was born, September 18th, 1808, in Mount Charles, county of Donegal, Ireland. He left home in 1824 for America, and at first landed in Canada, whence he worked his way via the lakes and across Ohio to Cincinnati. Having resolved to study medicine, he entered the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, at that time the first educational institution in the West. He graduated therefrom in 1833,

and at once engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1841 his brother, Dr. Hugh Bonner, of Cincinnati, died, and Dr. Stephen Bonner succeeded to his practice, and during the remainder of his life was one of the most faithful and esteemed physicians in that city. He was an earnest and zealous member of the Roman Catholic Church; the medical attendant and intimate friend of Archbishop Purcell, and filled the position of Attendant Physician at the seminaries of Mount St. Mary, Notre Dame, Cedar Grove and others. He also filled for several years the position of a Director of the House of Refuge. He was a most charitable man, attending the poor without expectation of any pecuniary consideration. He was married, October 22d, 1835, to Lucy, daughter of Major Hanly, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, who survives him. Of the eleven children, which once composed his family, seven are now living, his eldest son, Dr. S. P. Bonner, having died a year previous to his father, from consumption contracted during his army career, while Surgeon of the 2d Regiment of Kentucky Infantry. Another son is Rev. John Bonner, of St. Philomena Church. Dr. Stephen Bonner died in 1876.

ROMBACH, MATTHEW, Capitalist, was born, September, 1811, in Naikirch, Black Forest, Baden, Germany. He is the youngest of four children of Charles and Francesca Rombach, both of whom were born and died in Baden. His father, Charles Rombach, was the son of a farmer owning large landed estates at Naikirch, and who in the earlier years of his manhood was employed in various offices of trust and honor recognized by German laws and pertaining to the proper management of a German country seat. The elder Mr. Rombach was married at the age of forty-two years, about which time he engaged in merchandising, and subsequently carried on the manufacture of clocks. He was a successful merchant and manufacturer, and a highly respected citizen in the community in which he lived. Young Matthew was reared on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he was placed by his father in a clock manufactory to learn the trade, which branch of mechanics he pursued until the time of his departure for America. When about nineteen years of age, in the year 1830, he and three others, young men of his neighborhood, resolved to bid adieu to the fatherland and try their fortunes in the new world. After arrangements had been perfected and passports obtained for the party, his companions were persuaded to abandon their proposed journey. Mr. Rombach, with characteristic resolution, was unshaken in his purpose. His father, unwilling that one of so little experience should set out alone to incur the dangers and privations of a voyage to the new world, and hoping to foil his son in his determination to go, refused to furnish him with the necessary pecuniary aid. Thus thrown upon his own resources, Matthew collected his limited means together, amounting to about seventy dollars, and, bidding farewell to friends and the home of his childhood, started on the long journey that should bring him the after experiences of life in America. Inured to hardships, and wishing to husband his means as far as possible, he walked through France on his way to London, a distance of almost six hundred miles, eating but two meals a day and making the distance of from thirty-six to fifty miles. Arriving at London he remained about ten days, then took steerage passage in an American sail vessel bound for New York. He contracted for passage at twenty-one dollars, and boarded with the sailors for an additional sum of twenty-one dollars. He proceeded almost immediately from New York to Philadelphia, and when he arrived at the latter place found his means reduced to the small sum of seven dollars. The next day after his arrival at Philadelphia he found employment at his trade with a German to whom he had been recommended by friends in the old country. Remaining in Philadelphia about six months, and not succeeding as well as he wished, he determined to push farther west, and located at Lancaster, Ohio. Here he again set up in the clock business, which he continued for about nine months, then, in the latter part of 1831, again changed his place to Cincinnati. Here he kept boarding house until the cholera of 1832 compelled him, for want of business and safety, to close the same. In July, 1832, at Cincinnati, he married Catharine Kautz, a native of Baden, Germany, by whom he has one child, a daughter, wife of General J. W. Denver, of Washington, District of Columbia. Having by industry and frugality accumulated some means, he purchased a small farm in Brown county, Ohio, to which he removed and cultivated for some two years. Visiting New Orleans in the year 1835, and having a good opportunity to engage in business, he determined to remove to that place. Having sold his stock, rented his farm and proceeded as far as Cincinnati, his wife being dissatisfied to go to New Orleans, he changed his purpose and moved to Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, where he has since resided. His first two years in Wilmington were devoted to hotel keeping. In 1837 he sold his farm in Brown county and purchased a farm in Clinton county, near Wilmington; he also opened a bakery and confectionery, which he conducted for several years, at the same time partly giving his attention to trading and farming. Since 1845 he has greatly prospered in his business pursuits, devoting himself to farming and stock-raising, and looking after his numerous investments in bank stocks and the stocks of various other corporations. At this time he is a large stockholder in and Vice-President of the Clinton County National Bank, of Wilmington, Ohio. He is known as one of the substantial business men and capitalists of the State; a man of temperate habits, energy, perseverance and integrity. Though not a politician, and never seeking political preferment, he has always acted with the Demo-

cratic party. He was brought up a Catholic, his parents being devout members of that church; and while liberal in his religious views, and a generous contributor to the building up and support of other churches, with the natural tendency of mankind he adheres to the faith of his early education.

HINKSON, BENJAMIN, Lawyer and Farmer, was born, December 27th, 1800, near Cynthiana, Kentucky. He is the third of eleven children of Thomas Hinkson and Elizabeth Foos. Thomas Hinkson was a native of Pennsylvania, a farmer, an officer under Generals Wayne and Harmar in the early Indian campaigns, and an officer under General Harrison in the war of 1812. Thomas Hinkson settled in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1806, was one of the first associate judges of that county and a colonel in the militia. He died in 1832. Elizabeth Foos Hinkson, a native of Tennessee, died in 1855. The subject of this sketch did farm work until he was fifteen years of age, attending the county school during the winter months. In 1816 he went in the office of the Clerk of Fayette county, where he acted as Deputy for two years. For the next two years he attended Chillicothe Academy, where he spent two years, reading law in the meantime under Colonel Henry Brush, of Chillicothe. In 1820 Mr. Hinkson was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Wilmington, Clinton county, where he practised until 1834. In the fall of 1826 he was elected to the Legislature, where he served through five terms, until, the winter of 1834, he was elected Secretary of State for three years. In 1836 he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, remaining on the bench for seven years. In 1843 he returned to the practice of his profession at Wilmington, where he was actively engaged until 1858, when impaired health obliged him to retire from active practice. He sought rest and recuperation on his farm, in Wilson township, where he has since lived. In the war of 1812 Mr. Hinkson served for about eight months, and now draws a pension as an old defender. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay. He now acts with the Democratic party. September 15th, 1825, Mr. Hinkson married Mary A. Welsh, a native of New York, who died in 1827, leaving one child.

FOLLETT, HON. JOHN FASSETT, Lawyer, was born, February 18th, 1833, in the State of Vermont, and is a son of John F. Follett, who removed, in 1838, to Ohio, where he settled on a farm in Licking county; of his nine children, three are engaged in the practice of the law, one of whom is Judge Charles Follett, of Newark, and the other Martin D. Follett, of Marietta. The family is an old New England one, and some of them were prominent actors in the colonial movements, and subsequently in the war of the Revolution; their many descendants are now dispersed throughout the Union. The younger John was prepared for college at Granville, and entered Marietta College, whence he graduated, at the head of his class, in 1855. After leaving this institution he was for one year Principal of the High School at Columbus, and previously for the same period of time a teacher in the Asylum for the Blind. Having previously chosen the law for his profession, he employed all his leisure time during these two years in a course of legal study; after which he entered his brother's office in Newark, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in that town in 1858. He then formed a partnership with his brother, which continued until 1868, when he removed to Cincinnati. In 1865 he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and in 1867 was re-elected; he was made Speaker of the House, having been nominated by the Democrats by acclamation. Since locating in Cincinnati he has abandoned all political aspirations and devoted his entire energies to his profession, where he justly ranks as one of the first men of his age at the bar. He is not a specialist, but gives his attention to general practice, having been prominently concerned in many important causes in all branches of the law. He was married in 1866 to Frances D., daughter of Professor John Dawson, of the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, and brother of Dr. W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati.

COLLIER, OLIVER S., Lawyer, was born, May 16th, 1817, in Perry township, Lawrence county, Ohio, and is the eighth of fourteen children whose parents were James and Martha (Baker) Collier. His father was of English and Welsh lineage, a native of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation, who removed to Ohio in 1806, and was a pioneer in the section where he located; he was a Justice of the Peace in Perry township for a number of years, and where he died in October, 1858, having survived his wife but one month. The latter was a native of Ashe county, North Carolina, and of English and Irish descent. Oliver worked on a farm until he was eighteen years old, attending school in the winter. He was next employed in an iron works, where he labored for eight years, and his leisure hours were passed in general reading and study. In 1843 he returned to a farmer's life, which he followed for about four years, and then commenced reading medicine. For eighteen months he was so engaged, and then abandoned the pursuit. During the winters of 1849 and 1851 he was engaged in teaching school. In 1850 he commenced the study of law in the office of John M. Clark, a prominent attorney of Gallia county, Ohio, and practised

before justices of the peace until 1855, when, having passed the requisite examination, he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Ironton, where he continued until 1865, when he removed to Ceredo, Virginia, where he continued his legal pursuits for six years. In 1871 he returned to Ironton, where he has since resided and has established a successful and lucrative practice. He has never sought nor held any public office whatever. Politically he is a Democrat, but at an earlier day was a Whig, having voted for William H. Harrison. His religious faith is that held by the Baptists. He is a man of unquestionable integrity and of genial manners, and is painstaking, laborious and conscientious in his profession. He was married, May 30th, 1843, to Rebecca, daughter of James Gibson, an early settler of Lawrence county, Ohio.

BUTLER, GEORGE WASHINGTON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born, December 27th, 1821, in Wellsburg (now West) Virginia, and is a son of the late Dr. Joseph and Elizabeth (Grayne) Butler. His father emigrated to Canada in early life and practised medicine in Quebec and Montreal, and about 1806 returned to the States, where he married and subsequently removed to Wellsburg, Virginia, where he continued his professional pursuits for upwards of twenty years, being known as an able physician. After his death his widow and family, consisting of four children, removed to Holmes county, Ohio, where she remained until her death, in 1838. George was first educated in the school which his mother had kept in Wellsburg for seven years; and he then attended the common school until he was eighteen years old, finishing his studies in a select school, where he passed a year. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. L. Jeffers, of Nashville, Holmes county, Ohio, and finished his readings with Drs. Oldfield and Cunningham, of Licking county. He subsequently graduated at the New York Medical College, in 1855. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1844 at Alton, nine miles west of Columbus, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to the wider field of the State capital, where he now resides, engaged in the control of an extensive practice. In 1857 he performed a rare and critical operation, the subject recovering, and is still living. One James O. Harren, while engaged in harrowing, fell beneath the timber frame, and his chest was torn open by the iron teeth, filling the cavity and his lungs with earth, etc. Dr. Butler was immediately summoned, and, having enlarged the opening, removed the foreign substances from the wound, washed the exposed viscera, replaced the lung in its proper position, and the patient is now living in good health—a proof of the surgeon's skill. During the war of the rebellion he was frequently solicited to fill appointments, but invariably declined. He was married in 1842 to Harriet Prouty, by whom he was the father of five children, of whom two only survive; his wife died in 1855. He was a second time united in marriage, in 1856, to Margaret Clover, of Indiana, who is still living. This union has resulted in one son.

LOWRY, THOMAS, M. D., was born on December 23d, 1820, in Donegal county, Ireland, the younger of the two children of James and Mary (Campbell) Lowry. His father followed agricultural pursuits through life, and came to America in 1839; after four years in New York he moved to Pike county, Ohio, where he died in 1846; his wife died in 1848. Thomas obtained his early education in the best schools of his native county, and while quite young began reading medicine in Donegal county, Ireland. He continued reading for three years, and graduated with honor in 1839 from the famous University of Glasgow, Scotland. In the same year he came to America, and practised successfully for about three years in New York. Then he passed a few months travelling in Europe, and returning settled, in the spring of 1844, at Waverly, Pike county, Ohio. There, with the exception of a year's practice in Philadelphia, he has since followed his profession with marked success. He has contributed articles on medical topics to the Medical Society of Pike County, of which he has been a member since its first organization, and for years a leading officer. His practice is general, and his reputation as a surgeon is high. A Democrat in political faith, but broadly liberal in his political and religious views, and a man of attractive and sterling qualities, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle. He was married in December, 1833, to Margaret Campbell, a native of Donegal county, Ireland. On the outbreak of the war, in 1861, he recruited Company I, 56th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with the command for about seventeen months, participating in the great battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing and Corinth. He resigned in 1863, on account of sickness

BOOS, MATHIAS, Merchant, was born in Baden, Germany, August 11th, 1814; came with his parents to America in 1833, and at first located in Sandusky, Ohio, where the family remained a year. In the following year his father entered a tract of land near the town of Upper Sandusky (now Fremont), to which the family subsequently removed, and where Mathias remained for two years assisting his father in clearing and opening the farm; but, having become dissatisfied with the place on account of its unhealthfulness, he returned to Sandusky in 1836, and shortly

afterwards commenced to work in a bakery, where he continued for a year. In 1837 he decided to change to Toledo, then a new town, and he resumed his vocation as a baker, being employed by John J. Fogelson for two years. In 1838 he began the same business on his own account, his bakery being located on Summit street, near Perry, where he pursued it for five years. Having become acquainted with Lyman Wheeler, he formed a copartnership with him in 1842, which continued for over twenty-two years. They first opened a ship chandlery and supply store on the dock, and shortly afterwards started a rectifying establishment on Monroe street. In 1847 they disposed of the store on the dock, and gave their entire attention to the rectifying business, which was prosperous and gradually increased. In 1865, owing to Wheeler's impaired health, the copartnership was dissolved; Wheeler died about two years thereafter. The business has since been continued by the remaining partner, and he has associated his eldest son, William H. Boos, with him. He is still in the prime of life, and his character as a straightforward business man and kind neighbor is proverbial. He has never held any public office, nor has he taken any active part in political questions. He was married, July 21st, 1840, in Toledo, to Margaret Kimball, and he is the father of seven children, of whom four are now living.

QUINN, HOMER SUMMERFIELD, M. D., was born in Highland county, near Fallsville, Ohio, February 28th, 1839. His father, Rev. Dr. Isaac Quinn, was both a clergyman and a medical practitioner. To Isaac and Cynthia Quinn were born nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. He received his early education in the country school of the neighborhood, but completed his scholastic labors at Greenfield Seminary. Upon leaving Greenfield, he for a time followed the avocation of a farmer, meanwhile in his leisure hours devoting his attention to the study of medicine. His medical course was finished under the direction of his brother, Dr. J. H. Quinn, and in 1862 he commenced the active practice of his chosen profession at Jefferson, Madison county, where he has continued to reside. As a physician Dr. Quinn has built up an extensive and remunerative practice, with a reputation for thorough medical erudition and sound practical reliability. A Democrat in politics, he has held quite a number of local offices, and has several times been prominently mentioned as the candidate of his party in the county for member of the State Legislature. Of fine personal appearance and excellent conversational powers, the doctor is socially as well as professionally and politically one of Madison's most prominent citizens. He was married, April 27th, 1870, to Bettie Putnam, daughter of the late Horace Putnam, at one time Treasurer of Madison county.

LOCKE, DAVID ROSS, popularly known as "Petroleum V. Nasby," was born in Union, Broome county, New York, in February, 1833. His father followed the trade of shoemaker, and at that time was far from being in comfortable circumstances. He had few opportunities for attending school, his assistance being required in providing for the support of the family, and the education he now possesses was secured by self-directed study and close application. He learned the printer's trade at Cortland, New York, and after remaining in that place a few years, travelled to Pittsburgh, thence to Cleveland, and subsequently to interior towns of Ohio of less importance, until 1855. During this period he became familiar with all the phases of journalistic labor, and had acquired an experience which ably qualified him for the important career upon which he was about to enter. In 1855 he became editor and proprietor of the *Mansfield Herald*, with which he was connected until 1862, when he assumed charge of the *Hancock Jeffersonian*. About this time he first employed the *nom de plume* of "Petroleum V. Nasby," under which he has become famous. In 1866 he became connected with the *Toledo Blade*, and still contributes to its editorial columns, though he some time since retired from its editorship. He is now associated with the advertising agency firm of Bates & Locke, No. 34 Park Row, New York. Mr. Locke's political affiliations have been with the Whig and Republican parties. Of the latter he has become one of the most influential members, and has, perhaps, aided it more practically through his incisive caricatures of the opposition, in his illustrations of the "Cross-Roads," than any other journalist. "Nasby" was heard of during the war and jumped into popularity at his debut. The piquant humor of his descriptions was heightened by his amusingly defective orthography, a result which has not been as happily effected by imitators, of whom scores sprang at once into existence, and dropped almost as rapidly into evanescence. Mr. Locke possessed a native, not a laboriously acquired art for presenting political situations in the clearest and most unmistakable manner, through the media of facetious narratives of the political events at the "Confederate Cross-Roads." His wit was mainly directed against the Democracy, and party measures and party fallacies were traced, in their consequences at the "Roads," under the administration of Nasby, Bascom, Pogram, McPhelter, *et al.* The most popular of his recent travesties was, perhaps, that which hit off the position of the party on the currency question. Like all his former productions, it was copied into nearly all the papers of the country, and was also issued in pamphlet form, and had an immense sale. In all his political humorous writings, his effort was to show through the farce an actual drama, and there has been no man connected with modern American journalism who possessed a greater degree of talent in this direction than Mr. Locke. Nasby secured a world-wide reputation, and

thousands made his acquaintance where only hundreds met Locke. The modern country politician, poor to raggedness, in whose estimation a village postmastership was elysium, who aped distinction, however low, in the civil scale, and willing to resort to any scheme to obtain it, was his prototype, and the caricatures drawn by Mr. Locke rarely did him injustice in a single trait of morals or physique. Of recent years he has been recognized as one of our most popular lecturers. His oral narratives, his spoken wit, and humorous delineations, generally in the discussion of political themes, are exceedingly enjoyable, and seem to catch the fancy of the lecture-attending public much more rapidly than the discourses of speakers divested of humor altogether. He has lectured in all the principal cities of the continent, and has everywhere been welcomed by very large audiences. In 1868 he was tendered the Postmastership of Toledo, but declined the offer, preferring to give his attention entirely to the duties of a journalist and private citizen. Within the past few months, Mr. Locke, with Mr. Bates, his previous partner, have associated themselves with Mr. Yost, the inventor of the great American Type Writer, in the proprietorship of that new labor-saving machine, and should time and experience realize all that is hoped from it, possibly his connection with that may not prove a less foundation for his future remembrance than his "Nasby" letters, of which he is very sanguine. He was married in 1854.

STEPHAN, ANDREW, Brewer, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 9th, 1816, and received a common school education. He was apprenticed to the tanning trade, and served three years. Thereafter he went to Strasburg, Lyons, Bezancon, Dijon, Paris, and Havre-de-Grace, working at his business in all. Emigrating to America, he arrived July 24th, 1836, and worked as a journeyman for John Smith, of Milan, Ohio, for the small remuneration of seventeen dollars per month. At the end of six months he began business for himself in company with A. Zahm. This copartnership existed for seven years, when he sold out and moved, in 1842, to Maumee City, then the large city of the Maumee Valley, built a tannery, commenced business, and carried it on until 1850. Then he moved to Toledo, and started the same business in connection with John M. Collins, who was unfortunately killed in the machinery during the first year of the partnership. This accident compelled him to close up the business, and in the spring of 1853 he converted the tannery into a brewery, in the conduct of which he continued in association with P. Lenk until the fall of 1857, when he sold out his interest. In the fall of the same year he purchased of J. Kohler the site on which his brewery now stands. The building then on it was small, but he has enlarged it from year to year, until he has now one of the most complete breweries in the city. In 1861 he received the appointment of Collector of the Port from President Lincoln, and held the position until 1864, when he resigned. He has always taken a deep interest in the development of Toledo, and in 1869 was elected Councilman from the First ward, representing that constituency faithfully and ably for four years. In the same year he was elected Treasurer of Lucas county, and occupied that post most acceptably for four years. Since that time he has devoted himself exclusively to his own business. In politics he was a Whig, and is now a Republican, taking an active part in the movements of his party. He was married, in 1837, to Elizabeth Zahm.

FISHER, SAMUEL SPARKS, Lawyer, was born, April 11th, 1832, in St. Joseph county, Michigan. His father was Dr. James C. Fisher, son of the Rev. Samuel Fisher, D. D., a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, and Alice Coggswell, who came of a well-known Connecticut family. Dr. James C. Fisher married Eliza Sparks, daughter of Samuel Sparks, a shipping merchant of Philadelphia, who did good service in the war of 1812, reaching the rank of major. Soon after graduating in New York city, Dr. Fisher married and went West, returning to the East shortly after the birth of the subject of this sketch. Samuel Sparks Fisher spent the earlier years of his childhood in New York city, where his father was for some time professor of chemistry in the University of New York. He very early developed an unusual taste for chemistry, in theory and in practice, and gave frequent exhibitions of the mechanical genius which, in his professional life, was so eminently serviceable to him. He spent many of his hours in his father's laboratory, eagerly laying hold of whatever knowledge came in his way, and often experimenting with a success wonderful for his years. He took readily to books. It is said that he could read the Bible fluently when he was four years old. When Samuel was seven years old he went to Virginia with his father, who had accepted the superintendency of a gold mine in that State. Remaining there one year the family returned to New York, Dr. Fisher becoming connected with Professor Morse in his electro-magnetic experiments. Samuel took great delight in these experiments, and gained a practical insight into the workings of Morse's great invention. The boy was stimulated, encouraged, and aided in his search for knowledge by his father, a man of unusual culture. In 1841, when Samuel had reached the age of nine years, he was placed in charge of his grandparents, at Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he attended school for one year. He was then sent to the preparatory school at West Point, for the benefit of the peculiar discipline of that institution. At the end of a year he rejoined his father's family, which had located at Philadelphia. He entered a grammar school and was progressing rapidly, when he con-

ceived the idea of entering mercantile life, and asked to be placed in a store. Two years as a boy in various establishments sufficed to prove to him and his family that his vocation did not lay in that line. He returned to the grammar school and applied his time and energy to his studies. At the age of fifteen years he entered the Philadelphia High School, taking rank at the head of his class. Here he made rapid progress, developing considerable talent for oratory and drawing, both of which natural gifts he improved and afterwards made of practical service. In addition to his school work he produced some creditable prose and poetry, which was published in the newspapers. February 13th, 1851, at the age of nineteen years, he graduated from the high school, his position as head of his class entitling him to deliver the honorary address. Shortly before graduating he was one of two scholars, chosen for proficiency in phonography, to report an important law case in which Francis Wharton, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, was interested. Mr. Wharton was so well pleased with their work that he offered the young men an opportunity to read law in his office, and both accepted. During the three years Mr. Fisher passed in Mr. Wharton's office he taught one year as an assistant professor in the high school and two years in charge of a private school. In 1854 he went to Cincinnati, where he continued his law studies in the law office of Taft, Keys & Perry, remaining with this firm until his admission to the bar. He turned his attention to patent law, a special practice for which he had rare qualifications. Business came to him plentifully, and it was not many years before his practice was so large in the East that he was obliged to associate with him General Samuel A. Duncan, who took charge of the New York office of the firm. Mr. Fisher achieved a national reputation as an acute lawyer, an honest counsellor, and an advocate with few equals. Mr. Justice Blatchford, of New York, once said in open court that he was "the best patent lawyer in the United States." October 2d, 1856, he married Aurelia Crossette, in Morris county, New Jersey. The two were joined by the bride's father, Rev. Robert Crossette. When the Confederate army invaded Ohio Mr. Fisher responded to the call for hundred days' men. He joined the service, May 2d, 1864, as Colonel of the 138th Regiment Ohio National Guards. The regiment proceeded South in haste, arriving at Fort Spring Hill, opposite Point of Rocks, on Sunday, June 19th. After a month of active service with the Army of the James, it was ordered to Cherrystone Inlet, eastern shore of Virginia, and he was directed to assume command of all the land forces. In this responsible place he discharged his duties with the zeal and fidelity which marked him through life. Having served four months, his regiment was mustered out at Camp Dennison. Shortly after his return home he reluctantly yielded to the solicitation of General J. D. Cox, President Grant's first Secretary of the Interior, and accepted the Commissionership of Patents. His associates in the bureau give abundant testimony of the reforms which he inaugurated, and the enthusiasm and efficiency with which he performed his duties. At the earnest request of the President he held the Commissionership of Patents for some time after Secretary Cox retired from the cabinet. Returning to Cincinnati he found his professional services more in request than ever. His practice continued to grow until his sudden taking off. On the 1st of August, 1874, with his bright son Robbie, then in his eleventh year, he started from Elmira to make a canoe voyage to Philadelphia, whence they were to join Mrs. Fisher and her daughter Edith, at Pigeon Cove, Massachusetts. All went well until the voyagers had passed Harrisburg by some fifteen miles and came upon the rapids known as Conewago Falls, the most dangerous point in the Susquehanna. They were last seen alive on the afternoon of August 13th, just above the falls. Later in the day the bodies were recovered and cared for, until taken by the family to Cincinnati. Father and son were buried together in the Cemetery of Spring Grove. The news of Colonel Fisher's untimely death created a painful sensation wherever he was known. Touching tributes were paid to his memory by the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was a useful member, by his former associates and his successor in the patent office, by the survivors of his regiment, and by the bars of Cleveland and Cincinnati. The meeting of the Cincinnati bar was attended by the leading men in the profession, who united in expressing their high regard for the deceased as a man, a lawyer, and a Christian gentleman. Judge Alfonso Taft, since Secretary of War, spoke of him as a student in his office, and referred tenderly to his gentle heart and brilliant mind. Colonel Fisher was an active member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati for many years. He was prominent in mission and Sunday-school work. He gave freely of his time and money to the cause of Christianity. In life he gave his services, in death he left a rare example to his fellows.

WALES, CHARLES THEODORE, Secretary of the Board of Trade of Toledo, was born in Fenner, Madison county, New York, December 2d, 1827. He was educated at Lockport, New York, and Toledo. Life commenced for him in a printing office, where he was apprenticed for five years. His apprenticeship ended, he worked as a journeyman, until in the spring of 1849 he commenced the publication of a Free-Soil journal in Brooklyn, New York, with Hern S. M. Johnson as editor, and Walt Whitman associate editor, putting forward the name of Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, for President in 1852. He resumed printing as a journeyman, in January, 1850, and followed it until the spring of 1861, when he took the position of City and Commercial Editor of the *Toledo Blade*. In this capacity he continued until August, 1873. During this period, in

H. R. Allen

1868, he was elected Secretary of the Toledo Board of Trade, the duties of which office he still discharges with distinguished fidelity and ability. Politically, he has been a Republican since casting his first vote. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, and is now Worshipful Master of Sanford L. Collins Lodge, No. 396, of Ohio.

STANTON, WILLIAM, M. D., Physician, was born, July 5th, 1809, in Cookstown, county of Tyrone, Ireland, and is the third of seven children, whose parents were James and Margaret (Harkness) Stanton. His parents were both natives of the north of Ireland, and members of the United Church of England and Ireland. His father was a farmer by occupation, and lived on his farm near Cookstown until his death, November 11th, 1872; his wife having preceded him on August 23d, 1861. Neither of them ever came to America. Dr. Stanton received a liberal education at a famous academy in his native town. Towards the close of 1826 he went into a drug store in that place to learn the business, remaining there about a year, when he proceeded to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he matriculated at the celebrated Royal University of that city, and entered upon a course of medical study, with a view of practising that profession. In the autumn of 1831 he graduated with honor from the university, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the spring of 1832 he sailed for the United States, and landed first in Philadelphia, where he tarried on a visit of a few weeks, and thence proceeded to Ohio, and located first at New Carlisle, Clarke county, where he commenced the practice of medicine. He remained there until January, 1834, when he removed to Steubenville, where he has since resided, and has established an extensive and lucrative practice. He has been for a number of years an active and influential member of the Ohio State Medical Association. In political sentiment he is a Republican, but has never sought nor held any public office whatever. In religious belief he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His manners are pleasant, social, and courteous, and he enjoys the esteem and respect of his fellow townsmen.

ALLEN, HORACE R., M. D., Founder and President of the National Surgical Institute, was born in Athens county, Ohio, October 21st, 1834. His father, Joseph Allen, was a farmer, and died when Horace was but seventeen years of age. He was at that early age remarkable for his mechanical ingenuity, having from his early boyhood manufactured and invented nearly all of the implements used on his father's farm. He could construct a wagon, plow, rake, harrow, or build houses and barns. After his father's death he resolved to educate himself and his four sisters, and support his mother. The farm aided him in this most laudable enterprise only to the extent of from two to three hundred dollars per year. The professors of the Ohio University gave him permission to sell books to the students, which, with hard labor, and profits on his speculations in government lands, furnished money for the expenses of himself and family. About this time he spent some time in studying law, expecting to adopt the legal profession. In the winter of 1855-56 he examined personally and purchased government lands in Iowa. While on that expedition the thermometer often indicated twenty to thirty degrees below zero. He then returned to Ohio and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1857. This was a disappointment to many of his friends, who desired him to be a lawyer. He then removed to Des Moines, Iowa, but soon after located in Charleston, Illinois, where he practised his profession, kept a drug store, and was President of the First National Bank, in which he had a controlling interest. At this time he concluded that counting money was not helping humanity, and therefore quit the bank and devoted himself entirely to practice. Subsequently, however, he speculated in Chicago real estate, and realized a profit of $50,000 on a single transaction. On July 1st, 1869, he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, and at once began to improve the city by making several additions, laying out streets, building houses, etc. The establishing of the National Surgical Institute has been the great event of his life. Like every other great philanthropic enterprise, it had its origin in sympathy for individual suffering. This can be illustrated by a little incident which occurred in 1856. While Dr. Allen was attending a course of medical lectures in one of the principal hospitals of the country, his attention was arrested by the case of a little sufferer from disease of the spine—a little girl some five years of age, who was presented for treatment to a surgeon of skill and celebrity then in charge of the hospital. Her parents were informed that she must remain in the hospital under the immediate care of the surgeon, and might be obliged for some months to lie on her back in bed. Although the separation from their child was very trying, they were reconciled in the hope of a cure for their darling child. It is only necessary to say that the little exile from home was grieved, terrified, and being alone with strangers, was tortured with the fiery, blazing "moxa," and other modes of treatment known at that time as orthodox. Slowly the many weeks rolled on, and she became a mere skeleton. Her mother came and would never have recognized her little darling but for the eyes that grew brighter at her coming. Her wasted arms were clasped tightly and pleadingly around her neck, and her feeble cry was, "Mother, dear mother, take me home." The little victim that had been offered a sacrifice upon the altar of orthodoxy, was taken home, where, with plenty of fresh air

and food, she partially recovered from her terrible wounds, and lived for many years, but dwarfed in stature and sadly deformed. This case, with its revolting history, suggested to Dr. Allen the necessity for a humane and rational treatment of deformity and disease. From this suggestion sprang a resolution to seek a better way, and if science and reason could possibly afford relief, a life's study should be devoted to the amelioration of such and other cases. His life from that time has been almost wholly devoted to discovering and adopting every means of humane, pleasant, and effective treatment for all serious deformities and diseases which come within the range of his special practice. Some sixteen years have passed since Dr. Allen began to carry into effect plans to relieve the afflicted, and the most gratifying and assured success has rewarded the pioneer enterprise. The institute is to-day a proud monument of liberality and skill, and is prominent among the most philanthropic enterprises of the age; is fulfilling its great mission of subserving to the relief of human misery every discovery, invention, and improvement within the scope of science and at the command of money. The National Surgical Institute was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, with a capital of $500,000, with the avowed object of treating all cases of surgery and chronic diseases; also, engaging in the manufacture of surgical and mechanical appliances, splints, bandages, machinery, and other articles needed for the treatment of the afflicted; also, with authority to teach others the same art. The eminent success attained cannot be overestimated. The magnanimous treatment of the poor, the moderate fees demanded of the rich, and the explicit and candid manner in which all are treated, have gained for the institute the confidence and support of good people throughout the country. It has also been indorsed and sustained by all the intelligent physicians who have availed themselves of an opportunity to study its claims to merit by visiting the institute. The organization now consists of four large, complete institutions, each amply equipped with all necessary facilities. They are located in Indianapolis, Indiana; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Atlanta, Georgia; and San Francisco, California. At Indianapolis the Central Division owns and occupies a block of buildings four stories high, covering one-quarter of a square, on the corner of Illinois and Georgia streets. These buildings are provided with sleeping rooms to accommodate three hundred patients. On the lower story of the east wing are thirteen offices, which are occupied for prescription, operating, consultation, apparatus, etc. Back of the main buildings and connected with them is a machine shop in which are manufactured all kinds of apparatus and machinery for the institute. In this shop, with its forty horse-power steam engine, and other machinery, are employed twenty to thirty skilled workmen, who are engaged constantly, from year to year, in manufacturing appliances for patients of the institution. The expense of this department in labor, material, and incidentals, amounts to over $75,000 per annum. On the second floor are parlors and the dining hall, a room fifty feet square; also bath rooms, nursery, where children are placed under charge of a matron and nurses. The gymnasium, or general treatment room, is large and fitted up for the requirements of the patients. Directly connected with this apartment the Swedish movement machines and appliances—complicated, ingenious, and varied in character and number—are in full operation, driven by the engine of the shops. Here also are found electrical machines, batteries, ingenious inventions for training paralytics to walk, for straightening crooked backs, contracted or stiff joints, and for the correction of deformity and paralysis in general. No description can do justice to this department, or convey full and accurate knowledge of its great advantages and worth. The remainder of the third floor is used for sleeping rooms. The statement of the Recording Secretary shows that there have been treated at the institute 32,821 cases, which include all kinds of deformities and diseases. If to this large number all of the charity patients were added, the number would be astonishingly large. It is impossible to itemize the hundreds of thousands of dollars which have been expended in medicines and apparatus. Thirty physicians, surgeons, and assistants, whose medical education has been according to the strictest professional code, have performed this mighty work of relieving and restoring to health suffering humanity. Dr. Allen is now but little more than forty-one years of age, yet the wonderful work he has accomplished would seem to have required at least threescore and ten years. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and is a liberal contributor to all charitable enterprises. Notwithstanding the great amount of work he daily performs at the institute, he finds time to interest himself in the welfare of the city, and is President of the street railroads and other institutions. In May, 1856, he married Harriet E. Shepard, by whom he has four children.

EDGES, JOSIAH, the founder of Tiffin, Ohio, was born, April 9th, 1778, near West Liberty, Berkeley county, Virginia. He left his father's home at an early age, with the determination to carve out his own fortune. The first enterprise which he undertook on his own account was a trading excursion to New Orleans on a flat-boat laden with fruit, which he floated down the Ohio river from Wheeling to New Orleans, the voyage lasting six weeks. He finally settled in Ohio, in 1801, one year before it was admitted as a State, and located in Belmont county, where for a number of years he was one of its most active and prominent citizens. He was the first Sheriff of that county, and for a term of years Clerk of the Court. He next engaged in the mercantile business at St. Clairsville. His capital was limited, but was slowly and surely increased by prudence and

sagacity. In those days merchants in the West were wont to purchase their goods in Philadelphia, journeying across the Allegheny mountains on horseback, and carrying their specie in their saddle-bags. In 1819 he opened a branch store in Mansfield, having as a partner his brother, General James Hedges. Soon after this he removed from St. Clairsville to Mansfield, and in 1820 made a journey to Fort Ball—it now being a part of Tiffin. He immediately decided to enter the land opposite to Fort Ball, on the east side of the Sandusky river, on which the county seat was located and the city of Tiffin was afterwards built; and proceeding to the Land Office at Delaware, Ohio, made the purchase of the same from the government. In 1822 the first stick was cut on that part of Tiffin now in the First ward, and during the same year the first frame house on the town plat was erected and used as a store—now known as the "Old Masonic Hall." He also built, in that same year, a flouring mill on the Sandusky river, and a saw-mill on Rocky creek, both of which were largely patronized by the pioneers of that day. By a prudent and liberal course in disposing of his town lots he saw the place increase steadily in population, and in 1828 he secured the removal of the Land Office from Delaware to Tiffin, thus giving the town a renewed impetus. In 1831 he was chosen to represent the district in the Ohio Legislature, serving one session. In 1837 he disposed of his store to a son, and retired from trade, giving his attention from that time until his death to his real estate interests in Tiffin, which were necessarily very large. In his younger days he was an athletic and vigorous man, and in his old age retained in a remarkable degree his manly sense and vigor of mind, transacting and managing up to the last his own business affairs. He was generous and just in his dealings with his fellow-men, benevolent to all Christian denominations, in most cases donating the lots on which their churches were erected, and was liberal towards all public improvements. He was a friend to the poor, as many citizens can testify, well remembering his kindness and leniency to them. In all the relations of life he was a just and a sincere man. He was a good citizen and a true and steadfast friend. As a father, affectionate and indulgent; and by his kindred, both old and young, he will ever be gratefully remembered. To him they could always go, and his heart was ever open to them. His sagacity and foresight were such that his advice was often sought; and so excellent was his judgment that he rarely erred in giving it. Although not a member of any church, he was a good and true man, and upon his dying couch he expressed to his friends a willingness to die, and assured them of his unfaltering trust in that "Saviour who has promised to save all who may turn towards Him in faith and penitence." He dropped away quietly, as if but entering upon a sleep. Without a groan or struggle the good old man took his departure and passed away "like one that draws the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." He was first married, September 29th, 1803, to Rebecca Russell, in Belmont county, Ohio, and had by this union six children, two only of whom are now living — Mrs. Rebecca Walker, widow of Joseph Walker; and Mrs. Clarinda Hunter, widow of William Hunter, all of Tiffin. His first wife died July 8th, 1816, aged thirty-one years. After a widowerhood of one year he was married, July 10th, 1817, to Eliza Hammerly, of Martinsburg, Virginia, having by this marriage nine children, of whom six are still living—his son, William C. Hedges, a real estate dealer in Tiffin; Cynthia A., wife of Luther A. Hall; Mary Jane, wife of A. C. Baldwin; Minerva, wife of Harrison Noble; Elizabeth, wife of John G. Gross, all residents of Tiffin; and Sarah V., wife of W. W. Armstrong, of the *Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, Ohio. His second wife died November 10th, 1837. He was last married, October 29th, 1844, to Harriet, daughter of Henry Snook, of Seneca county, who survives him. He died in Tiffin, July 15th, 1858.

McLEAN, HON. DANIEL, Farmer and Banker, was born, October 3d, 1805, in Ross county, Ohio, and is the youngest child of Duncan and Elizabeth (McGaraugh) McLean. His father was a native of Scotland, who through life followed agricultural pursuits. He emigrated to America in 1760, and settled first in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, removing to Ohio in 1805, and located in Ross county, where he resided until his death, August 2d, 1806. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph McGaraugh, an early settler of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish extraction. She died January 1st, 1850. Daniel obtained only a limited education, being that obtained in the common schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm. When fourteen years old he became a clerk in a store in Washington, Fayette county, where he labored very industriously until 1830, when he went into business on his own account, keeping a general store, and was thus employed for some ten years. In 1840 he removed to his farm in Union township, adjacent to Washington, where he has since resided. In 1863 he was elected President of the First National Bank, and associated banking with agricultural pursuits; commencing with a capital of $75,000, which has since been increased to $300,000. His political views are those of the Republican party. He cast his first Presidential vote for John Quincy Adams. In 1826 he was elected Coroner of Fayette county, and served in that office for four years. In 1842 he was appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the same county, by the Governor of Ohio, and in 1843 was elected to the same office, being on the bench about eight years. In 1851 he was elected a Director of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Company, and served in that capacity for thirteen years. He is

a large stockholder in the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad, and in the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad Companies. He is also largely interested in the capital stock of the Coal & Iron Company of Wellston, Jackson county. Religiously, his views are not circumscribed by the creed of any particular church. Socially, he is pleasant, frank, and affable. He has led a temperate life, and has been a hard worker, giving his whole soul to whatever matter engaged his attention. He started out in life with no capital but his industry, energy, and perseverance, and having been the architect of his own fortunes, can point to his present commanding position as the result of what untiring diligence can perform. He may with great propriety be termed a self-made man. He was married in 1830 to Helena, daughter of Dr. John Boyd, a prominent physician and early pioneer of Highland county, Ohio. She died in 1849, having been the mother of five children. He was again married in 1852 to Mary Sprague, a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, who died in 1854. He was united in marriage, in 1856, to Matilda, daughter of Isaac Hagler, an early pioneer of Fayette county, who is still living.

COZADD, FRANK M., Attorney-at-Law, was born in Lewis county, Virginia, on March 19th, 1837. His father moved to Ohio in 1845, and died during the same year. He is self-educated, having been left at his father's death entirely dependent on his own resources. A school he never attended after he was eleven years of age, but by close study he succeeded in securing a substantial knowledge of the ordinary branches of information. In 1852 he moved to Cincinnati, arriving in the city without money or friends. His first employment was obtained in a dry-goods store as errand boy. There he remained for four years, when he began the study of law in the office of Judge Baldwin, at Blanchester, Ohio. After completing his legal studies, in 1860, he removed to Iowa and commenced the practice of his profession. When the war broke out, in 1861, he returned to Virginia, having interests there, and assumed the editorship of *The West Virginia Republican*, published at Buchanan. There he continued until 1866, when, in connection with his brother, George Cozadd, he purchased *The Daily Gazette*, a paper published at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and edited it until 1867. He was, however, on the wrong side politically for that State, being an outspoken Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. This difference between his views and those of a majority of his patrons caused the business to assume an unprofitable character, and he gave it up. Returning to Cincinnati to try his fortune once more, he resumed the practice of his profession. During the same year (1867) he was married to the daughter of Colonel James S. Couden, of Warren county, Ohio. In 1870 he started a bank in Morrow, Ohio, under the style of the Morrow Bank. This enterprise proved quite successful, and he continued it until 1874. At this time, loving his profession better than banking, notwithstanding the more profitable character of the latter, he again turned his whole attention to the practice of law in Cincinnati. He now enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice, with the high regard of his clients and a large circle of friends. In the fullest sense of the term he is a self-made man.

MORRIS, JONATHAN, M. D., was born on December 1st, 1824, in Morgan county, Ohio. He was the sixth of seven children, whose parents were Abraham and Sophia (Kughn) Morris. His father—of Scotch-Irish extraction—was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and followed through life the trade of carpenter. He moved to Ohio about 1818, settling in Guernsey county, whence he removed in 1822 to Morgan county, where he lived till his death, in 1835. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Jonathan's mother was of German family, but was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania. The lad was early taught moral and industrious habits. He worked on a farm when a boy, attending school in winter. His education was liberal, and obtained by his own exertions. Left fatherless at the age of eleven, he worked for an uncle for eighteen months; and then for about a year on a farm, at five dollars a month. In 1838 he entered a store in Washington county, and clerked for about two years. Thereafter he pursued the same calling in Gallipolis for about five years, studying the while medicine, and for a year law, which he abandoned from conscientious scruples. In 1845 he gave his whole attention to medicine, under the direction of Dr. James M. Cromley, of Gallipolis, reading assiduously for about two years and attending lectures at Cleveland Medical College, where he graduated in 1847. He at once began practice in Burlington, Ohio. A year later he moved to Powellsville, Scioto county, but in five months started merchandising at Harrisonville, so continuing for about two years. In 1850 he sold out his store and resumed practice for three years in Ironton. In 1853 he passed five months speculating at Gallipolis, whence he moved to Ashland, Kentucky, and practised for three years, also editing a newspaper and carrying on a store. During 1856 he moved on to a farm near Burlington, Ohio, and stayed there one year. Then he returned to Ironton, where he has since resided and enjoyed an extensive medical practice, except during the war. In 1861 he entered the army as Surgeon of the 9th Virginia Regiment, and served with it till the spring of 1865, being mainly with the 8th Army Corps, in Virginia, part of the time as Brigade Surgeon and part as Division Surgeon. Captured at Guyandotte, Virginia, on November 10th, 1861, he was confined in Libby prison for four months, then paroled and afterwards exchanged.

He is a Republican, but has never sought political office. In 1873 he was elected to the Legislature, and served two years. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is remarkable for high character, untiring energy and industry. In 1848 he was married to Emily J. Wilson, a native of Cabell county, Virginia.

BEATTY, HON. JOHN, son of James and Elizabeth (Williams) Beatty, was born near Sandusky, Ohio, December 16th, 1828. He received a good common school education, and located in business at Cardington, Ohio, where he engaged in banking. He was an active supporter of John P. Hale for the Presidency in 1852, and of John C. Fremont in 1856, and was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1860. At the outbreak of the rebellion he raised a company for the Union army, was unanimously chosen Captain, and reported with his men to the Adjutant-General on the 19th of April, 1861. He was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Ohio Infantry, and re-elected to that position when the regiment, at the expiration of its three months' enlistment, reorganized for the three years' service. Colonel Beatty was with Generals McClellan and Rosecrans in their campaign in western Virginia, and in the winter of 1861-62 was transferred to Kentucky and assigned to General O. M. Mitchel's division. In the spring of 1862 he was commissioned a Colonel, and accompanied Mitchel in his descent upon northern Alabama, taking part in the affair at Bridgeport, in that State, and was subsequently appointed Provost Marshal at Huntsville. He returned with the army to the Ohio river, and fought at the head of his regiment in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, in October, 1862. He commanded a brigade at Stone River, and, on the first day of the battle, as is stated in Van Horne's "History of the Army of the Cumberland," his command, in conjunction with Sheppard's, Scribner's and the pioneer brigades, "saved the centre, and the army." On the night of January 3d he attacked a portion of the enemy's works lying near the Murfreesboro' pike, and carried them at the point of the bayonet. Soon after this he was commissioned a Brigadier-General, to rank from November 29th, 1862, and participated in the Tullahoma campaign, during which he dislodged the enemy from his position on Elk river. He afterwards served, by appointment of General George H. Thomas, as President of a Board to examine applicants for commissions in colored regiments; was with the army in the Chattanooga campaign, led the advance into Georgia, struck the enemy at Johnson's Crook and Cooper's Gap, and was with Generals Baird and Negley in the affair at Dug Gap. In the battle of Chickamauga General Beatty commenced the fighting of the first day on the extreme right of the line, and of the second day on the extreme left, and continued on the field until the battle ended. On the day following he repulsed a heavy reconnoitring column of the enemy at Rossville. He was on the left with Sherman at Mission Ridge, but during the battle his command formed a part of the reserve. On the day following he led in pursuit of the enemy, and overtaking the rebel General Maury at Graysville, engaged and finally drove him from his position by a charge. He then accompanied General Sherman in the march to Knoxville for the relief of Burnside. In 1864 he resigned, for personal reasons. General Beatty was elected to the Fortieth Congress, and served as a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. He was re-elected by an increased majority to the Forty-first Congress, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. He was re-elected, again by an increased majority, to the Forty-second Congress, and served as Chairman of the House Joint Committee on Printing. At the close of his term he was strongly solicited to be again the candidate of his party for re-election, but declined. He now resides in Columbus, where he is engaged in the business of banking.

SHOEMAKER, ROBERT M., Railroad Promoter, was born, October 21st, 1815, in the town of German Flats, now the village of Mohawk, Herkimer county, New York. His ancestors were among the early Dutch settlers of the Mohawk country. His father was a man of prominence in that section. He was largely intrusted with the administration and settlement of estates, and to help him in his labors he had his son, Robert, study surveying. In 1834, at the age of nineteen, Robert was employed as "forward chainman" by N. S. Roberts, State Engineer, who was then engaged in improving the Erie canal. In the following year he obtained a mathematical education at Cazenovia Seminary. On the Utica & Schenectady Railroad he acquired a knowledge of civil engineering. Before the completion of the road he became Assistant Resident Engineer. In 1836 he was one of a party who made a survey for a railroad in Canada, a task which English engineers had twice failed to accomplish. It was completed in less than three months, after much hard work and exposure. This work done, he was employed to go to Ohio to make surveys for what is now known as the Lake Shore road. In October, 1837, at the age of twenty-two, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad. An engine for this road, which was landed from a schooner at Sandusky City in July, 1838, was the first locomotive in Ohio. It was called the "Sandusky." In 1838 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Little Miami Railroad, but at the same time retained his position on the Mad river enterprise. The first locomotive, the "Governor Morrow," was put upon the Little Miami road, under his superintendence, in 1840. From 1843 to 1849, as funds could be

obtained, he continued to prosecute the Mad river enterprise. At the latter date he accepted the appointment of Chief Engineer on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. This road, one of the best built in Ohio, was completed in 1851. In 1852 he resigned this position and accepted that of Engineer-in Chief on the Covington & Lexington Railroad, in Kentucky, which he built as far as Cynthiana, in that State. Leaving this enterprise, he undertook the construction of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, between Dayton and Toledo. Its progress was impeded by the inability of the company to sell its bonds. Realizing the importance of the work, he induced several capitalists to co-operate with him in the completion of the work as a speculation. After much hard work they were eventually successful. A perpetual lease of the road was soon after given to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company, the owners realizing handsomely from their investment. In the summer of 1865 the now prominent and successful railroad promoter was induced to join in the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He built that portion of the road from Leavenworth to Fort Wallace, Kansas, a distance of four hundred and five miles. This was accomplished by October, 1868, at which date he severed his connection with the enterprise. He had many difficulties to contend with not in his contract. A cholera scourge swept off two hundred and thirty of his men in the short space of two weeks, and the hostility of the Indians led to the killing and wounding of many others. He returned to Ohio in 1868, and for a long time refused any professional employment. In the summer of 1870 he was induced to undertake the construction of the Cincinnati & Springfield Railroad, known as the "Dayton Short Line." He is now the President and moving spirit of the enterprise. His life has been one of great business activity and hard work, and has been prolific of good results to his fellow-men. He is one of the foremost pioneer railroad men of the West. He has an office in Cincinnati, and a residence at Glendale.

JAGUE, SINCLAIR MERRYMAN, Lawyer, was born, July 6th, 1834, in Leesville, Carroll county, Ohio, of American parentage and English descent. He was educated in the common schools, leaving the latter in 1851, when he commenced teaching; and was so occupied until 1855 in the counties of Tuscarawas, Harrison and Carroll. He then commenced the study of law with George W. McIlvaine, now Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Zanesville, September 12th, 1857. He commenced his legal practice at New Philadelphia, where he continued until 1859, when he removed to Florida, Henry county, where he taught school during that winter. On May 8th, 1860, he again changed his location, and finally settled at Napoleon, where he resumed the practice of law, and where he has since resided. By strict attention to all matters intrusted to his care he has secured a large and lucrative practice. He is a leading and prominent member of the United States Law Association. In political faith he is a Republican. Personally, he is of medium stature, prepossessing in appearance, of slender but compact form, denoting great endurance in mental and physical labor. He was married, October 2d, 1860, to Helen O'Hagan, of Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

GLOVER, ELIJAH, Printer, Editor and Lawyer, was born, May 11th, 1811, in Portsmouth, Ohio, and is the sixth child (of nine) of Elijah and Catherine (Jones) Glover, both natives of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and early settlers of Scioto county. His father removed to Ohio in 1798, and first located at Alexandria, Scioto county, removing subsequently to Portsmouth, where he kept an inn for many years, and also a hat store. In this latter building the first court of Scioto county held its first session. He was Sheriff of the county for a number of years, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and took a very active part in all the early organizations and public enterprises of that section. Elijah worked on a farm until he was sixteen, attending school in winter; and being a good student acquired a better education than generally fell to the lot of the youth of the frontier settlements in those days. In 1828 he became an apprentice to the printer's trade in Portsmouth, in the office of the *Western Times*, and remained there until about 1830, when he established a newspaper himself, called the *Portsmouth Courier*, which he edited and published for about five years. He also became a bookseller and publisher, and so continued until 1839, when he was elected County Auditor, and then disposed of his book and publication establishment. He was twice thereafter re-elected Auditor, and held the office for six years. Meanwhile he read law with great industry, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. He entered at once upon the practice of that profession, in which he has continued to the present time. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1850, and held the position one term. In 1866 he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy by Chief-Justice Chase, and resigned that office in 1870. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature from January, 1864, to January, 1870, and was re-elected in 1870. He was originally a Henry Clay Whig, and latterly a Republican. His religious faith is that as held by the Methodists. He is an earnest and active temperance man, and in 1854 published a temperance paper called the *Life Boat*, both daily and weekly issues. He first advocated temperance principles in 1840. He was married in 1833 to Sarah J., daughter of George Offner, formerly of Winchester, Virginia, but an early settler of Scioto county, Ohio.

HAAG, HON. JOHN MARION, Lawyer, Editor and Legislator, was born, August 16th, 1836, in Union county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Peter H. and Catharine (Conrad) Haag; his father was by profession a lawyer, and descended from a Holland family, who had been among the first settlers of New York. He was educated in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and when seventeen years old went to Ohio, and entered a printing office in Millersburg to learn the trade. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, at New Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of his profession in Tuscarawas county. In July, 1862, he removed to Henry county and settled at Napoleon, where he still resides and commands an extensive line of patronage. In the spring of 1864 he became the editor of the *Northwest*, and conducted that journal with energy and ability for five or six years, making it the recognized organ of the Democracy of the Tenth Congressional District. In the autumn of the same year he was elected Probate Judge of Henry county to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1866. He has represented his district in the lower House of the General Assembly during the years 1872–75, where he was recognized as a ready and fair debater, and a formidable adversary. During the last two years of his service in that body he was Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. He has always been an active, consistent and energetic Democrat, serving his party both with his pen and voice in a manner to make warm friends, and commanding the respect of his adversaries. He is positive in everything he advances, and sometimes vehement in enforcing his views. At the bar he has a fair standing, and is recognized as among the best orators in northwestern Ohio. He enjoys at present the leading law practice in Henry county. He was married, August 17th, 1865, to Martha J. Meek, of Henry county, Ohio, and is the father of three children.

RODGERS, WILLIAM A., Judge, was born, December 9th, 1809, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. His father, Robert Rodgers, was a miller and farmer. On the mother's side he was descended from genuine fighting revolutionary stock, his grandfather, William Allen, having been a colonel in the revolutionary army, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of White Plains, and after the close of the war appointed a Judge. William Allen Rodgers, after acquiring such knowledge as was to be acquired at the common schools, passed through a preparatory course of study, and then entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. After graduating from this college, he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Kennedy, in Pittsburgh. At the conclusion of the prescribed course of legal studies he was admitted to the bar in Pittsburgh, and then in the fall of 1834 he removed to Ohio. He settled in Springfield, and there began the practice of the law. He practised first in partnership with General Anthony, and afterwards was associated in his practice with Judge White. Subsequently he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. On September 6th, 1837, he married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of George Smith, of College Hill, Hamilton county, Ohio, and originally of Dorsetshire, England. Six children, three daughters and three sons, resulted from this union. One of the daughters died in childhood, but the other children survived to grow up. Judge Rodgers died on May 25th, 1855, leaving an honorable and unstained memory.

COWEN, HON. BENJAMIN S., Lawyer and Jurist, was born, September 27th, 1792, in Washington county, New York, where he was also educated. He removed to Ohio in 1825, and settled in the village of Moorfield, Harrison county, where he practised medicine for a short time, but subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He shortly afterwards was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Monroe county. In 1832 he formed a legal partnership with William B. Hubbard, and removed to St. Clairsville, where he resided until his death. In 1840 he was elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress, where he was made Chairman of the Committee on Claims. In 1844 he was chosen to the State Legislature, and was there recognized as the acknowledged leader of the Whig party in the lower House. He was elected in 1847 a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was on the bench until 1853. He took a leading part in the founding of Brooks' Institute and Seminary, of St. Clairsville, where his two sons, D. D. T. and B. R. Cowen, received most of their education. He was married, in Washington county, New York, to Anne, daughter of Judge Wood, of that county. He died on his birthday, September 27th, 1869, at the ripe age of seventy-seven years, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

HITCHCOCK, PETER, Farmer and Legislator, was born, January 16th, 1818, in Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, and is a son of the late Judge Peter and Nabby (Cook) Hitchcock, who were both natives of Cheshire, New Haven county, Connecticut. His father was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio; his elder brother, Reuben, was for some years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; and another brother, Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock, was for sixteen years a distinguished and popular pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Ohio, and from 1856 to his death, in 1873, President of the Western Reserve College, at Hudson,

Ohio. Peter Hitchcock, the younger, received his elementary education at the academy in his native town, and also attended, after he was twelve years old, the district schools, only during the winter. He early adopted the occupation of an agriculturist, and has ever since resided on a pleasant farm near the little village of Burton. When quite young he was chosen a local Magistrate, and held the position for eighteen years. In 1858 he was elected a Representative to the Ohio Legislature, and re-elected in 1860. In 1862 he was chosen a Senator from the district composed of Geauga, Ashtabula and Lake counties. He has been since that date elected three several times to the House, serving in the sessions of 1866–67, 1870–71, and is a member now, in 1876, still bearing evidence of ability for much hard work, and in the right direction. During his legislative career he has been placed upon important committees, usually on that of finance, and was its Chairman in 1870–71. Being thoroughly conversant with parliamentary rules and tactics, he was Speaker of the House in 1861; President pro tem. of the Senate while a member of that body, and Speaker pro tem. of the House in 1866–67. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1873, and in that body was as distinguished a member as he was throughout his legislative career, by his practical ideas and application of a strong common sense view of public matters. He was an influential member of the two important Committees on Revenue and Taxation and on Education; and also originally Chairman of the Committee on Rules. He has ever taken a deep interest in the great system of charitable and correctional institutions which distinguish the State of Ohio, and was early identified with the legislation to establish an institution for the care and instruction of feeble-minded and imbecile youth. His interest and sympathy in that direction soon attracted the attention of the Governor to him as a suitable person for a trustee of the institution, which position he held from 1862 to 1874, when he retired through a partisan reorganization of the Board. During the four years of the civil war many opportunities were afforded him both in the Legislature and in frequent public meetings, as well as on the field of military operations in service, and in looking to the care of the dead and wounded, to testify to his patriotic love for American nationality and opposition to slavery. He was also especially active, as a member of the Legislature, in promoting the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, its success being largely attributable to his efforts. Originally a Whig, he has since the inception of the Republican party been actively identified with the latter organization. In religious faith, he is a firm and unwavering member of the Congregational Church, and a liberal supporter of it in his native town. He is a man of plain, unostentatious appearance. Starting in life with only such moderate educational advantages as were afforded to the average American youth before the present educational system was founded, he has, nevertheless, been a close student during his leisure hours, and has acquired a vast fund of knowledge, which has borne its fruit in the years given to his State as a legislator. He was married, February 8th, 1841, to Eliza Ann Cook, with whom he has had three sons and one daughter. One of his sons fell at the battle of Perryville, instantly killed by a shot in the forehead.

ELDS, HON. CHAUNCEY N., Lawyer and Legislator, was born, February 2d, 1816, at Marlborough, Vermont. He received a thorough academical and collegiate education, and graduated from the Miami University in the class of 1836. He was immediately elected a Professor in that institution, and held the position until 1840, meanwhile preparing himself by the usual course of study for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and commenced the practice of law in that year at Circleville, where he resided for fifteen years, removing in 1856 to Columbus, which he has made his home, and where he is still engaged in professional pursuits. He was elected both to the lower and upper Houses of the General Assembly from Pickaway and Ross counties, and was a member of the Legislatures which convened in 1848, 1849 and 1850. He filled the office of Attorney-General of the State in 1865. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for the past forty-four years, and has been frequently chosen as a lay delegate to presbyteries and synods of the denomination, and has also been twice a Commissioner to the General Assembly. He takes great interest likewise in the Sunday-school, and is very active in that important adjunct to the church. He has been a Trustee of his *Alma Mater* for twenty-five years.

BRADBURY, HON. JOSEPH, Lawyer and Legislator, was born, September 7th, 1807, in the town of Exeter, Penobscot county, Maine, and is the fifth of ten children, whose parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Stevens) Bradbury, who was a farmer by occupation, and who removed to Ohio, where he settled in Gallia county towards the close of that year, and where he resided until his death, September 1st, 1828. His wife survived him some nine years; she was a native of Andover, Massachusetts, a daughter of Peter Stevens, and of English descent. Joseph, the younger, labored on the farm until he was about seventeen years of age, attending the district school during the winter season. He then worked in a distillery for some four years, and when of age returned to farming, occupying his leisure hours, for about eight years, in the study of law. In 1836, having been previously examined, he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, having his office on his farm, where he resided, and pursuing his avocation in the counties of Meigs, Athens, Gallia and

Jackson. In 1852 he located in Cheshire township, Gallia county, at Kygerville, where he opened his office, remaining there until 1875, when he removed to Gallipolis, where he has since resided, and has established an excellent practice. He was elected a Representative to the Ohio Legislature in 1861, and re-elected in 1863. In 1865 he was chosen to the Ohio Senate. He was again a candidate for the lower House in 1869, and elected, and a second time re-elected in 1871; thus having been for ten years a member of the General Assembly. During his term of service he took a very active part in the indorsement of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, through the legislation of Ohio. Politically, he is a Republican of the radical school. His religious creed is that of the New Jerusalem Church as founded by Emanuel Swedenborg. He is, as may be seen from the foregoing record, emphatically a self-made man, and has raised himself from comparative obscurity to the prominent positions he has filled and to the practice he now controls. He was married, January 11th, 1829, to Eliza, daughter of Elijah Strong, a pioneer settler of Meigs county, Ohio.

PURSELL, JAMES, Farmer, Merchant and Banker, was born, October 21st, 1813, in Ross county, Ohio, and is the second of six children, whose parents were Reuben and Mary (Jenkins) Pursell. His father was a native of western Pennsylvania, who followed through life mechanical pursuits. He removed to Ohio about the year 1805, and settled at first in Ross county, where he resided until 1832, when he removed to Fayette county, which became his future home, and where he died in 1864. His wife was also from western Pennsylvania, having been born in Washington county; she was the daughter of William Jenkins, an early settler in eastern Ohio; she died in 1856. James worked on a farm until he was twenty-four years old, attending the common school during the winter season—in all about three terms. In 1835 he went to Washington, Fayette county, but moved a little later into the country. In 1840 he returned to Washington, having been elected Constable of Union township, adjacent to the town, and was engaged for about a year attending to the duties pertaining to that office. He was appointed, May 8th, 1841, Auditor of Fayette county by the County Commissioners, and was elected at the following general election, October, 1841, to the same office, and thrice re-elected, holding the position altogether about nine years. After the expiration of his official duties he became interested in a woollen mill, and was industriously engaged as a manufacturer, and also in buying and selling real estate, continuing in these two avocations for about five years, when he relinquished the factory, disposing of the same to his brother, and confining his attention solely to dealing in lands for a year or two. He then erected a warehouse and engaged in the lumber business, and also in conducting a large grocery establishment, both of which occupied his attention for several years. In 1858 he started the Fayette County Bank, over which he exercised a general supervision until about 1867, when he disposed of the same to the First National Bank of Washington. In 1867 he returned to the grocery and lumber business, in which he continued until 1869, when he disposed of the former, although he carried on the lumber trade until 1874. In the last-named year he became President of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank of Washington, and has been identified with its interests in that capacity ever since. He is largely interested as a stockholder in the Dayton & Southeastern, as also in the Springfield & Pomeroy Railroad Companies. He was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1861, and re-elected in 1863, serving four years in that body. He was appointed, 1869, by President Grant Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Ohio. His political creed is that of the Republican party; was formerly a Whig, and gave his first vote for General Harrison for President. Personally, he is of pleasant and social manners, and is much esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. He has always led a temperate life, and has ever been distinguished for untiring energy and industry. His pecuniary circumstances were limited when he started in life, and his present competence is the result of his persevering efforts. He was married, May 25th, 1841, to Margaret Hartzell, of Pickaway county, and is the father of seven children.

POND, ARTHUR, County Auditor of Morgan county, Ohio, was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York, September 11th, 1829. His father, a well-known citizen of New York, was, although by profession a lawyer, during the last forty years of his life engaged in evangelical labors as a minister; he was one of the first graduates of Hamilton College, and esteemed for his extensive fund of varied scholarly attainments. His mother was a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts. On both sides of the house the origin of the family may be traced back to an old and very honorable source. Until his seventeenth year was attained he attended the academy in his native place; was subsequently for one year a student in the schools of Marietta, Ohio, and afterward pursued a higher course of studies in Oberlin College, in Oberlin, Ohio. Upon relinquishing student life, in 1849, he engaged in teaching school in Jefferson county, New York, and sustained the role of educator until 1851, the date of his removal to Illinois, where he found employment in railroad building, as a civil engineer on the Illinois Central and Joliet & Chicago Railroads. He was busied in this capacity until 1858, when he returned to New York, and again engaged in teaching school, at Turin, until the spring of 1861. He was then appointed by Abraham Lincoln Postmaster at Turin, New York, and fulfilled the duties of that office for a term of four years. In 1863 he was

appointed Commissioner of Board of Enrolment, and held this position until the close of the war, in 1865, when he moved to Morgan county, Ohio, settling at Malta, opposite McConnellsville, where he was engaged as surveyor until, in 1868, he was elected County Surveyor. In 1871 he was re-elected to the surveyorship, but within twelve days after the election was appointed County Auditor, an event due to the demise of his predecessor in that office. In 1872, and again in 1874, he was re-elected to the Auditorship, and at the present time serves in this position. In 1850 he connected himself with the Masonic order, and is now serving a second term as Master of Valley Lodge. He is a prominent member of this famous organization, and is highly esteemed by his brethren as an useful and able associate. He was married, December 27th, 1860, to Helen M. Williston, of Lewis county, New York, who died November 28th, 1866.

KEIFER, EDWIN G., M. D., Physician, was born, May 21st, 1846, in Fairfield, Greene county, Ohio, of American parentage. His father was a native of Maryland, and a farmer by occupation, who removed to Ohio in 1836, and settled near Fairfield. His mother is a native of Ohio. His preliminary education was obtained in the district school. When but sixteen years of age he enlisted as a private in the 44th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 15th, 1862, and served with that command about eighteen months, when he re-enlisted in the 8th Ohio Cavalry, under General Averill, and remained in that regiment until June 3d, 1865, when their term of service expired. He was promoted, November 3d, 1864, to Sergeant of Company H, 8th Ohio Cavalry, which position he held when mustered out of the service. After his return home he entered Wittenburg College, at Springfield, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1866. He then attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in that State, and subsequently matriculated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating from the latter school in the spring of 1869, and in April of the same year he removed to Simesford, Madison county, where he has since resided, engaged in the control of a lucrative medical practice. He is a contributor to the literature of the profession, as well as to the county press, and has gained some reputation as a writer over a *nom de plume*. He has been an active and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past ten years, and is at present Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and one of the board of trustees of the congregation. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since July, 1871, and has attained the highest honors in the brotherhood. His political views have ever been those adopted and held by the Republican party. The position he occupies at present in the community where he resides is due entirely to his own industry, economy, frugality and perseverance. While yet a youth attending school, he worked hard during vacations, and laid by what he earned, and after his discharge from his three years' service in the army, he appropriated his pay, together with what he had previously saved, to defraying the expenses he incurred in studying medicine. Such a course ever meets with its reward, and he is now reaping the fruits of his labors, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him. He was married, January 15th, 1868, to Lou C. Trediker, of Fairfield, Greene county, Ohio, and is the father of three daughters, all living.

AXTELL, MANLEY WASHINGTON, Railroad Contractor, was born, March 30th, 1831, on a farm in Russia township, near Oberlin, Lorain county, Ohio, and is descended from one of three brothers, who came to America with the Puritan fathers, and settled in Massachusetts; one of them was killed in the King Philip wars two hundred years ago. Manley was educated in Oberlin College, and afterwards learned the carpenter trade, in Amherst, Ohio, but did not fancy the business, as he could not advance quickly in the narrow field where he then resided. He removed to Chicago, where he disposed of his tools, and after expending nearly all his funds, he obtained a situation as foreman on the Illinois Central Railroad. When he first applied for the situation some objection was made on account of his age; but upon his expressing that he felt confident that he could give satisfaction, he was placed in charge of a portion of the line, and three months after was promoted to the position of Chief Foreman of the entire road. He remained so connected for six years, and then resigned. He next secured a contract to build the Iron Mountain Railroad, and from this time his reputation as a railway contractor increased, and he subsequently received and executed contracts with the North Missouri, the St. Louis & St. Joseph, and the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad Companies, beside several other than railways, and from all these he succeeded in making a handsome competence. He was the contractor for the stone to be used in constructing the bridge across the Missouri river at St. Joseph, and he purchased a quarry to fulfil the stipulations of the contract. The total amounted to $66,000, but he lost considerably by the operation. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the army in an Illinois three months' regiment, and was honorably discharged from the service at the expiration of five months. He then studied medicine at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated in 1863, and shortly after became an Assistant Surgeon at Camp Dennison, Ohio. He has travelled through every State and Territory in the Union, east of the Rocky mountains. During the latter part of the war he was residing in Missouri. On one occasion, being absent from home, a party of five soldiers came to the house

and demanded dinner, making many threats, and brandishing their revolvers in the faces of the women, and alarming them very much. The meal was, however, prepared, and the squad had just seated themselves as Mr. Axtell reached home. He took in the situation at a glance, and sat down with them. As each man had a revolver beside his plate, the host produced his toothpick, remarking, "We six men are good for three women"—thus shaming them. He then ordered them out of the house, and they left at his command, minus the dinner. Another incident is related of his coolness and bravery. While sojourning in Dacotah Territory in 1872, a party of "regulators" stopped at his house and ordered him to get them a pail of water. He pointed to a pail near by, and remarked, "There is the pail, you can get it yourselves.' Whereupon they drew their revolvers and repeated the request. He then said he had changed his mind, and would get it. Stepping within the house, he obtained his pistols, cocked them and placed them in the pail, and went out, saying, "I have changed my mind again, and I think I won't get the water." The leader of the squad laughed at their dismay when the cocked pistols were seen, and told the others, "Get the water yourselves; he don't scare worth a cent." Having made a large fortune, he finally retired from active business pursuits in 1874, and has settled in Amherst, Ohio, to enjoy the fruits of his labors. He was married in 1865 to Catharine A., daughter of Judge A. L. Whiton.

CALDWELL, HON. WILLIAM B., Lawyer and ex-Chief-Justice of Ohio, was born on his father's farm, June 23d, 1808, in St. Clair township, Butler county, Ohio. His parents were William and Mary Caldwell, of sturdy north of Ireland Presbyterian stock. They removed to Butler county in 1805, and there followed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture until their death. Their son resided here until his twenty-second year, doing farm labor and going to school whenever an opportunity offered. In 1830 he entered the Miami University, at Oxford, in the same county. Here he remained for five years, employing his vacations in farm work. At college he earned distinction as a ready and forcible debater. Most of the scholars were his juniors in years, and they looked up to him as a counsellor. He was graduated in 1835. Among his classmates were ex-Governor Dennison, Hon. Samuel F. Cary, Hon. John A. Smith, and others. After leaving college he began the study of law in his native county, his preceptor being Hon. John Woods. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and commenced practice at Xenia, Ohio. In 1841 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton county, and in the following year was elected by the Legislature President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He remained on the Common Pleas bench until 1849, in which year he was elected by the Legislature Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He held this position until the adoption of the new Constitution in 1851. That instrument provided for the election of judges by the people, and he was again chosen. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected. He was the first Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State under the new Constitution. He resigned in 1854, and resumed the practice of law in Cincinnati. He was married in 1844 to Agnes, daughter of William and Eleanor Corry, of Cincinnati. They were blessed with three children. His wife died in 1869. His career presents the rare example of one starting upon a professional course late in life, and yet rising to distinction. He entered college at the age of twenty-two, was graduated at twenty-seven, a Prosecuting Attorney at thirty-three, President Judge of Common Pleas at thirty-four, on the Supreme Bench of the State at forty-three, and Chief-Justice of the State at forty-six. He was straightforward and manly in all his impulses, and for the younger members of the bar he had always a kind word and a helping hand. He died March 21st, 1876. At a bar meeting held soon afterward, eulogies were delivered by some of the most gifted men of Ohio, some of whom had known him for half a century. At the time of his death he was a member of the law-firm of Caldwell, Coppock & Caldwell, the last-named being a son.

YEOMAN, GENERAL STEPHEN B., Mariner, Soldier, and Lawyer, was born, December 1st, 1836, in Fayette county, Ohio, and is the son of Alva and Elizabeth (Cockerill) Yeoman. His father was a native of New York State, and a farmer by occupation, who removed at an early day to Ohio, first settling in Fayette county, and removed subsequently (1837) to Jasper county, Indiana, where he resided till his death. His mother was a Virginian by birth, the daughter of William S. Cockerill, an early settler of Fayette county, and a soldier of the war of 1812. Stephen worked on a farm until fifteen years old, attending the winter schools. In 1851 he absconded from his guardian, and proceeding to New Bedford, shipped on a vessel "before the mast," from which he rose during his eight years of a sailor's life to the positions of second and first mate. He circumnavigated the globe twice, was shipwrecked twice in the south Pacific ocean, and passed twenty-seven months on a whaling vessel. In 1859 he returned home, and became a farm-hand, alternating with study at school, until the outbreak of the civil war in April, 1861, when he accompanied Company F, 22d Ohio Volunteers, as Orderly Sergeant, to Virginia. At the expiration of four months the regiment was mustered out of the service, and he returned home and recruited Company A, 54th Ohio Volunteers (Zouaves), with which he went to Kentucky as Captain. He served with this regiment until January 10th, 1864, when, on account of losing a hand which had been blown

off by a cannon shot at the battle of Arkansas Post, he retired from the service. He was an active participant in the battles of Shiloh (or Pittsburgh Landing), Corinth, Yazoo, Vicksburg, and Arkansas Post, besides lesser engagements and skirmishes. On his return home he was appointed a Captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was stationed at Cincinnati until July, 1864, when he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 43d United States, and with that regiment was in all the latter great battles around Richmond, Virginia, and for some time commanded the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 25th Army Corps, and was soon thereafter promoted Brigadier-General by brevet. In 1865 he was finally mustered out of the service, and on his return to civil life, engaged in the drug business for eighteen months. In 1866 he was elected Probate Judge of Fayette county, and held the office for three years. In 1870 he retired to his farm in Madison township, Fayette county, where he resided for two years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1872 he returned to Washington, where he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession, and has since resided there, where he has established a lucrative legal business. He is a Republican in principle, and a Baptist in religious belief. He is a pleasant companion, of genial manners and extensive information, having experienced so varied a life in the last twenty-five years. He was married, 1864, to Cordelia A., daughter of Daniel Wood, an early settler of Fayette county, Ohio.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM B., Merchant, was born, October 11th, 1832, in Hamilton county, Ohio, of American parentage; his family were among the earliest settlers of Ohio, a great-grandfather being one of the pioneers of the State. He received a liberal education in Farmer's College, Hamilton county, where he remained until nineteen years of age, and then engaged in teaching. He subsequently returned to the farm, continuing there until he was appointed, in 1854, a clerk in the County Auditor's office, holding that position for five years. In 1859 he engaged in the manufacture of a patent match, which he continued until 1861, when, in consequence of the civil war, his principal trade being with the South, he relinquished it. He was subsequently employed in a clerical capacity with one of the leading mercantile houses of the city until 1867, when he established the firm of W. B. Kennedy & Co., and engaged in the merchandise commission business, in which he has since continued. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In the order of Odd Fellows he was, from 1866 to 1869 inclusive, a representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio; and a representative to the Grand Encampment from 1867 to 1870 and 1872 to 1875, in all eight years, over which latter body he now presides as Most Worthy Grand Patriarch. He was a charter member of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Ohio, supreme representative from Ohio to the Supreme Lodge of the World, 1870 to 1872, both inclusive, and was elected an officer (S. G.) of the latter body, and served in 1873 and 1874.

MOLONY, HON. JAMES, Lawyer, was born, April 12th, 1848, in the city of Cincinnati, and is a son of the late Daniel and Sarah (Stevens) Molony. His father was a native of Roscarbery, county of Cork, Ireland, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in Cincinnati. His life was devoted to literary pursuits, and he filled the Professorship of Ancient and Modern Languages in Miami University, Farmer's College, and Woodward College, Ohio, successively, for about twenty years, and died September 9th, 1852. His wife was a native of South Danvers, Massachusetts. James received a liberal education at Farmer's College, from which he graduated in 1868. He then became a clerk in the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, and subsequently was in the employ of Cuppler & Marston, of St. Louis. He was also an agent of the Erie Railroad at Nashville, Tennessee, until 1871. He then returned to Cincinnati, where he commenced the study of law with General Banning, and in December, 1873, was admitted to practise at the bar, and has since given his attention to professional duties in Cincinnati, where he resides. He was Deputy Sheriff of Hamilton county for two years under George W. Wiegler. In 1873 he was nominated on the first ballot as a candidate on the People's ticket for the Legislature, and in 1875 was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the same position, being chosen likewise on the first ballot by a large majority of the Hamilton County Democratic Convention. During the civil war, from 1863 until its close, he was a guidon of the 5th Ohio Artillery, and was an active participant in the great battles of the Tennessee and Southwest campaigns, including the siege of Vicksburg. He is of pleasing and courteous manners, has a cool and determined demeanor, and although young in years, his experience in life has been varied, and eminently adapts him for the profession he successfully pursues.

MARFIELD, SAMUEL, Banker, was born, January 16th, 1808, in Baltimore, Maryland, and is a son of the late John and Elizabeth (Speies) Marfield, both of whom were natives of Germany. His father was a merchant, and came to America when young and settled in Baltimore, where he resided until his death. Samuel received a liberal education, and when sixteen years old was apprenticed to the saddlery trade, which he thoroughly learned in six years. He then engaged in business on his own account, as an

importer and dealer in saddlery hardware, in which he continued for eight years. In the spring of 1839 he removed to Ohio, and settled in Circleville, where he carried on the hardware business exclusively until 1848, when he associated with it the banking business, finally relinquishing the former in 1852, and has given his entire attention to banking ever since. He is now proprietor, principal officer and Director of the Mayfield Bank of Circleville. He is also a large shareholder in various railroad companies. He has never sought nor held any political or public office whatever. His political principles are those of the Republican party; in religious belief he is a Presbyterian. His energy and industry are untiring. Starting in life poor, he has been himself the architect of his own fortunes, and now ranks among the solid business men of Ohio. He was married in 1833 to Harriet M. daughter of Henry Wright, a prominent Marylander.

RAFFENSPERGER, HENRY J., Real Estate Dealer, was born, June 29th, 1832, at East Berlin, Adams county, Pennsylvania, of American parentage and of German descent. He was educated at Springfield, Ohio, and after leaving school became a salesman in the dry-goods house of H. Hedrick, in that town, where he remained three years, when, growing tired of a comparatively inactive life, he turned his attention to pursuits more congenial to his tastes, and entered into various speculative movements. Since he became a seller of real estate he has made Toledo the scene of his largest operations in that line; and that city has witnessed the heaviest transactions that have taken place in the entire State. Although the weather was very unpropitious for such operations, yet the magic of his name rendered them a perfect success in every respect. His sales were not the mere ordinary transactions of a business man, but the colossal undertakings of one who is innately endowed with the rare talent of managing and disposing of immense tracts, from which an ordinary man would shrink. In fact, he has risen far above his associates in business; nor is Toledo alone the scene of his triumphs. One of his most remarkable sales was "Northwood," near Columbus, Ohio, where, notwithstanding the property had previously and unsuccessfully been placed in the market, yet upon his assumption of the management he made it one of his most brilliant transactions. He has also received various propositions from different States to assume control of sales which have startled the public by their magnitude. Since his advent into Toledo he has done more towards advancing the welfare of that city and promoting its growth than any other person in the same line of business. His success lies wholly in his wide experience, in his matured judgment, together with his fixed determination to engage only in bona-fide and legitimate transactions. He never enters upon any operation without bestowing upon it careful consideration and thoroughly overlooking the field. He never endeavors to hastily dispose of the property in question, but bides his time, and is ever successful. Possessed of a quick wit, rare business ability and an energetic, persevering disposition, he is withal a whole-souled, genial gentleman, courteous to all. He has been identified as a Trustee and Director of several of the leading trade associations. He was married, June 20th, 1866, to Elizabeth A. Brewster, of Norwalk, Ohio.

SHATTUC, WILLIAM B., General Ticket Agent of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, was born, June 11th, 1841, near Jefferson, Schuyler county, New York, and is a son of Samuel and Desire Shattuc, now of Ohio. He is of Scotch descent, his great grandfather having emigrated to America from the vicinity of Edinburgh, while his grandfather, who had settled near Bennington, Vermont, fell while bravely fighting under General Stark for American independence. When William was in his twelfth year his parents removed to Ohio, settling near Oberlin. When fourteen years old he left home and began the battle of life. He had many struggles to acquire an education, but he fought his way, alternately teaching school and studying. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 2d Ohio Cavalry, and participated in many important engagements, and was mustered out in 1863, having been promoted through all the grades up to the rank of Major. On his return to civil life he obtained a situation as clerk in the office of the Auditor and General Ticket Agent of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. Not long afterwards the general ticket office was transferred to Cincinnati, where he became the Assistant General Ticket Agent, and, April 1st, 1867, on the resignation of General Fuller, he was appointed his successor, as General Ticket Agent, which position he has continued to hold. He is a most indefatigable worker, and nothing in his extended and complicated department escapes his attention. He is a most excellent example of the self-made man of our time, having risen from obscurity to his present prominent but well-earned position.

DAVIS, WILLIAM EDMONDS, was born, July 26th, 1831, in Hamilton county, Ohio, the son of John Allen Davis and Rachel Scull. After he had received a thorough English education in the district and high schools of Cincinnati he learned blacksmithing, the trade of his father. It is his pride that he was not behind his fellow-craftsmen at the forge. At the age of twenty-four he began and con-

tinued to read law for three years. About this time he was appointed Principal of the Ohio State Reform Farm School for Boys, at Lancaster, where he remained near three years, and then resigned. In December, 1863, he was elected Chief Clerk of the Senate of Ohio, for a term of two years. While in this position he acted as special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. In the spring of 1864, after the first adjournment of the Senate, he went out as special war correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, joining Sherman's army, then at Nashville and Chattanooga. At the battle of Resaca he was captured, taken to Atlanta, housed in a loathsome prison-pen for several days, removed to Richmond, Virginia, and placed by Major Carrington in "Castle Thunder." While here his suffering for the lack of the necessities of life was beyond description. At the end of three months he was transferred to the Confederate States Penitentiary, at Saulsbury, North Carolina, while the more favored correspondent of the New York *World* was sent North. The malignity shown by Secretary of War Seddon, and Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, in thus discriminating against the correspondent of a radical Republican newspaper was of a piece with the treatment of Junius Henri Browne and A. D. Richardson, correspondents of the New York *Tribune*. These latter gentlemen had been four months in the Saulsbury prison when he arrived there. The trio soon became fast friends. At this time there were not over twenty prisoners of war in the penitentiary, most of the inmates being men convicted of crimes against the statute laws, deserters from the confederate army and men under the ban of political suspicion. In October of 1864, three months after he reached there, Saulsbury was made a regular prison for Union captives. During the second week of October ten thousand prisoners of war were thrown into the Saulsbury prison, within a stockade embracing about six acres of ground. Then began starvation, privation in every form, and all the suffering incident to life in a cramped prison-pen, under rigorous regimen. He had been active in attending to the few sick in the prison prior to the coming of the ten thousand, ministering to their temporal wants as best he could, and affording spiritual consolation to the suffering and the dying. His straightforward, manly deportment won upon the post surgeon, Dr. Richard O. Curry, a Christian gentleman, who was anxious to show his appreciation of Mr. Davis' worth and services. Through the surgeon's intercession a log cabin within the enclosure was allotted to him and four of his friends, and he was made assistant to Dr. Curry after the Union prisoners arrived. He had entire charge of the arrangements for the care of the sick, being virtually superintendent of the sanitary affairs of the camp. At times he had as many as three thousand sick prisoners under his charge. With his characteristic zeal and Christian spirit he devoted himself to his labor of love and mercy, day and night going the rounds of the sick wards for two months. During that time nearly two thousand of his fellow prisoners died, and were buried just outside of the stockade. With the aid of his messmates, and what other help he could get, he did much to alleviate suffering, and is credited with having saved the life of many a poor fellow. Mr. Richardson, of the New York *Tribune*, in his published account, says of him in this connection: "Mr. Davis was General Superintendent, and brought to his arduous duties good judgment, untiring industry and uniform kindness." His sensitive nature revolted at the sights which occurred with painful frequency. Prisoners (particularly colored prisoners) were shot by the guards without the shadow of provocation. He went alone to the commandant, made a touching appeal and secured a show of compassion for a short time. As an instance of his brave and self-sacrificing spirit, it is told of him that upon one occasion, when the guard was about to fire on three colored prisoners, he interposed, gave a bold order and averted the deadly delivery. At the close of the war letters poured in upon Mr. Davis, bringing the hearty thanks of friends and relatives for his kind ministrations to loved ones in the prison-pen. While at Saulsbury he became acquainted with the order of "Heroes of America," a secret organization of Southern men true to the Union. Soldiers belonging to this order had the double privilege of being cared for by any brother member they might meet, in case of escape, and being shot by the confederate authorities if known to belong to the "Heroes." Mr. Davis was initiated in one of the underground lodges of this order, afterwards inducting his companions and about one thousand other Union prisoners. Sickness and death were daily increasing. The desire to escape, great from the first, became the controlling motive. The plot was laid and the anxious prisoners awaited their opportunity. It came with the night of December 13th, 1864. Out into the cold, and rain and darkness Mr. Davis led his little company of fugitives—Captain Wolf, and Richardson and Browne of the *Tribune*. A tedious journey of four hundred miles, beset by peril at every step, lay before them. Travelling on foot under cover of the night, fed by the hands of slaves, sleeping now in the underbrush, now in a deserted barn, amid the snow on the mountains or drenched by the cold, chilling rain in the valleys, this stout-hearted party plodded on. Led by a man of unfaltering purpose and sagacity, with faith in God and the hope of again seeing their dear ones, they pressed on, over untold obstacles, until, at the end of thirty days' march, they entered the Union lines at Knoxville, Tennessee. In 1866, under President Lincoln's administration, Mr. Davis was appointed Pension Agent—for the payment of pensions—at Cincinnati, which important trust he held for five years, disbursing about ten millions of dollars. In 1867 he was appointed, by Governor Cox, of Ohio, one of a commission of three to locate and build an asylum for the insane in southeastern Ohio. For five years he was President of this commission, and as such had the pleasure of handing over to the State authorities the splendid institution at Athens—one of the finest of its kind in the State. Mr. Davis was

Jefferson Davis.

one of the organizers and managers of the Cincinnati *Chronicle* Company, being elected President of its Board of Directors. When the *Chronicle* was consolidated with the Cincinnati *Times* he became President of the new company. During the last year of his seven years' connection with the *Times* he was its business manager. While thus employed, in 1873, without his solicitation, President Grant appointed him Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Cincinnati. This position he reluctantly accepted and now holds, discharging his duties with the industry and fidelity which have through life been among his most marked characteristics. He is largely interested in public enterprises, giving much of his time not otherwise employed to narrow gauge railroading about the city of Cincinnati. He is President of the Cincinnati & Westwood Railroad Company, which is constructing one of these suburban routes. He resides at Westwood, one of the beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati, and has long been a member of the Westwood Board of Public Education, having been Chairman of the committee which constructed the fine school building in that place. The success of this project was largely owing to his personal efforts. He has for twenty-five years been a member of the Baptist Church, and is prominently connected with several secret and social organizations; notably among them the Order of Scotch Rite Masons, he having taken the thirty-two degrees of that order. August 9th, 1855, he married Mary P. Stoughton, of Cincinnati, and has three sons and one daughter.

NEIL, WILLIAM ALLEN, was born in Columbus, Ohio, on January 28th, 1836, and is a son of Robert Neil, for some years a farmer, and, for many, President of the Little Miami Railroad, but now living in retirement in Columbus, at the advanced age of eighty years. William attended the public schools, and after studying under Dr. Lord, a very eminent teacher, entered the German University of Columbus, where he remained until the age of nineteen. His health being then feeble, his father purchased him a farm of one thousand acres near London, Madison county, to which he removed, and lived on it until a few years since. He began raising stock, aiming to breed and sell young horses without records. This policy has not gained him the notoriety a different one might have brought, but his animals are none the less valuable, and his reputation for integrity is second to none in the State. During the war he entered the army as Second Lieutenant of the 23d Battalion Ohio National Guards, on May 9th, 1864, and was mustered in at Camp Dennison, where he was immediately elected Captain, and on the formation of the battalion, Major. The regiment, having been organized by joining the 23d Battalion Ohio National Guards with the 60th Regiment Ohio National Guards, proceeded to New Creek, West Virginia, on May 12th, and arrived there on the 14th. On the 29th of May eight companies were moved to Greenland Gap, and on June 4th a detachment, including Neil's battalion, had a severe skirmish near Moorefield, in which the rebels were defeated. The regiment was mustered out, September 1st, 1864. He was married, May 12th, 1864, to Sarah E. Chrisman, of London, Ohio, and has three children. Always a Republican, he was elected a delegate to the National Convention of 1872, but on private grounds declined to serve. He has always been identified with the material interests of his county, and is one of its leading citizens, respected by all for his strict integrity, personal honor and genial manners. He is about to close out his entire stock of fine horses, consisting of forty-two head and comprising some of the best blood in the State, and his retirement from stock-raising will be keenly felt by all interested in the improvement of the horse. At all the State fairs held in central Ohio of late years he has been a prominent exhibitor.

WOLF, ANDREW, M. D., Physician, was born, July 19th, 1810, in Athens county, Ohio, and is the third of ten children whose parents were Christopher and Rhoda (Dorr) Wolf. His father was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, of German lineage, and principally engaged in farming, although he was interested in milling and in the manufacture of salt; he settled at an early day in Athens county, where he married Rhoda, daughter of Mathew Dorr; she died in 1856. Andrew worked on a farm until he was twenty years old, and attended school in winter. In 1830 he entered the Athens Academy, where he pursued a literary course for some three years; towards the close of his studies there he commenced to read medicine under the supervision of Dr. Columbus Bierce, of that place. He then went to Washington county, New York, where he continued his medical studies under the guidance of Dr. Jonathan Dorr, of Cambridge, in that county, and during his three years sojourn from home also attended medical lectures at the Vermont Academy of Medicine, graduating there with honor. Returning to Athens, Ohio, he passed the winter there, and thence removed to McArthur, Vinton county, where he has since resided, and has established an extensive and remunerative practice; his surgical skill is extraordinary. He has labored incessantly and energetically in his profession for upwards of forty years, and having ever been a man of most temperate habits possesses at his advanced age a powerful body and temperament. Politically he is a Republican, having originally been a Henry Clay Whig. His religious belief is that of the Episcopal Church. He was married in 1836 to Eliza, daughter of Captain Robert Lotridge, of Rensselaer county, New York; she died in 1859, having had two children. He was a second time married, in 1860, to Pauline Bryan, also a native of Rensselaer county, New York.

MATTHEWS, HON. STANLEY, Lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, July 21st, 1824. His parents were Thomas J. and Isabella (Brown) Matthews, the former a native of Leesburg, Virginia, and the latter a daughter of Colonel William Brown, one of the pioneers of the Miami country. His mother was the second wife of the father, and he was the first offspring of the union. While an infant his parents removed from Cincinnati to Lexington, Kentucky, where his father was engaged as a professor of mathematics in Transylvania College for a time, and also as a civil engineer in the construction of railroads. In 1832 he was elected Professor of the Woodward High School, in Cincinnati, and returned thither. In the same year his son Stanley entered the institution as a pupil, where he remained until 1839, at which date he entered the junior class of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. He was graduated in August of the following year. He began the study of law in the fall of 1840, in the city of Cincinnati. In 1842 he went to Maury county, Tennessee, where he resided for a time in the family of Rev. John Hudson, a Presbyterian minister, and assisted him in the government and instruction of a school known as Union Seminary. Shortly after this he married the daughter of James Black, of Maury county. Having been admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of law at Columbia, Tennessee. His stay here was brief, but during its continuance he employed his leisure in editorial work upon a political weekly called the *Tennessee Democrat*. Returning to Cincinnati he was admitted to practise in the courts of his native State. Through the influence of Judge W. B. Caldwell he was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for a term of court, and the prominence thus obtained was the stepping-stone to his future success. Through the writings of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, then editor of the *Daily Herald*, of Cincinnati, he became strongly imbued with the growing anti-slavery sentiment of that period. When its editor removed to Washington city, to establish the *National Era*, he succeeded him as editor of the *Herald*, in which position he continued until the journal declined as a business enterprise. His connection with journalism brought him into prominence in the politics of the State, and in the session of 1848–49 he was elected Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives. This was the memorable session which elected Salmon P. Chase to the Senate of the United States. In 1850 he returned to the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, and in the following year was elected one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county. He remained on the bench for two years, when, in consequence of the insufficiency of the salary, he resumed private practice, becoming one of the firm of Worthington & Matthews, his partner having been his law preceptor. This partnership lasted about eight years. In the fall of 1855 he was elected to the State Senate, from Hamilton county, and served one term of two years. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, but resigned soon after President Lincoln came into office. Soon after the war of the rebellion commenced he tendered his services to Governor Dennison, who appointed him Lieutenant-Colonel of the 23d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then quartered at Camp Chase. The regiment was engaged in the military operations in West Virginia in the summer and fall of that year. In October, 1861, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 51st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment served under Buell and his successors in command of the Army of the Tennessee. In April, 1863, while with his command in Tennessee, he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and resigned his commission to again take his seat upon the bench. Judges Storer and Hoadley were his colleagues. In July, 1865, he resigned for the same reason that impelled him to quit the bench in 1853. He is now in the very zenith of his intellectual and physical powers, and occupies a prominent place in the foremost rank of the legal fraternity of the West.

KENT, ZENAS, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, July 12th, 1786. He came of good old Puritan stock, a nobility of descent which rests its claim upon a robust manhood and hardy virtue. His father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and carried a musket in the war for American independence. When Zenas Kent was a boy, even New England had made but a beginning in the development of the common school system, and, though he made the best of his opportunities, exhausting the facilities of the country school of that time and place, his early advantages were very limited as compared to the common school privileges enjoyed by the youth of to-day. Mr. Kent has left at least one monument of the methodical perseverance with which he addressed himself to every task. A copy of Adam's Arithmetic, published in 1802, which Mr. Kent used at school, is now in the possession of his son, Marvin. It is a well-thumbed book, now yellow with age, and a plodding student has left his impress on every page. Indeed he has left considerable additions to the original text. The publisher had had the forethought to bind numerous blank pages with his letter-press, to stand the pupils instead of a slate, and remain a record of his industry. On these leaves young Kent carefully worked out and proved every example in the book. Here was a combination of excellent traits—application, method, thoroughness—in which the boy well foreshadowed the man. He entered his work on the leaves of the book of his life, and he left not a blank page in it all. In selecting a pursuit in life, Zenas Kent chose the trade of his father, and endeavored to make himself master of it. By the time he reached his twenty-fifth year, young Zenas Kent was united in marriage to Pamelia Lewis, a native of

James Kent

Farmington, Connecticut, a young woman of most excellent traits, and withal a fitting helpmeet for him. Her father, like the elder Kent, was a veteran of 1776, and a carpenter and joiner by vocation. These two young people joined their honest hands and humble fortunes for the battle with the world. In 1812 Zenas accompanied his father's family to the far West. The family located in Mantua, Ohio, where the elder Kent died, at an advanced age. Zenas had left his young wife in Connecticut, while he went prospecting in the western wilds, and as soon as he had chosen a place for his home, he returned for his wife. Together they set out for the tedious journey to the West, and arriving in Ohio settled in Hudson, then a township of Portage county. This was a fortunate selection for Mr. Kent. Here he met Captain Heman Oviatt, to whose friendship it was his pleasure to acknowledge himself indebted for many kind offices. Here he built a tannery for Owen Brown, father of John Brown, of Ossawatomie fame. Mr. Kent taught school during the winter while he remained in Hudson. His friend, Captain Oviatt, impressed by Mr. Kent's upright walk and industrious habits, was disposed to do him a good turn and help him to start fairly in the world. Conferences led to conclusions, and in the summer of 1815 the firm of Oviatt & Kent was formed to conduct a typical pioneer store in Ravenna. Thither Mr. Kent went to erect a building before the firm could begin business. The site chosen was that upon which the Second National Bank now stands. With his saw and plane and hammer Mr. Kent helped to put up the wooden building which was to serve for store and dwelling. This building was subsequently moved to the south side of Main street, in Little's Block. After the firm of Oviatt & Kent had been in successful operation for several years, Mr. Kent was able to refund the capital advanced by Mr. Oviatt, and the firm dissolved, leaving the junior partner the sole control of the business. In 1826, while managing his growing business, Mr. Kent entered into a contract to erect the court-house, which still stands in Ravenna, one of the most substantial buildings of its kind in the State. In its early days it was looked upon as a wonder in architectural art. From 1831 to 1850 Mr. Kent was senior partner of the firm of Kent & Brewster, which did a profitable trade in Hudson. In the meantime Mr. Kent was accumulating a store of the world's goods, and making investments where there was fair prospect of good returns. In 1832 he joined David Ladd in the purchase of a tract of land embracing between five and six hundred acres of land in the township of Franklin, now the village of Kent. This tract embraced the water-power of the Cuyahoga river at that place. The connection of Mr. Ladd with this property was short, Mr. Kent soon becoming sole proprietor. In the year of the purchase he erected Kent's Flouring Mill, the product of which has been held in high repute for more than a third of a century. This mill produced the first flour shipped from northern Ohio to Cleveland, going by way of the Ohio canal. Having dissolved business connection with Mr. Ladd, Mr. Kent made arrangements with John Brown to carry on the tanning business in an establishment already under way. In 1836 Mr. Kent sold his large tract to the Franklin Land Company, which afterwards became the Franklin Silk Company. In 1849 the Franklin Bank of Portage County was established, and Mr. Kent was chosen its President. This important post he held until 1864, when the Franklin Bank gave place to the Kent National Bank, of which he was also made president, holding the position at the time of his death. In 1850 Mr. Kent began the erection of a cotton factory and a private residence in Franklin, where his interests had centered. Thither he removed on the completion of his dwelling house in 1851. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Kent was elected Treasurer of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, filling the position efficiently for one year. In April, 1860, he moved into an elegant mansion which he had built on Euclid street, Cleveland. While on a visit to Kent, on the 21st of October, 1864, death took from him the partner of his early toils and of his years of ease. Thus bereft he longed for quiet and repose, and in the following month returned to Franklin (the name of which had been changed to Kent) to pass the remainder of his days. Mr. Kent's business career was that of an industrious plodder, who gained success by deserving it. He was possessed of a great fund of solid common sense, to which it had pleased God to add an indomitable will, native business tact, energy that never flagged, and, above all, an unyielding integrity which gained him the confidence of all with whom he had relations. He was a cautious, methodical business man, not given to speculation, watchful of little things, and thrifty. Once, while in New York city to buy goods, an incident occurred which will serve to illustrate a marked trait in his character. A representative of a silk house called upon Mr. Kent at his hotel at the usual hour for beginning the day's business, for the purpose of soliciting his custom. Mr. Kent met his visitor and said to him, "If you expect to sell me goods, you must get up early in the morning. I bought all my silks before breakfast." Another instance will show how dearly he held his integrity and the good opinion of his fellows. While President of the banking department of the Franklin Silk Company, he required to be placed in his hands the means to redeem the company's issues, remarking that he would put his name upon no paper without having the power to protect it from dishonor. The arrangement was effected. Notwithstanding the disastrous termination of the silk company, thanks to Mr. Kent's honor and forethought, its paper was all redeemed at face value. His life record was made up of deeds that reflect lustre on his memory, and mark him as one of the pioneer noblemen of the West. In personal appearance Zenas Kent was tall of stature, erect and graceful of carriage, dignified of mien. Little given to society, he was nevertheless affable and agreeable in all of his relations. Though fair and equitable dealing made him popular as a tradesman,

his retiring nature forbade many intimate friendships. While malice did not enter into his heart, the very firmness of his character made him quick to resent an abuse of his confidence. Beneath a dignified exterior, bordering at times upon austerity, he wore a warm and sympathetic heart. He held a kind act in tender remembrance, and the few friendships he formed remained unbroken to the end of his days. His tastes were simple and his habits the most correct. He never used tobacco or stimulants of any kind, and for thirty years did not have an hour's sickness. Mr. Kent was blessed with a family of thirteen children, nine of whom survive him. These he lived to see arrive at maturity, all occupying positions of prominence and influence in their respective homes. The surviving children are Mrs. Harriet Clapp, of New York city; Henry A., Edward and George L., of Brooklyn, New York; Marvin, Charles H., and Mrs. Amelia L. Shively, of Kent, Ohio; Mrs. Francis E. Wells, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Emily K., wife of R. B. Dennis, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio. Of the four children deceased, Mrs. Eliza A. Poag died in Brooklyn, July 4th, 1864; three, Louisa, Amelia, and an unnamed infant, lie in Ravenna Cemetery. Zenas Kent died suddenly at his residence in Kent, October 4th, 1865, in the eightieth year of his age. His remains were interred in Woodland Cemetery, Cleveland's beautiful city of the dead. In a lovely spot, removed from the hurly-burly of a busy world, under the shade of the cypress and willow, by the side of the wife of his bosom, sleeps all that is left to earth of a man who fought the battle of life bravely and left a good name—the best of all heir-looms. At the time of his death Mr. Kent's estate was valued at $300,000.

PIKE, SAMUEL N., Merchant, was born in the city of New York in 1822. He was educated at Stamford, Connecticut. When only seventeen years old he went south, and settled at first in Florida, where he engaged in business. He subsequently removed to Richmond, Virginia, thence to Baltimore, and finally to St. Louis, in all of which cities he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but these not answering his expectations, he resolved to return home. On his way to New York he chanced to take his journey via Cincinnati, reaching that city July 4th, 1844, and there he concluded to remain. He opened a dry-goods store in the Hopple building on Third street, and afterwards removed to Pearl street. This proving unprofitable, he relinquished it, and purchased a grocery and rectifying establishment at the foot of Main street. In 1848 he bought a warehouse on the canal. In 1853 he commenced the erection of an elegant stone front block on Fourth street below Smith; and during the same year changed his business location, and likewise purchased a lot on Sycamore street near Front, where he erected a substantial warehouse. He commenced the Opera House on Fourth, between Vine and Walnut streets, in 1857, which was completed and opened to the public February 22d, 1859, being one of the largest in the United States; it was destroyed by fire in 1866. He rebuilt it in 1871. In 1867 he was nominated for mayor of the city, but declined being a candidate. He was noted for his charities, and was foremost in every benevolent undertaking. His kind, courteous and genial nature, unassuming manners, and warmth of heart, endeared him to all those who ever came in contact with him. He was married in 1846 to the youngest daughter of Judge Miller.

WILFORD, JOHN BARKER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, was born, March 26th, 1833, in Batavia, Genesee county, New York, and is a son of John Chester Wilford, who was a major in the war of 1812, and underwent all the hardships and perils of an Indian captivity during that contest. His ancestor, Colonel Wilford, was a soldier of the Revolution. Dr. Wilford at an early age evinced rare talents for research and study. Surrounded by all the discouragements of poverty and inappreciation, the long hours of the night and the uncertain glare from the family fire-place were brought into requisition in satisfying his longing appetite for knowledge. At the early age of nineteen, with but the limited advantages of a common school education, he commenced preparation for his chosen profession, medicine. Overcoming all obstacles, he graduated with honors from the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, in 1856. Still thirsting for knowledge, of which as yet he had just tasted, he entered the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, as a physician, and desirous of making the diseases of women a specialty, at a later date engaged in Allen's Lying-in Hospital in the same city. In that institution many vexatious combinations of disease were brought to his notice, and all his mental energies aroused to minister to their relief. Immediately civil war burst upon the country, he volunteered his services at the front, but owing to physical disability was assigned to duty in one of the United States Army Hospitals in Philadelphia. Here his great skill in surgery found full play, and many of the brave defenders of liberty remember him gratefully for the saving of life and limb. He continued the practice of his profession in Philadelphia for two years after the close of the war, standing high in public esteem and in the ranks of the profession. Attracted by the wider field of usefulness in the West, he removed to Chicago in 1867, and after the great fire in that city, in October, 1871, made a tour through the South, where he studied the diseases peculiar to that latitude, in the hospitals of Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and other cities. He finally settled, in 1873, in Toledo, Ohio, where his success in the treatment of chronic diseases, female complaints, nervous debility, neuralgia,

Galaxy Pub. Co. Phila.a

scrofula, and dyspepsia, soon brought him into favorable notice, which has been succeeded by a large practice with its attendant benefits. Being determined to overcome the disadvantages, so well known by the profession, he is about to establish a home hospital for women, where they can enjoy all the comforts of a home, and at the same time be under his especial care. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church in good standing since 1850. He occupies a high social position in society, and is eminently a man of the times, who conscientiously fulfils every duty devolving upon him. The present century is peculiarly an age of progress and advancement. Within its limits the impassable barriers of other ages have passed away, and science has made giant strides. In no department has there been more advancement than in the science of medicine. This is largely due to the special researches of special men. Taking up a particular branch, each has advanced to the front rank therein, inventing rare and valuable appliances and patent remedies, before which diseases, long thought incurable, disappear. Dr. Wilford is entitled to rank among these representative men. His deep reading and earnest research have confined him to the channels of private life, compelling him to reject many flattering offerings of public advancement and trust. He has been twice married, and is the father of four children, two of whom survive.

DE LANO, MORTIMER FREDERICK, D.D.S., and Oculist, was born, November 7th, 1820, at Oak Orchard, Orleans county, New York, and is a son of Doctor Austin and Catharine (Almy) De Lano, being of English and French descent. He was educated at Cayuga Academy, which he left at thirteen years of age to enter the Academy at Burton, Ohio; thence he went to Ravenna Seminary for one term, and completed his studies in the Yates Academy, New York. While at this latter school and subsequently, he learned the printer's trade at Penn Yan, remaining there until 1837, when he removed to Detroit, and worked there in a printing office, and subsequently became an attaché of the United States Topographical Engineer Corps for a short time. He next devoted four years to the study of medicine and dentistry, and finished his dental education in Adrian, Michigan. When twenty-one years of age, he commenced the practice of dentistry in Manmee, where he sojourned one season, and travelled for three or four years; during this entire period continuing his professional pursuits. He then located in Sandusky, where he remained until 1868, and established an extensive practice in that city, and earned the reputation of being one of the leading dentists in the State. In 1870 he removed to Toledo, but for some years gradually withdrew from active duties on account of failing health. Since 1874, however, having recovered, he is rapidly regaining his old reputation. He attributes his great success, in this line, to his close application to his professional avocation; he has also met with great success in those operations performed as an oculist. He has devoted many years to scientific questions bearing upon navigation, and the result of which is his invention of an instrument termed the "Longimeter," being a new method of determining the longitude at sea, and which is evidently destined to cause a revolution in the science of navigation. It has been examined carefully and critically by many scientists, who have acknowledged it to be a success in every respect. He was married, 1838, to Philena N. Anderson, of New York.

HAYES, HON. RUTHERFORD B., Governor of Ohio, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4th, 1822. He is the son of Rutherford and Sophia (Birchard) Hayes. His father descended from George Hayes, a Scotchman, who came to New England about two hundred years ago; his mother from John Birchard, who settled in Connecticut about 1640. After a good preliminary education, he read law with Thomas Sparrow, of Columbus; entered the Law School of Harvard College, and graduated in 1845. He began the practice of his profession in Fremont, Ohio, but for some years prior to the outbreak of the rebellion was located in Cincinnati. His genial manners and fine capacities as a public speaker had commended him to popular favor, and in the responsible official positions he was called upon to fill he enlarged his reputation as a lawyer, and established himself in the confidence both of the profession and of his increasing numbers of clients. At the first call for volunteers in 1861, he was in the height of a successful practice. He proffered his services, however, at once, and was appointed Major of the 23d Ohio Infantry, June 7th, 1861. He served under General Rosecrans in West Virginia, during the summer and fall of 1861, and for a short time was Judge Advocate on the General's staff. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, November 4th, 1861, and took and retained command of the 23d Regiment during the spring campaign in West Virginia, and the autumn campaign under General McClellan, until he was disabled at the battle of South Mountain. In 1862 he was appointed Colonel of the 79th Ohio, but was prevented from joining the regiment by the South Mountain wound; and on October 15th of that year was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 23d Ohio. December 25th, 1862, he was placed in command of the 1st Brigade of the Kanawha Division, and so continued until Sheridan's victory at Winchester, in September, 1864, when he took command of this Kanawha Division and led it through the remainder of the active campaigning in that year. In October, 1864, he was appointed Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek." In the spring of 1865 he was given command of

an expedition against Lynchburg, by way of the mountains of West Virginia, and was engaged in preparations for that campaign when the war closed. For gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864, he was brevetted Major-General. Before the close of the war he was elected to Congress from the Second Cincinnati District by a handsome majority, and in 1866 was re-elected. Although a fine speaker, he preferred not to add to the multitude of words which in Congress so often darken counsel, and in three sessions did not make a single elaborate speech. His action was uniformly in the line of policy of the Republican party by which he had been elected; and his fidelity and sound judgment were greatly relied on by his fellow-members. At the Republican State Convention in 1867, he was nominated by a handsome majority, almost indeed spontaneously, for the Governorship of the State, to succeed Governor Cox. He thereupon resigned his seat in Congress, and entered actively upon the canvass. The contest was complicated by the negro-suffrage question, the bond question, and other matters which loaded down the ticket with an unpopular platform. He was, however, elected over A. G. Thurman, now United States Senator, by a majority of about three thousand; and was all the more highly esteemed at the close of the campaign for his handsome bearing throughout it. In 1869 he was renominated for Governor without opposition, and was elected by a very large majority (7501) over the Democratic candidate, Hon. George H. Pendleton. At the close of his second term as Governor, he resumed his private business, and continued thus engaged until summoned again by his party as its leader in the State canvass of 1875, which resulted in his election to the office of Governor for a third term. He married Lucy B. Webb.

KLEMM, OTTO, Auditor of Toledo, was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, July, 1836; was educated in the Gymnasium, and lived with his parents until nearly fourteen. He emigrated with his father to America in the spring of 1850. His father leaving for California, he was placed under the charge of Joseph S. Lake, a banker in Wall street, and remained with him until 1853, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio. Having strong recommendations to the President of the Canal Bank of that city, he obtained a situation as clerk in the bank until its failure in 1854, when he left for Toledo. In that city he engaged with E. Haskell as clerk, in the Toledo Insurance Company. After Mr. Haskell's death he became bookkeeper to W. J. Finlay until 1859, when he joined the United States Express Company. In that employ he remained until the war broke out, in 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Battery B, 1st Illinois Regiment Light Artillery. He served three years, and was engaged in seventeen battles, among them Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Chickasaw, Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, and Mission Ridge. He was in all the fights through Georgia, and was sent home from Atlanta, Georgia, to be mustered out. Returning to Toledo, he became a partner in a retail dry goods business. In the spring of 1870 he was elected Auditor of the city of Toledo, and has held the position to the present time (January, 1876). He was married, December 18th, 1873, to Bertha Schaumbach.

HALL, JOSEPH LLOYD, Bank-Lock and Safe Manufacturer, was born, May 9th, 1823, at Salem, New Jersey, and is the second son of Edward and Anna (Lloyd) Hall. He removed with his parents to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1832. His educational advantages were very limited, as he began to earn his own living at eight years of age; and although his early tastes inclined him to mechanical pursuits, yet circumstances combined to prevent their gratification. In 1840 he engaged in a steamboat enterprise, and continued in that business upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries until 1846, when he returned to Pittsburgh and formed a copartnership with his father, under the firm-name of E. & J. Hall, and embarked in the manufacture of fire-proof safes. This industry was undeveloped, and they also found such strong competition from the wealthy and long-established Eastern houses in the same line, that they determined to remove to Cincinnati, which they carried out in 1848. In that city they established the nucleus of the present immense manufactory, and both father and son toiled in their little workshop from day to day with indefatigable patience and energy. They labored assiduously to educate the public mind to a fuller appreciation of the great security obtained by the use of fire and burglar-proof safes, and stemming the current of opposition with a rare and admirable pertinacity for years, they finally triumphed over adverse circumstances and stood on a firm foundation. In 1851 his father disposed of his interest in the business to William B. Dodds, and the firm of Hall, Dodds & Co. succeeded; they employed, at that time, a force of fifteen hands, and produced about two safes per week. This firm was dissolved in 1857, and was thereafter followed by others in succession, in all of which Joseph L. Hall was the senior partner and chief executive. The Hall Safe and Lock Company was organized in May, 1867, of which he was chosen President and Treasurer, and, as formerly, still exercises a rigid surveillance over all the practical operations of the works. This is said to be the largest safe manufacturing establishment in the world, and is probably more than four times as large as any similar concern in the United States. It employs some six hundred mechanics of consummate skill and experience, and has a capacity for turning out about fifty safes each working day. He has devoted his mechanical genius to the perfection of the articles manufactured by the company, and his many improve-

ments attest his aptness and fitness for the task. He is the patentee of some thirty well-known and valuable inventions in bank locks and safes. He has built some of the largest safes ever constructed, and, without exception, they have preserved their contents intact during the severest tests. The manner in which his five hundred safes passed the terrible ordeal at the great fire in Chicago, October, 1871, is a sufficient proof of their reliability. The company have branch houses in every important city in the Union, and the reputation of the safes and locks is limited only by the confines of civilization. At the outbreak of the late civil war, in 1861, he undertook the execution of a contract to alter, for the United States government, within thirty days, five thousand Austrian muskets, and performed the work so satisfactorily and efficiently, that he was awarded many other contracts during the war. He never aspired to nor accepted a public office, although often solicited to become a candidate. He has been for many years an active, zealous, and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is at present one of the most liberal supporters of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of Cincinnati. Such is the record of a man who, by dint of indomitable energy and native genius, won his way to a proud and enviable position in the business and social world—a position which his generous and hospitable nature well fits him to grace. He was married, in early manhood, to Sarah Jane Jewell, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and this union has been blessed with twelve children, three sons being now associated with him, all of whom are active and efficient business men, the oldest, Edward C. Hall, having filled the position of Vice-President of the company.

WILSON, JAMES LEIGHTON, M. D., Physician, was born near Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, January 5th, 1821, and is the third of twelve children whose parents were Adam B. and Margery (Dean) Wilson. His father was born, 1790, in Lincoln county, North Carolina, and was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Ohio in 1814, first locating at Chillicothe, and finally settled, in 1816, in Madison township, Highland county, where he resided until his death, in November, 1857. He was a soldier during the war of 1812, and was for a number of years Magistrate of Highland county. He married Margery, daughter of Abraham Dean, an early settler in Pike county, Ohio, where she was born in 1799. James attended school during the winter and assisted his father in farm-work until he was nineteen years old, when he entered the Ohio University at Athens, where he diligently studied for two years. In 1842 he returned home, and commenced reading medicine under Drs. Milton and Alexander Dunlap, of Greenfield. In the fall of 1843 he went to Cincinnati to attend the lectures at the Ohio Medical College, returning home at the close of the course. After remaining in the office there one year, he commenced practising medicine in Champaign county for fifteen months, and then took a second course in the Ohio Medical College, from which he graduated with honor in the spring of 1848. In the same year he returned to Greenfield, where he has since resided, and where he has established an extensive and remunerative practice. He is a frequent contributor to the medical literature of the day; and the essay on "Scarlatina," published among the transactions of the State Medical Society in 1852, evoked considerable attention. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the Highland County Medical Society. He has never sought nor held any public office whatever. He was originally a Whig, but is now affiliated with the Republican party. For the past thirty-five years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, in 1846, to Elizabeth H., daughter of Hon. Hugh Smart, one of the early associate judges and legislative representatives of Highland county, Ohio; she died in 1866, having had four children. He was married, in 1868, to Margaret J. McClure (whose maiden-name was Margaret J. Brown), a native of Ross county, who is the mother of one child.

HARLAN, ROBERT B., Lawyer and Soldier, was born, July 31st, 1808, in Warren county, Ohio, and is the seventh of ten children, whose parents were George and Esther (Eulan) Harlan. His father was a native of Chatham, North Carolina, of remote German ancestry, and a Quaker in religious belief, a farmer by occupation. He removed to Ohio in 1796, locating first at Columbia, and thence proceeded to Deerfield, Warren county, but finally settled, in 1797, north of Lebanon, Warren county, where he resided until his death, December 21st, 1846. He filled at various times the offices of Sheriff, County Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, and Associate Judge of Common Pleas; he was also a representative in the Legislature for one term. His wife was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, daughter of Jacob Eulan, an early pioneer of what is now Scott county, Kentucky, settling there in 1787, of Hollander descent. She died December 29th, 1858, in her eighty-first year. Robert worked on a farm until he was sixteen years old, attending the winter district school. In 1828 he settled at Wilmington, Clinton county, where he obtained employment in the County Clerk's office as deputy, and where he continued eight years, reading law during his leisure hours. In 1837, having passed the requisite examination, he was admitted to practise at Chillicothe, and immediately entered upon his professional duties at Wilmington, where he has ever since resided, and where he has established a lucrative and extensive practice. In 1840 41 he represented Clinton county in the Legislature, and again in 1850 51. In 1852 he was elected Judge of

the Court of Common Pleas of the Second Judicial District, and held that office for one term. He was Captain, Colonel and Major-General successively of the Ohio Militia under the old laws. During the civil war he was Captain of Company B, 12th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and saw service in Ohio and Virginia. He is a Republican in political faith. Although he has nearly reached the limit of threescore years and ten, his mental and physical powers are wonderfully preserved. He was married in 1838 to Maria D., daughter of Isaiah Morris, a native of Clinton county, New York, but a pioneer-settler of Clinton county, Ohio; she died in 1843, having had three children. He was subsequently united to Caroline E., daughter of George L. Hayworth, of Clinton county, Ohio.

STARLING, LYNE, son of William and Susanna (Lyne) Starling, was born in the vicinity of Boydtown, Virginia, December 27th, 1784. When quite young he emigrated with his father's family to Kentucky, and in the year 1806 to Franklinton, Ohio. While a youth he was appointed Deputy Clerk of court at Frankfort, Kentucky, and he was trained to business and industrious habits by a precise and methodical master. Soon after his arrival in this State he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and also of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts of Franklin county. After holding this position for some years, Mr. Sullivant furnished him means and entered into partnership with him in the mercantile business. He became a very successful merchant and enterprising trader, being the first one who ventured cargoes of produce down the Scioto and thence to New Orleans in decked flatboats. He was a commissary and large contractor for supplies to the northwestern army under General Harrison. Falling into bad health he travelled extensively both in this country and abroad. Being a man of quick perceptions and a good observer both of men and things, he gained much practical knowledge and was greatly improved by his travels. He finally made Columbus his permanent place of residence, when he returned to take charge of the valuable estate of Mr. Lucas Sullivant. He was one of the original proprietors of Columbus, the central portion of the city having been laid out on land owned by him. The old State House was built by a company of gentlemen of whom Mr. Starling was one, as one of the conditions upon which the seat of government was located at the "high banks opposite Franklinton"—now Columbus. Not long before his death he endowed a medical college, which bears his name—Starling Medical College. He died November 21st, 1848. He was extensively known among the first men of this country, and his opinions were held in high estimation by the great men of his age. He had a quick, clear perception, a retentive memory, a sound, unerring judgment. He possessed the rare faculty of annihilating in an instant the space between cause and effect. It was this peculiar, intellectual superiority which rendered his efforts in business so uniformly successful, and which enabled him, before reaching the meridian of life, to amass one of the largest fortunes which have been accumulated in the West.

STOUGH, WILLIAM, Insurance Agent, Justice and Soldier, was born, January 22d, 1821, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, of American parentage of German descent. He was educated in the common schools, and when quite young was apprenticed to learn the cabinetmaker's trade, in Mansfield, Ohio. Having perfected himself in this calling he entered into business for himself, and removed to Williams county, Ohio, where he also followed the lumber business in connection with cabinetmaking. After a period of twelve years, he engaged in general merchandise in Pulaski and Bryan, where he continued for five years. In 1861 he entered the army as Captain of Company H, 38th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and served with that command for one year, resigning in consequence of ill health. He returned home, where he remained for a year, and then re-entered the service as a Captain in the 9th Ohio Cavalry. In September, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Major, and fifteen days thereafter again promoted, receiving the rank of Lieutenant Colonel for efficient services, and held that rank at the close of the war. He holds a brevet Colonel and Brigadier-General's commission for meritorious conduct, March 10th, 1865; these are for services rendered at the surprise of Kilpatrick's command by Wade Hampton and Wheeler at Monroe Cross Roads, near Fayette, North Carolina; and in the "History of the Ninety-Second Illinois Infantry" he is highly complimented for the efficient services he then rendered. He was honorably discharged from the service in August, 1865, and returning home was elected Justice of the Peace for three terms in succession, and still holds that office, and has served in that capacity altogether for six terms in Williams county. In 1870 he was chosen Mayor of Bryan. He is also engaged in the insurance business. He has been connected with the Republican party since its foundation. He was married in 1840 to Sarah A. Redding, of Richland county, Ohio, who died in September, 1864.

BOWESMITH, JOHN G., M. D., was born in London, England, November 5th, 1817. His parents were Edward W. and Jane (Armstrong) Bowesmith, his father being engaged as a banker and broker in London. After a preparatory course in the public schools of his native town, he entered in 1833 Edinburgh University, and in 1838 graduated from that celebrated institution in the literary as well as

medical departments. He immediately entered the British army as Surgeon in the Light Brigade, and was subsequently transferred to the 93d Highlanders. His term of service in the army extended over a period of eight years and a half, during which time he served with ability and distinction in Russia, India and the Crimean war. In 1801 he came to Quebec, and in 1868 he located in Mansfield, Ohio, where he has since resided and been successfully engaged in his profession. His long service in India peculiarly fitted him for the successful treatment of cancers, and, though engaged in a general practice of medicine, most of his time is occupied in the treatment of cancers in their numerous and various forms. In this specialty he has acquired much skill, and his labors therein extend over a large tract of country. He has established offices in Crestline, New Haven, Ohio, Mount Vernon and Loudonville, in connection with that at Mansfield for the treatment of this disease, all of which places he attends in person at regular intervals. He was married, in January, 1867, to Isabella Sharp Eadie, of Scotch descent.

AULTMAN, CORNELIUS, was born two miles east of Canton, Ohio, on March 10th, 1827. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Tawney) Aultman, formerly of Pennsylvania. Soon after the birth of Cornelius they settled in Uniontown, Stark county, and in the course of a year thereafter the father died. The education he received was indeed a meagre one, consisting in all of about eight months spent at the village school. When about fourteen years of age he went to work with his uncle at the millwright trade, and after a few months spent in this avocation he returned to his mother, who had married John Miller, a farmer living at Greentown. Soon after he engaged in learning to manufacture spinning wheels and grain-cradles in Greentown. After mastering this business he entered the machine-shop of Wise & Ball in the spring of 1845, and served there for about two years. During the winter of 1848–49 he built on his own account five Hussey reapers, and in the spring of 1849 took these reapers and emigrated to Will county, Illinois, where, in connection with Michael Dillman, he started a machine-shop. Here he remained until the fall of 1850, when he returned to Greentown, Ohio, and purchased the interest of Michael Wise, in the business of Wise & Ball, who had a machine-shop at that place. The firm at this time consisted of Michael Wise, Ephraim Ball and Lewis Acker. In a short time Mr. Aultman also secured Acker's interest in the business, and subsequently disposed of it to Lewis Miller and George Cook. He also sold one half of the interest he had bought of Wise to David Fouser. The firm now became Ball, Aultman & Co., and immediately thereafter enlarged their business, and in the winter of 1850–51 manufactured twelve reapers and six threshers (the old firm having built but six threshers the previous year). Seeing the necessity and great advantage of being on the line of a railroad, they moved their works in the fall of 1851 to Canton, Ohio, and there erected buildings, in which during that winter they turned out twenty five reapers. At this time the entire capital of the firm was but four thousand dollars; but the citizens of Canton feeling much interest in the success of their establishment, and having great confidence in the ability and integrity of the firm, advanced, at low rates of interest, in order to allow them to enlarge their business, eight thousand dollars, securing themselves by accepting a mortgage on the buildings. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Aultman purchased Mr. Fouser's interest in the business, and subsequently sold the same to Thomas R. Tonner. In the spring of 1855, just as the company were in a fair way to establish a flourishing business, their works, with the finished and unfinished work therein, were destroyed by fire; and this disaster not only robbed the firm of their all, but left them about eleven thousand dollars in debt. But the Cantonians had learnt to regard this concern as an institution of their own, and having no doubt of their ability to recover from their misfortunes, immediately furnished them with several thousand dollars in money with which to resume operations. They now engaged in the manufacture of Ball's Ohio mower, an invention of Mr. Ball, and a threshing machine known as the "sweepstakes." In the fall of 1858 Mr. Ball withdrew, and the firm became C. Aultman & Co. After Mr. Ball's retirement the new firm engaged in the manufacture of the "Buckeye mower," an invention of their own, which now has a world-wide reputation. The business prospered largely, and during the war the sales of machines were exceedingly extensive. In 1863 the company, desiring to still further enlarge their business, started a branch at Akron, Ohio, which concern is still in operation and known as Aultman, Miller & Co. In 1863 the First National Bank of Canton was organized by Mr. Aultman and others; and he has acted as President since its organization. This monetary institution, like all others with which he is connected, enjoys the utmost confidence of the community, and has nobly weathered all the financial panics that have visited the country since the time of its opening. In 1865 a stock company was organized out of the concern, having a capital stock of one million of dollars, which is all taken, and they have the power to increase the same. The corporation is known as C. Aultman & Co. For several years Mr. Aultman acted as general manager and Superintendent, but his time is now occupied solely in looking after the various and valuable patents owned by the company; and it is but justice to say that no one is better authority on patents in the mower and reaper line. In 1867 he started in Mansfield, Ohio, in connection with H. H. Taylor, of Chicago (now deceased), an establishment for the purpose of manufacturing the vibrator threshing machine, which is also made at Battle Creek, Michigan —Mr. Aultman having a sixth interest in the establishment

at the last-named place. He was married in 1846 to Eliza Wise, of Greentown, Ohio, who died in February, 1866. In the fall of 1869 he was married to his present wife, *née* Kate Barron, but at that time Mrs. Reybold, of Philadelphia.

HALL, HON. JAMES, Soldier, Author, Lawyer and Jurist, was born, August 19th, 1793, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was a son of John Hall, whose father was a wealthy Maryland planter. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Dr. John Ewing, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania and a celebrated Presbyterian divine; she was a woman of rare intellectual powers, the authoress of "Conversations on the Bible," which was widely published in this country and reprinted in London. She it was who instructed her son James, whose health was feeble in youth, and was not sent to school except at brief intervals. He became thoroughly versed in English literature, and obtained a good knowledge of Latin and French. While a youth he was placed in a merchant's counting-house, where he remained two years. The war of 1812 breaking out, he was active in assisting to organize the Washington Guards, his name heading the muster-roll. The captain was Condy Raguet, and went into service at Wilmington, Delaware, where they encamped for several months. In the fall of the same year he was commissioned a Lieutenant of the 2d Regiment United States Artillery, commanded by Colonel Winfield Scott, and garrisoning Fort Mifflin, below Philadelphia. In the following spring he marched with that command to the Niagara frontier, and joined the gallant army of Scott, Brown and Ripley, which invaded Canada and fought the brilliant battles of Chippewa, Niagara and Fort Erie. He participated in all these engagements, commanding a separate piece at Chippewa, and was complimented for good conduct in the fight. At the battle of Lundy's Lane he received a musket ball in his left arm, which he carried to his grave. After peace was declared, in 1815, he was retained in the service, and was selected subsequently as one of five artillery officers to accompany the expedition against Algiers, commanded by Commodore Decatur, and after a five months' cruise in the Mediterranean he returned home. He was stationed afterwards at Newport, Rhode Island, for over a year, and was ordered, in 1817, to Pittsburgh, on ordnance duty. Here, while still in the service, he completed his law studies—which had been interrupted by the war—under the supervision of Hon. Walter Forward, and on being admitted to the bar, in 1818, resigned his commission of Captain in the army, having been promoted to that rank. He had already been a contributor to several journals, especially to the *Port Folio*, a monthly magazine edited by his brother, John E. Hall, and published by another brother, Harrison Hall, in Philadelphia. Early in 1820 he descended the Ohio in a keel-boat, and wrote a series of "Letters from the West," which were published originally in the *Port Folio*, and subsequently collated into a volume and republished by Colburn, of London, in 1828. He reached Shawneetown, Gallatin county, Illinois, in the summer of the same year, where he took up his residence and commenced the practice of his profession, at the same time editing the *Illinois Gazette*, published there. He was soon after appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the circuit composed of nine counties, and for four years filled that position. In those early days it was the custom for the judge and other court officers, as well as the lawyers, to journey together from county to county on horseback, their numbers insuring them protection; in the course of their journeys they encountered the usual privations of a sparsely settled frontier country. A new judicial system being established, he was elected Judge by the Legislature, and was on the bench two years when the law was repealed, upon a change of political party power, and he was legislated out of office. He was, however, elected State Treasurer, which position he held four years, removing to Vandalia, the then capital, and where for a time he edited the *Illinois Intelligencer*. During all this period he was actively employed in encouraging the settlement of the State and in organizing social institutions. For the purpose of inviting immigration he corresponded largely with distant journals, writing descriptions of the country, etc. He also established the *Illinois Magazine*, a monthly periodical, of which he was at once editor, publisher, and almost the only contributor. It was dropped, however, in two years, when he removed to Cincinnati. He was also one of the commissioners, in 1825, to revise the "Statutes of Illinois," and performed a large share of the work. Soon after his arrival in Cincinnati he established the *Western Monthly Magazine*, and contributed largely to its pages. In 1835 he was appointed Cashier of the Commercial Bank, a large moneyed institution, whose charter expired in 1843, and which he wound up as agent of the stockholders, paying them a large surplus. He was also elected Cashier of the new bank of the same name, with a smaller capital, owned by a few persons, himself being one, and almost entirely managed by him. He afterwards became its President, and so continued until his death. He was a voluminous writer, and his works number many volumes; prominent among these is his "History and Biography of the North American Indians," 3 volumes, folio, with 120 colored lithographic portraits of noted Indians, taken from life under the direction of the War Department at Washington. The work was published at $120 a copy. Not only was he an elegant writer of prose, but he is the author of some of the most beautiful lyrics in the English language. Not only is his verse perfect, but there runs through the whole of his poems an enthusiastic glow and a tenderness of sentiment rarely united. He was twice married: first to Miss Hosea, and afterwards to Mary L., sister of Ganz Anderson, General Robert

Anderson and Governor Charles Anderson, all children of Major C. Anderson, of the revolutionary army. Two daughters survived the first marriage, Mrs. Charles F. Foote and Mrs. William J. Whiteman. By his second wife he was the father of William A., J. Harrison (a graduate of West Point), Mrs. Thomas H. Wright and Kate L. Hall. He died at Loveland, near Cincinnati, July 4th, 1868.

TAYLOR, SAMUEL CHARLES, D. D. S., Dentist, was born, July 30th, 1835, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, of American parentage and of English and Hollander descent. He was educated in the Halifax High School, in his native county, and studied dentistry with Dr. H. H. Martin, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years. He then attended the regular courses of lectures in the Ohio Dental College, Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1856. He commenced the practice of dentistry in Perry county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1859, and thence removed to Monroe, Michigan, where he abode for seven years. In October, 1866, he changed his residence to Toledo, where he has ever since been engaged in an extensive and remunerative practice, enjoying the heaviest patronage of any of his associates in that city. He attributes his success to his thorough knowledge of operative dentistry. He is a member of the State Dental and American Dental Associations, and also of other similar organizations. He is warmly attached to the Masonic order, being a member of Toledo Lodge, No. 144, Fort Meigs Chapter, No. 29, and Council No. 33. He was married, December 2d, 1862, to Angeline Manning.

COWEN, GENERAL BENJAMIN R., Soldier and Banker, was born August 15th, 1831, and is a son of the late Hon. Benjamin S. Cowen (whose biographical sketch will be found in this volume, as also that of his brother, D. D. T. Cowen). He received an English and classical education at "Brook's Institute" and another school of similar character in St. Clairsville, whither his father had removed in 1832; and this was supplemented by a practical printer's education in the office of the *Belmont Chronicle*, of which journal he became editor and sole proprietor when twenty-one years of age. He also studied medicine, but never practised that profession. He disposed of the paper in 1857 and removed to Bellaire, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1860, meanwhile having served as Clerk of the House of Representatives and Secretary of State of Ohio. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private soldier in the 15th Ohio. After serving in various important offices he was appointed Adjutant General of Ohio, in which position he had charge of organizing, equipping and forwarding to the field the troops known as the "Ohio National Guards;" and it was for "meritorious services" in this connection that he received the successive appointments of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, to date from the 15th of March, 1865. Immediately after the close of the war he returned to Bellaire, where he resumed his mercantile business; and thence, shortly afterwards, removed to Cincinnati to embark in the grain trade. While a resident of the latter city he was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Ohio. In 1873 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Washington, District of Columbia, which position he honorably filled, and resigned, without the least stigma or suspicion resting upon his good name, so common in these scandal-mongering days. He is now a resident of Bellaire, where he is engaged in the banking business. He was married in September, 1854, to Ellen Thoburn, of Belmont county, Ohio.

YEOMAN, COLONEL SAMUEL NYE, Soldier and Merchant, was born, October 14th, 1828, in Wayne township, Fayette county, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel F. and Aseneth (Nye) Yeoman. His father was of English descent, a native of Onondaga county, New York, where also his mother was born, she being of French and Irish lineage. His father was a merchant, who removed to Ohio in 1814, at first locating in Knox county, and finally settling in Fayette county, where he resided, with the exception of two years passed in Clarke and Warren counties, until his death, in 1858. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, a son of James Yeoman, a revolutionary soldier. He represented Fayette county in the Legislature for one term, and was a Justice of the Peace for many years. Samuel was educated in the common schools. When twelve years old he went into his father's store in Washington, Fayette county, where he continued eight years. In February, 1849, he went to California, overland, and passed two years in the mines. In 1851 he returned to Washington, purchased his father's interests in his store, and continued the business until the autumn of 1853, when he relinquished it to become a dealer in lands, which latter avocation he pursued until 1858, when he again became a dry-goods merchant in Washington, and has since resided in that town, where he has prospered wonderfully, being the proprietor of one of the largest dry-goods houses in southern Ohio. During the early months of the civil war he was Chairman of the Military Committee of Fayette County. He was commissioned Major of the 90th Ohio Volunteers, June 14th, 1862, and recruited four hundred men for that com-

mand in Fayette county. He accompanied the regiment to the field in August of that year, and during their service of three years participated with them in the great battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga (siege and battle), Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Jonesboro', Pulaski, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, besides other lesser engagements and skirmishes. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1863; to Colonel in the fall of the same year, and was brevetted, December 15th, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Nashville, under the eye of General George H. Thomas. He was honorably discharged from the service in June, 1865, being mustered out with his regiment at Camp Dennison, and soon thereafter returned to Washington, where he resumed his mercantile pursuits, which had suffered neglect during his absence. In October, 1868, he was elected to the Ohio Senate, where he served two years. In 1873 he was again elected to the upper House of the Legislature, and served other two years. In the fall of 1874 he organized the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad Company, and also the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad Company, and has been President of the former since its organization. He is a Republican in political principle, and a Baptist in religious belief. He was married in 1852 to Susan M., daughter of Colonel John Conley, of Perry county, Ohio

BEATTY, GEORGE STEWARD, D. D. S., Dentist, was born, September 30th, 1813, in Penfield, Monroe county, and is a son of the late Benjamin and Amy Beatty, both Americans and of Irish and Hollander descent. He was educated at Penfield and Victor, New York. When he was about thirteen years old his father died, and, his mother marrying again, he went to live with an aunt, with whom he remained until he was twenty-two years old. One year afterwards he was appointed Constable and Deputy Sheriff of Chautauqua county, New York, which positions he held for two years. In 1838 he removed to Buffalo, where he was engaged in the grocery business for two years, and in 1840 he went to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he commenced reading medicine, meanwhile studying dentistry. In 1842 he commenced practising the latter profession in Meadville, where he continued for two years thereafter, and then removed to Canton, Stark county, Ohio, where he continued his professional duties for some time. After visiting other towns he finally settled in Toledo, in 1865, where he has since resided, and where he takes rank as a leading dentist. He attributes his success to his close application to business and his skill in mechanical and operative dentistry. He is a member of the Masonic order in good standing, being connected with a lodge in Canton. His political sentiments were originally those of the Whig party; but since the demise of that organization he is attached to Republican principles. He was married, 1835, to Charlotte Whitney, of New York State.

WILLIAMS, PETER THOMAS, Directory Publisher, was born, May 2d, 1812, in Delhi township, Hamilton county, Ohio. This township adjoins the city of Cincinnati. His remote ancestors were Welsh people of respectability. Their descendants settled in Virginia, and were the owners of plantations there. During the colonial troubles, which ended with the Revolution, they were true patriots, and warmly espoused the cause of democratic government. The great-grandparents of the subject of this sketch were cruelly massacred by savages during the old French and Indian wars, their houses and barns burned, and their eldest son, after a prolonged resistance, wounded and carried into captivity. Bishop Asbury, in his "Journal," gives a lengthy account of the captivity of Richard Williams, and in the recital speaks of the "wonderful deliverances" and "extraordinary combinations of providences" by which the prisoner, after being condemned to death, eventually escaped and was restored to his family. The bishop afterwards visited Richard Williams at his home, and in his quaint style says he was "a faithful man—his wife a pious woman, and they had meeting at the house." The Williamses were among the oldest Methodist families in Virginia, and their house was not only a place where "meetings" were held, but was also a resting-place and home for the pioneer Methodist preacher. Peter Williams, father of Peter T., was the second son of Richard. He intermarried with Ann Dugan, daughter of Thomas Dugan, who bore him six sons and one daughter. She was an affectionate wife, a kind mother, and was unobtrusively charitable and religious. Soon after their marriage the family removed to Ohio. The husband, being a second son, fell heir to but little of his father's estate, the law of inheritance then in vogue in Virginia giving all the real estate to the eldest male issue. He started in life as a practical surveyor, and afterwards became a mail contractor. He was subsequently induced by the government to go to the then "far West," for the purpose of establishing mail routes and post-offices in the new country being opened up for settlement. He arrived in Ohio in 1807, and immediately entered upon his duties. For more than twenty years he served the government in his new field of labor, and was faithful and energetic in the discharge of his important duties. His income was considerable, and his savings were invested in real estate. In a few years he became one of the largest landholders in southern Ohio. He died in the sixty-seventh year of his age, but lived to see his landed estates become very valuable. His son, Peter T., has recently disposed of a part of the lands descending to him, to a building

association, on which the beautiful suburban village of Mount Peter is now being built. His house, like that of his father, was long the place at which Methodist meeting was held, and so continued to be until he built a church in his neighborhood and donated it to trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the use of his fellow-worshippers. Of his children only three now survive, viz.: Squire James P., Captain William L. and Peter T. The two former are owners of large farms cut out of the old Williams estate, and are highly respected citizens of the community in which they reside. Peter T. was the fifth son. He was given such education as the schools of the neighborhood afforded. He afterwards attended Talbott's Academy, in Cincinnati; and from his attendance here, and the instruction he received in a class taught by Professor O. M. Mitchel (afterwards a distinguished General in the late war), he acquired a reasonably good education. From his sixteenth to his twentieth year he was in the office of Looker & Reynolds, publishers of the *National Republican*, the leading Democratic journal of Cincinnati. While here he learned much of the art and mystery of printing. About this time his health failed, and he returned to his father's house. During the time he was an invalid he commenced the study of the law. Having first read "Blackstone's Commentaries" and other text-books, he entered the Cincinnati Law College as a student, passed through its full course of instruction, and was regularly graduated by that institution. He was married in 1844 to Kate E. Vincent, only daughter of Bartlet C. Vincent, of Hamilton county. They were blessed with eight children, six of whom, four sons and two daughters, are living. The mother died in the fall of 1875, deeply lamented by her husband and children, and the large circle of friends to whom her many virtues and true and generous nature had endeared her. In 1860 he began his present business of "Directory" publisher. Owing to business arrangements existing between himself and the then publisher of the "Cincinnati Directory," it became his interest to purchase the establishment. Since then he has been the sole proprietor, and, under the style of Williams & Co., the annual publisher of the "Cincinnati Directory." He entered upon his new work with great energy, and with a determination to make improvements, and more especially to perfect a system for canvassing large cities and for testing the completeness and accuracy of the information obtained by canvassers. This he perseveringly labored at until a system was developed by which the important object sought has been attained as fully as it is possible in an undertaking of the kind. The business public has not been slow to recognize this enterprise, and each succeeding edition has been rewarded with increased circulation and patronage from the merchants and business men of the city. The routine of the office goes on with clock-like regularity; the long experience of the proprietor in the business and the fixed rules of the office, so rigidly and persistently enforced, has given the house a high reputation and made its publications standard of their class. The large foreign element in the population of Cincinnati presents a formidable obstruction to strict accuracy in the orthography of names. This, however, is overcome by the publisher by employing intelligent men of different nationalities as canvassers. The "Directory" of the previous year is never used as a guide for the preparation of a succeeding volume, each square of the entire city being required by the publisher to be thoroughly canvassed annually to obtain the information contained in the new issue. Many of the features of the "Cincinnati Directory" are entirely original with the proprietor, and are the causes of the great popularity of the work. To collect annually the information and perfect and prepare the copy of the "Cincinnati Directory" for the press is an undertaking which requires the expenditure of a great amount of labor and capital. During the time of the annual canvass a force of from forty to fifty canvassers and compilers are constantly employed. The following is a partial list of the directories published by Williams & Co.: "Cincinnati Directory," 1200 to 1500 pages, published annually; the "Ohio State Directory," quarto, bi-annually, a most complete and systematic work; Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton, Chillicothe, Portsmouth, Xenia, in Ohio (at intervals); Covington, Newport, Lexington, in Kentucky (at intervals); Richmond, Fort Wayne, Evansville, in Indiana (at intervals); Wheeling, West Virginia, and many other towns of more or less importance. The publisher has employed hundreds of men, and done business with many thousands, and yet, during all his varied experience with the world, he has never entered suit against a delinquent, neither has he ever been sued for a debt. Nor has he ever failed to meet an obligation to an employé, or suffered his note to go to protest. This has been the result of a strict method in business, albeit nursed by an abhorrence of litigation. He has ever been temperate in his habits, and as a publisher most energetic and persevering in the discharge of duties of a most difficult and perplexing character.

TRYON, HOSMER GRAHAM, Agriculturist, Pomologist, and Fish Cultivator, was born, October 27th, 1825, in Vernon township, Oneida county, New York, and is the second son of Jesse and Eunice (Graham) Tryon. His grandfather, Thomas Tryon, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut, a soldier of the revolutionary war, and a prisoner of war to the British, who placed him in confinement in the noted "Sugar House" in New York city, and in the prison ships in the bay, where for three years he endured the terrible hardships and privations, while hundreds of his companions perished around him. About 1790 he removed with his family to the wilderness of Oneida county, New York, where he died in 1837, aged eighty-three years. Investigation shows that from his ancestry have sprung the entire stock bearing his name in the United States. Hos-

mer was brought up to labor on the farm, and had but few opportunities for acquiring an education, his father being practically opposed to it; he however attended for a brief season the winter school, and he thirsted for knowledge. Determined to gain a proper education, he finally, surreptitiously, left home, and sought the counsel of Rev. C. S. Percival, then one of the professors of the Clinton Liberal Institute, who advised him, that if he was determined to leave his father, he would render him what assistance he could in the way of acquiring an education. On his return home, his father questioned him as to his absence, and finding his son was determined to obtain his wishes, was obliged to allow him to depart, which he did forthwith. He soon obtained work, whereby he accumulated enough money to carry him through the institute during the winter session, and to board himself. Before entering the school, however, a reconciliation was effected between his parent and himself, the former offering to compromise the matter, but the son refused. For the three following years he led a varied life, alternately laboring and studying, and then teaching. He was induced by a companion to invest his earnings in statistical maps and charts, and unite with him in a peddling tour to the South. This project was carried out in a light wagon drawn by one horse, in which they traversed southern Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. At the return of spring they turned to the eastward, and after a brief stay in Ohio, visited Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and other places of interest, and thence returned to Olean, New York, after being absent nine months. He then accepted his father's offer of sixteen dollars wages per month, for three months' labor on the farm, and when this contract was fulfilled he determined to purchase a farm owned by his father in Kirtland township, Lake county, Ohio, and the latter having accepted his proposition he removed thither, in November, 1847. By his energy, perseverance, and industry, he has evolved from the wilderness a fine farm, a portion of which is devoted to the cultivation of choice fruits. He has also paid considerable attention to fish culture, and has demonstrated the fact that the brook-trout may be successfully grown in the spring waters of Ohio. He is no politician in the common acceptation of the term, but he is an ardent Republican, and has been identified with the Free-Soil party since its inception. He has been elected to various positions in the township, and is now President of the Board of Education of Willoughby, and a Trustee of Willoughby College. In 1873 he ran as an independent candidate for the Legislature, and was elected; notwithstanding there were four other candidates for the position, he received within twenty-four of half the entire number of votes cast. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republicans for the same position, and elected. During the civil war, though unable to enlist in the service, he took an active part in sustaining the Union cause, and became a Captain of "home guards." On the reorganization of the militia in 1863, he was commissioned by Governor Tod, First Lieutenant of a company, and was afterward appointed Adjutant of the regiment by Colonel Houliston. He is an earnest friend to the free-school system, and a believer in compulsory education. He is likewise in favor of protection to American manufactures, the temperance movement, civil rights, including the extension of the right of suffrage to women; and that capital punishment should be abolished. He was married, September 5th, 1850, to Irene B., daughter of Horace Dexter, of Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and is the father of six children, five of whom are now living.

ROBINSTIN, ISAAC H., M. D., was born in Osnaburgh, Stark county, Ohio, June 28th, 1838. His parents came from Pennsylvania. He attended school at Louisville, Ohio, and subsequently, in 1858, went to Tiffin, and made theology his study. Becoming discouraged in this pursuit, he turned his attention to medicine under the direction of Professor J. D. Wilson, in the old Allopathic School at Cleveland. After receiving his diploma, he commenced practice, in which he is still engaged in Cleveland with marked success. He has travelled over the greater part of twenty-three States, and in doing so has spent a fortune, trying to find new fields of labor. In 1861 he entered the United States service under Colonel Piatt, of Cincinnati, for three months, and thereafter for three years under Colonel Samuel Beatty, of Canton, Ohio, and continued in the army altogether for four years, serving faithfully as Assistant Surgeon, and receiving honorable discharge. At the time of entering the army he was a Democrat, but he became a sound Republican in 1863. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows; also of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1864 he was married to Jennie Anderson, daughter of Dr. Anderson, of Lima, Allen county, Ohio.

SWAN, HON. JOSEPH R., Lawyer and Judge, was born at Westernville, Oneida county, New York, December 28th, 1802. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry (from Londonderry), the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Rockwell) Swan. His father was a native of Peterborough, New York, and his mother of Groton, Connecticut. He received an academic education at Aurora, New York, and commenced there the study of law, which he completed at Columbus, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar in 1824. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, beginning a career which has placed him among Ohio's most honored citizens. He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1854. In 1859 there was a strong pressure brought to bear upon the Judges of the Supreme Court by S. P. Chase, then

Governor of Ohio, and his ardent followers, to obtain a final judgment of the court that the fugitive slave laws were unconstitutional and void in Ohio, and the enforcement of them might and should be resisted by the State. The court consisted of five judges, two of whom were in favor and three opposed to declaring the law unconstitutional and void. If there had been a majority of the bench in favor of this same nullification, no doubt the subsequent history of Ohio and Governor Chase would have assumed quite a different aspect in the future, and there might have been an abolition rebellion in the State. The closing remarks of Judge Swan (then Chief-Justice), in delivering the opinion of the court sustaining the fugitive slave laws (9 Ohio State Reports), indicates how his personal feelings warred with his duties as a judge: "As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the constitution or the law by interference with fugitives from service. But if a weary, frightened slave should appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and constitution, and give him a covert from those who were upon his track. There are no doubt many slaveholders who would thus follow the impulses of human sympathy; and if I did it, and were prosecuted, condemned, and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on a habeas corpus, and were there permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say, before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of a judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law, THE PRISONER MUST BE REMANDED." In this decision the distinctive characteristic of the man is clearly marked—his great conscientiousness. Neither personal interest nor sympathy could in any manner influence his judgment of right or law. The decision caused his defeat for the renomination to the Supreme Court by the political convention which assembled in Columbus the day after it was delivered; but the party passion and prejudice of the hour passed away, and the judgment of the bar of Ohio sustained his interpretation of the law. In 1862 Governor Brough appointed him to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the death of Judge Gholson, but he declined the appointment. The same position was tendered to him since the war, but he could not be prevailed upon to accept. He was married in June, 1833, to Hannah Ann Andrews, of Rochester, New York, daughter of Samuel J. Andrews, one of the early residents of that city from Derby, Connecticut. Mrs. Swan died March 8th, 1876. She left three sons—two, Frank and Andrew, residing at Joliet, Illinois, manufacturers; Joseph R., residing at Utica, New York, attorney; Maryette, married to A. C. Neave, residing at Clifton, Ohio; and Ann F., married to Major R. S. Smith, residing at Columbus, Ohio. In 1859 Judge Swan resumed the practice of the law, and soon after became connected with the Columbus & Xenia Railroad, and afterwards as the General Solicitor of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, in which capacity he is still engaged. In 1835-36 "Swan's Treatise" was published, which has since passed through nine editions, the tenth edition in 1875; 1843, "Guide for Executors and Administrators;" 1841, "Swan's Revised Statutes;" 1854, a revised edition of the statutes; 1860, a revised edition of the statutes, to which L. J. Critchfield annexed notes of the decisions of the Supreme Court; in 1868 a supplement to the edition of 1860 was compiled and published, with notes of decisions of the Supreme Court, by Milton Sayler; 1851, "Swan's Pleading and Practice," two volumes; 1862-63, "Swan's Pleading and Precedents under the Code." The elementary law books of Judge Swan are remarkable for the concise and clear language in which the propositions of law are stated. They have been accepted by the bar of Ohio as the best authority upon the subjects of which they treat. "Swan's Treatise" has become the indispensable companion of every justice of the peace in the State. The lawyer who cannot base his arguments upon the authority of "Swan's Justices" (as the book is familiarly called) does not stand much chance of success in a justice's court in Ohio. As a jurist Judge Swan stands at the head of his profession. None of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, rendered by him while Chief-Justice, have ever been overruled. He has never been a politician. His idea, often expressed to his friends, has always been that "office should seek the man, and not man the office." He is very reticent of manner and of a retiring disposition. These qualities have prevented him from forming many intimate friends outside of his own family; but his well-known integrity, and his scrupulous and conscientious regard for truth and honesty, have caused him to be highly esteemed, not only by the people of Columbus, where he resides, but he is greatly honored throughout the State, where his books have made his name so well known.

SULLIVANT, WILLIAM STARLING, A. B., M. A., LL. D., eldest son of Lucas and Sarah (Starling) Sullivant, the leading pioneer in that territory which afterward became Franklin county, Ohio, was born, January 15th, 1803, in Franklinton, a little village literally in the midst of a wilderness, when the present site of Columbus was covered with the primitive forest. Frontier life and its sports developed in him remarkable muscular strength and activity, a fine personal appearance, and graceful carriage. He accompanied his father on some of his shorter surveying expeditions, taking thereon the lessons which tended to make him an expert, rapid and accurate surveyor, when called upon, after a college career, to attend to the large landed estate of the family. When old enough he was sent to a celebrated private school in Jessamine county, Kentucky. On the opening of the Ohio University, he became a student

under Lindley and Dana, whence he went to Yale College, from which he graduated in 1823. His father's death then called him home, and family affairs took him from studying a profession, as designed by his father. Desiring active employment, he engaged in the surveys of the Ohio Canal, and manifested an aptitude and capacity that would have won him high position as a civil engineer. Returning home, he took charge of the mills belonging to the estate, which, after mastering the principles involved in water-wheels, mill-gearing, etc., he remodelled after plans of his own. Thenceforward he was actively engaged in business affairs, and became a member of the Ohio Stage Company, whose operations covered a wide field, and prior to railroads, afforded travellers the best accommodations and facilities. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Clinton Bank, and for some time its President. Moving to the country, he occupied, improved and adorned the present site of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum. There he availed himself of unusual facilities for studying natural history. After devoting some time to ornithology he finally settled on botany, influenced in part by his brother, Joseph Sullivant, who had already made some progress in the science, and who found his richest fields near the mansion house on Sullivant's Hill. For several years this study engrossed his leisure; the first result was a well-elaborated catalogue of the plants of Franklin county. Having thoroughly examined the phenogamous flora of Central Ohio, he began studying cryptogamic botany, or rather the muscological part, wherein he found a rich field, made many new discoveries, and established a world-wide reputation as the result of years of quiet but earnest labor. His published works are an honor to American science, and a monument to his erudition. Besides many papers in journals of science and art, he published "A Catalogue of the Plants of Franklin County;" "Musci Alleghanienses;" "Contributions to the Bryology and Hepaticology of North America;" "Mosses and Hepaticæ of the United States, east of the Mississippi River;" "Mosses and Hepaticæ Collected during Whipple's United States Government Survey;" "Mosses Brought Home by Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition;" "Mosses and Hepaticæ Collected in the United States Union Pacific Exploring Expedition," and "Icones Muscorum." A second volume of the last-named work, left incomplete by his death, is to be completed by his friend and for many years co-worker, Mr. Lesquereux. All these works were finely illustrated, some by himself. He was one of the original trustees, under the will of the founder, of Starling Medical College, and always held the Presidency of the organization. As a member of the American National Academy of Science, and also of some of the oldest and most learned scientific societies of Europe, his labors are better known and appreciated abroad than at his home, where he has lived a quiet and unostentatious life. His works are of standard authority and highest reputation in Europe and the United States. He was thrice married - to Jane, daughter of Alexander K. Marshall, of Kentucky; Eliza G. Wheeler, of New York city, and Caroline E. Sutton.

KENYON, HENRY, Dentist, was born, March 17th, 1827, in Harrison county, Ohio. He was the youngest of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. He comes of old English stock. His parents, William Kenyon and Marjory Vondy, were natives of the Isle of Man. One of his grandmothers was in the first Methodist class formed on the Isle of Man, and listened to the first Methodist minister who preached there. He was educated in the common schools. At home he was taught the useful lessons of piety and industry, beside much that he craved but could not find in the schools of that day. Leaving school he taught with marked success for a number of years. In 1854, following in his father's footprints, he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, remaining in active service as a member of the North Ohio Conference until failing health made some cessation of labor necessary. He was accordingly located in the fall of 1857, continuing his ministerial standing in the church, but not a member of the Conference. For the next two years he travelled in the West, without giving his attention to any special business. In 1860 he returned to Ohio and began the study of dentistry with Dr. Shaw, at Fremont. Having completed his studies, he located at Maumee, practising his profession there with great success until he determined, in September of 1875, to move to Toledo. Here a wider and better field was open to him, and he was not slow to improve his opportunities. An affable manner, professional learning, and a skilled hand soon secured for him a practice which grows with the years. Dr. Kenyon has made a specialty of operative dentistry, in which branch he has been peculiarly successful. He was made a Master Mason in the fall of 1854 by Richland Lodge, No. 201, where he retained his membership until he located in Maumee City, where he united with Northern Lights Lodge, No. 40. He was married, July 17th, 1854, to Catharine A. Hietts, of Sandusky county, Ohio.

FOSTER, CHARLES W., was born in Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, November 21st, 1800. His father, William Foster, was also a native of Massachusetts; his grandfather held a colonel's commission in the revolutionary army, and was at Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered. William Foster was a farmer and stock dealer, and when Charles was eighteen emigrated to New York, and settled in Genesee county, near Rochester, where he died in 1829. Charles received a common school education, and for some years after his majority was engaged in boating on the Erie

Canal. On June 7th, 1827, he married Louisa Crocker, daughter of John Crocker, of Cambridge, New York, and the same year moved with his father-in-law to Seneca county, Ohio, settling first in London township. They were among the first settlers in that region, and had the usual experience of pioneers. In 1832 they entered some 2000 acres of land in an adjoining township and laid out the town of Rome, and soon after opened a store. In 1852 the town was consolidated with Risdon, adjoining, under the name of Fostoria. They located there with their families, built a saw mill in 1834, and a grist mill in 1836, making that point a centre, and soon drawing a large trade from adjoining settlements. The business house then established with a capital of $2000 has continued with Mr. Foster as its head, and now has a capital of $75,000, while its transactions in merchandise, grain, pork, etc., amount to more than $1,000,000 annually. This remarkable success has been attained by strict adherence to the principles of honorable dealing; in all this long period he has never been a party in a contested lawsuit. In 1846 his oldest son, Charles Foster, was taken into the concern, and in 1854 the commodious business block, which they now occupy, was built on the original site of the first store. In 1864 a banking business was started in connection with the store by Foster & Co., and is still in successful operation under the efficient management of J. E. Wilkison, cashier. To Charles W. Foster and his son, Hon. Charles Foster, their enterprise, foresight, and generous aid to all progressive movements, is the recently isolated inland town of Fostoria indebted for its present position and its promise of continual growth. Few would have persevered undauntedly for forty years in a struggle that many would have regarded as hopeless. Indeed, there are few instances of success in Ohio as marked as that of Mr. Foster. With the exception of R. W. Shawhan, of Tiffin, there is not one of his contemporaries who in 1832 was engaged in merchandising and is still pursuing the business. Notwithstanding his very active life, he still enjoys vigorous health, and retains to a remarkable degree that cheerfulness and joviality for which he has always been noted. He has had six children, only one of whom is now living—Hon. Charles Foster. This son was born near Fostoria, April 12th, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio; joined his father in mercantile and banking business, as above related. He never held any public office until elected to the Forty-second Congress. His services in that body deservedly secured him re election to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth. He is a Republican.

INDEX.

Achey, John H..... 41
Ackley, Horace A..... 375
Adae, Carl F..... 503
Adams, John..... 361
Aiken, Samuel C..... 281
Alexander, W. H..... 290
Allbritain, R. L..... 622
Allen, Charles W..... 189
Allen, H. R..... 637
Allen, John W..... 289
Allen, Marston..... 37
Allen, William..... 10
Allen, W. H..... 20
Allison, Richard..... 519
Anderson, Edwin..... 61
Anderson, T. H..... 226
Andre, Henry G..... 121
Andrews, A., Jr..... 293
Andrews, George W..... 59
Andrews, Lorin..... 424
Andrews, S. J..... 345
Andrews, W. H..... 174
Anthony, Charles..... 42
Anthony, John..... 105
Ap-Jones, Ludlow..... 629
Applegate, John W..... 472
Armstrong, E. B..... 523
Armstrong, Frank A..... 569
Armstrong, James M..... 360
Arrowsmith, Miller..... 610
Arter, David A..... 150
Ashburn, Thomas Q..... 207
Ashley, James M..... 445
Aultman, C..... 659
Axtell, M. W..... 646

Babbitt, H. S..... 308
Baber, Llewellyn..... 275
Backus, F. T..... 310
Bacon, H. M..... 363
Bacon, N. B..... 300
Bailey, Ezra..... 457
Baker, William..... 229
Baldwin, Dwight H..... 67
Baldwin, S. W..... 355
Ball, Flamen..... 99
Ball, Flamen, Jr..... 215
Ballard, John..... 359
Ballenberg, Louis..... 219
Banks, J..... 371
Barclay, Joseph..... 305
Barker, Benajah..... 515
Barnett, James..... 528
Barrere, Benjamin..... 344
Barrere, John M..... 372
Barrere, Nelson..... 482
Barrett, Isaac M..... 122
Barrows, E. P..... 178
Bartholow, R..... 187
Barus, Carl..... 537
Bassett, Edward P..... 622
Bayless, F. D..... 264
Beach, Allen J..... 465
Beatty, G. S..... 662
Beatty, John..... 641
Bechmann, Charles V..... 572
Beck, John C..... 518
Beck, William..... 129
Beckett, David..... 107
Beckett, William..... 106
Beckwith, S. R..... 50
Beecher, L. S..... 475
Bell, John E..... 161
Bell, William, Jr..... 97
Benckenstein, Julius..... 98
Bennett, J. H..... 370
Bergen, S. H..... 500
Bevis, James A..... 108
Berry, A..... 555
Bevis, Henry..... 171
Biddle, W. P..... 471
Bigelow, Asa..... 445
Bigelow, Jabez G..... 613
Bigelow, Lorin..... 251
Billings, John K..... 459
Bingham, E. F..... 144
Birchard, Mathew..... 79
Birchard, Sardis..... 592
Bishop, L. W..... 315
Bishop, Richard M..... 37
Bishop, W. T..... 223
Blackburn, J. M..... 470
Blackman, G. C..... 373
Blandy, F. J. L..... 184
Blandy, Henry..... 158
Blennerhassett, H..... 172
Blockson, A. P..... 434
Bloss, George M. D..... 601
Bodmann, Charles..... 142
Bodmann, F..... 142
Bohl, Henry..... 581
Bomer, S..... 630
Bons, Mathias..... 633
Bowen, W. M..... 456
Bowers, Lucius A..... 584
Bowesmith, J. G..... 658
Bowyer, W. A..... 350
Boyce, George W..... 112
Boynton, W. W..... 299
Bradbury, Joseph..... 644
Bradford, T. C..... 290
Bradstreet, E. P..... 167
Brailey, Moses R..... 412
Bramble, David D..... 32
Brand, Michael..... 211
Brasher, L. L..... 23
Brayton, Robert..... 597
Breed, W. J..... 49
Brinkerhoff, Jacob..... 140
Brough, John..... 296
Brown, A. G..... 121
Brown, Benjamin..... 117
Brown, H. W..... 429
Brown, James F..... 135
Brown, Joshua K..... 203
Brown, L. S..... 491
Brown, William E..... 31
Brown, William L..... 191
Brown, William P..... 134
Bruhl, Gustavus..... 113
Buchanan, Robert..... 62
Buchwalter, M. L..... 605
Buckland, R. P..... 536
Bundy, William..... 562
Burdsal, J. S..... 52
Burgert, Adam..... 289
Burgoyne, John..... 24
Burkhalter, Sol..... 531
Burkhardt, A. E..... 413
Burnet, Jacob..... 420
Burns, Andrew..... 72
Burns, Barnabas..... 599
Burr, Raymond..... 148
Burt, Andrew G..... 551
Burton, S. H..... 154
Bushnell, E..... 458
Butler, G. W..... 633
Butz, Lawrence, Jr..... 96

Caldwell, J. D..... 130
Caldwell, W. B..... 647
Cammitz, J. W..... 537
Campbell, John..... 377
Campbell, Thomas..... 562
Campbell, Thomas C..... 204
Caples, Robert C..... 604
Cappellar, William S..... 82
Card, W. W..... 358
Carson, Enoch T..... 60
Cary, Samuel F..... 585
Case, Leonard..... 530
Case, Oakley..... 78
Casey, James B..... 630
Castle, M. S..... 30
Challen, James R..... 197
Chambers, R. E..... 514
Chase, Harry..... 330
Chase, Philander..... 229
Chase, Salmon P..... 5
Chatfield, W. H..... 38
Chidlaw, Benjamin W..... 498
Chipley, William S..... 465
Chisholm, Henry..... 566
Clark, R. W., Jr..... 225
Clemons, P. H..... 489
Clendenin, William..... 601
Coale, S. C..... 433
Coates, Benjamin F..... 606
Cochran, William R..... 546
Cogswell, B. S..... 61
Colby, Jonas..... 326
Coldham, James..... 306
Coleman, David..... 192
Collier, O. S..... 632
Collier, T. W..... 551
Collin, Adam G..... 79
Collins, Charles H..... 235
Collins, Gilbert G..... 572
Collins, James H..... 381
Collins, John..... 484
Collins, R..... 324
Collins, W. A..... 262
Comley, James M..... 438
Comstock, Theodore..... 51
Conant, George..... 183
Conklin, Samuel A..... 150
Conkling, W. M..... 463
Conner, P. S..... 553
Cooke, Elentheros..... 459
Cooper, Spencer..... 465
Cooper, William C..... 495
Cornell, Joseph..... 91
Corry, William..... 102
Corry, William M..... 610
Corwin, Thomas..... 32
Coryell, James L..... 343
Cotton, John..... 75
Cotton, Josiah D..... 86
Cowen, B. R..... 661
Cowen, B. S..... 643
Cowen, Daniel D. T..... 110
Cowles, Henry..... 168
Cox, David C..... 371
Cox, Jacob D..... 374
Cozadd, Frank M..... 649
Craig, James W..... 660
Crane, Charles A..... 451
Crane, Joseph G..... 60
Crane, Joseph H..... 60
Crees, David..... 485
Crook, George..... 403
Crosby, George..... 31
Crosse, A. A..... 380
Cummings, Samuel..... 136
Cunningham, F..... 65
Cunningham, J. S..... 220
Curtis, Alvah..... 42
Curtis, Henry B..... 236
Custer, George A..... 341

Dale, Benjamin T..... 115
Dalzell, James M..... 565
Danford, Lorenzo..... 137
Daniels, Thomas..... 303
Davis, Henry H..... 481
Davis, Samuel..... 223
Davis, Simon S..... 333
Davis, W. E..... 649
Day, D. W. H..... 627
Dean, Ezra..... 385
Dean, Ezra V..... 353
Deatrick, John F..... 350
De Camp, Harvey..... 43
Delacourt, L. B..... 509
Delamater, John..... 462
De Lano, M. F..... 655
Delano, L. G..... 430
Denig, George..... 429
Denig, John M..... 429
Dennison, W..... 323
Devereux, John H..... 535
Devore, David G..... 196
Dewey, Chauncey..... 617
Diboll, A. C..... 536
Dickey, Alfred S..... 284
Dickinson, Ed. F..... 518
Dickinson, R..... 504
Dickman, F. J..... 242
Dodd, E. S..... 307
Dodds, Ozro J..... 105
Doddsworth, Thomas..... 477
Dodge, Frederick B..... 597
Doncison, P. S..... 254
Donham, P. J..... 320
Donnally, A..... 168
Dormann, Frederick..... 145
Dorsey, G. V..... 111
Douglass, Robert L..... 50
Doyle, John H..... 231
Drake, Daniel..... 441
Drescl, Otto..... 443
Duhmie, Hermann..... 51
Duncan, James N..... 562
Dunlap, Alexander..... 126
Dunlap, Milton..... 413
Dunlavy, Francis..... 487
Dunn, Andrew..... 60
Dwyer, Dennis..... 131
Dyer, Elbridge G..... 201

Earl, W. C..... 270
Eckel, Hermann..... 114
Eckert, Michael..... 506
Eckert, Thomas F..... 539
Eggleston, Benjamin..... 77
Ehler, Elias A..... 217
Ellis, John M..... 226
Ellis, S. H..... 113

2K, 009

Elmes, Webster ... 409
Ely, James S ... 423
Enochs, W. H ... 339
Enright, M. J ... 402
Espply, John P ... 81
Eskel, Henry ... 487
Eskenbrecker, A ... 538
Esrett, Isaac ... 89
Eshelman, E. B ... 404
Este, David K ... 142
Estep, Josiah M ... 615
Evans, E. E ... 225
Evans, E. P ... 479
Evans, Nathan ... 463
Evart, Thomas W ... 224
Ewing, Thomas ... 460
Eylar, J. W ... 356

Falconer, Cyrus ... 87
Faran, James J ... 550
Fares, Sebastian ... 492
Farquhar, O. C ... 209
Fay, Gilbert O ... 127
Fearing, B. D ... 425
Fearing, Paul ... 448
Fehrenbatch, John ... 574
Fenton, Roswell H ... 61
Ferrell, Charles B ... 582
Ferrie, William ... 464
Fieser, Fred ... 177
Fife, James ... 621
Fillmore, E. E ... 249
Firmin, Lorenzo ... 604
Fisher, A. W ... 334
Fisher, George ... 63
Fisher, John C ... 193
Fisher, Samuel W ... 55
Fisher, S. S ... 635
Fitch, John ... 376
Fitzgerald, James W ... 547
Flowers, J. R ... 173
Follett, John F ... 632
Follett, Martin D ... 53
Foos, Joseph ... 93
Foos, William ... 93
Foote, Horace ... 298
Forbes, Samuel F ... 477
Ford, Joseph D ... 237
Forgey, W. S ... 333
Foster, Charles ... 607
Foster, Charles W ... 606
Foster, William H ... 523
Frazer, Abner L ... 431
Frazier, William H ... 329
French, James J ... 346
Frye, William C ... 94
Fuller, John W ... 294

Galloway, John S ... 49
Galloway, Samuel ... 327
Gardner, George B ... 414
Garfield, J. A ... 449
Garlick, Theodatus ... 614
Garretson, Joseph ... 570
Gary, Daniel B ... 414
Gates, John ... 284
Gates, Nahum B ... 370
Geghan, John J ... 574
Gerard, Clinton W ... 68
Gerke, John ... 47
Gibson, C. C ... 118
Gibson, Peter ... 87
Gibson, Thomas ... 292
Giddings, J. R ... 58
Gillmore, Q. A ... 515
Gilmore, James ... 45
Gleason, A. W ... 488
Glover, E ... 642
Goddard, Charles B ... 569
Goforth, William ... 9
Goldsmith, Albert ... 254
Good, Jeremiah H ... 596
Goodale, Lincoln ... 378
Goodenow, John M ... 48
Goodman, James H ... 170
Goodwin, Homer ... 600
Gordon, Thomas W ... 192
Gordon, W. J. M ... 226
Gowey, John F ... 71
Graff, Jacob ... 447
Graham, William A ... 115
Granger, M. M ... 526
Granger, V. W ... 347
Grannis, John C ... 339
Grant, U. S ... 247
Griffin, Charles ... 379
Griffith, John S ... 479
Griffith, Thomas ... 242
Griffith, W. W ... 300
Grindle, Frederick ... 547
Grossius, John ... 438
Grosvenor, Charles H ... 412
Gwynne, Eli W ... 567

Haag, J. M ... 643
Hagans, M. B ... 10
Hagne, S. M ... 642
Haley, James G ... 305
Hall, James ... 660
Hall, John C ... 241
Hall, Joseph B ... 185
Hall, J. L ... 656
Hall, L. A ... 613
Hahn, M ... 247
Halpin, William G ... 505
Halstead, Murat ... 434
Hamblin, Emmett ... 463
Hamilton, John A ... 53
Hammond, Jacob ... 595
Hand, Sylvester ... 496
Handy, Truman P ... 383
Hanan, James J ... 110
Hanna, John E ... 330
Hannin, Edward ... 483
Harlan, R. B ... 657
Harmeyer, Henry ... 108
Harmon, John B ... 258
Harper, Rice ... 488
Harris, Josiah ... 262
Harris, Joseph A ... 500
Harris, Leonard A ... 122
Harrison, William H ... 331
Harroun, C. H ... 468
Hart, Alphonso ... 12
Hart, Samuel ... 86
Hassanrek, Fred ... 569
Hathaway, W. E ... 502
Hayes, R. B ... 655
Haynes, Daniel A ... 156
Hazen, William B ... 493
Heart, Joseph E ... 101
Hedges, Josiah ... 638
Hedrick, Henry ... 495
Heidelbach, Philip ... 439
Heitman, John H ... 524
Hellebush, Clemens ... 538
Hemann, Joseph A ... 175
Hempstead, G. S. B ... 543
Herrick, Walt. F ... 594
Herron, John W ... 15
Hershiser, W. A ... 207
Hickenhoper, Andrew ... 41
Hicks, A. W ... 180
Hicks, David ... 476
Hiett, John W ... 578
Higgins, Thomas W ... 468
Hildreth, George O ... 69
Hill, Charles W ... 201
Hill, James ... 229
Hill, Philip W ... 488
Hill, W. D ... 595
Hill, William H ... 53
Hilliard, Richard ... 388
Hinkson, Benjamin ... 632
Hinsdale, Burke A ... 268
Hitchcock, Peter ... 575
Hitchcock, Peter, Jr ... 643
Hodge, John O ... 564
Hoffman, Benjamin F ... 347
Hoffman, Silas W ... 45
Hogan, Patrick J ... 106
Hoge, George W ... 219
Highland, B. V ... 109
Holbrook, Alfred ... 389
Holden, W. H ... 397
Holdershade, J. C. C ... 419
Holgate, W. C ... 407
Holland, John ... 529
Holloway, E. S ... 104
Holmes, C. C ... 230
Holmes, Enos ... 405
Holt, P. C ... 393
Hori, Charles W ... 361
Horton, Henry V ... 436
Hosbrook, John L ... 100
House, Erwin ... 561
Howard, D. W. H ... 382
Howard, William ... 147
Howe, Andrew J ... 112
Hoyt, F. S ... 412
Hoyt, James M ... 380
Hubbard, W. B ... 469
Hubbell, H. N ... 104
Hudson, John H ... 501
Hulbert, Hiram ... 543
Hulick, George W ... 231
Humphreys, Joseph B ... 48
Hunt, James C ... 104
Hunt, John E ... 244
Hunt, W. E ... 161
Huntington, H. D ... 189
Hurlbut, H. B ... 332
Huston, A. M ... 119
Huston, James, Jr ... 491
Hutchins, Francis E ... 96
Hutchins, R. G ... 178
Hutt, Spence A ... 457

Ingalls, M. E ... 520
Innis, Gustavus S ... 563
Irion, John ... 583

Jackson, H. L ... 629
James, E. W ... 160
Janney, John J ... 469
Jannotta, A ... 241
Johns, Daniel J ... 269
Johnson, F ... 326
Johnson, John T ... 506
Johnson, N. P ... 333
Johnson, Orange ... 190
Johnson, William P ... 603
Johnson, W. W ... 270
Johnston, G. W. C ... 295
Johnston, John ... 123
Johnston, Stephen ... 486
Johnston, W. S ... 546
Jones, Aquila ... 507
Jones, George W ... 116
Jones, Henry M ... 278
Jones, John D ... 117
Jones, John P ... 416
Jones, M. H ... 109
Jones, S. B ... 157
Jones, Wells S ... 541
Jones, William ... 150
Jones, William F ... 526
Jones, William W ... 359
Judkins, Jesse P ... 556
Judkins, William ... 535
June, David ... 619
Junkins, M. W ... 487

Keifer, E. G ... 646
Keifer, J. Warren ... 27
Kelly, Moses ... 549
Kelly, William C ... 430
Kennedy, James C ... 138
Kennedy, W. B ... 648
Kent, Marvin ... 291
Kent, Zenas ... 652
Kenyon, Henry ... 606
Kenton, Simon ... 245
Kessler, William ... 608
Keys, John F ... 570
King, Edward ... 175
King, George W ... 208
King, John ... 17
King, Rufus ... 266
King, William H ... 191
Kinney, Joseph N ... 580
Kinney, P ... 347
Kinsey, Joseph ... 63
Kinsman, John ... 15
Kirby, Jacob ... 354
Kirby, Josiah ... 418
Kirby, Moses H ... 354
Kirby, Timothy ... 124
Kirk, Robert C ... 171
Kirtland, Jared P ... 571
Klemm, Otho ... 656
Klemm, Theo ... 318
Klippart, J. H ... 212
Knight, Edward H ... 65
Knowles, Samuel S ... 100
Knox, Samuel ... 88
Lakeman, Joseph F ... 160
Lane, P. P ... 101
Langdon, O. M ... 453
Larimore, Frank C ... 204
Lawrence, Daniel ... 132
Leavitt, Samuel K ... 406
Leeds, L. B ... 179
Leet, Daniel W ... 455
Lewis, Bushrod H ... 532
Lewis, Chris ... 85
Lewis, Edward C ... 548
L'Hommedieu, S. S ... 519
Ligowsky, A ... 163
Lilienthal, Max ... 440
Lingo, Caleb ... 146
Little, James ... 432
Locke, D. R ... 634
Locke, John ... 559
Logan, Thomas A ... 179
Long, Alexander ... 344
Long, David ... 311
Long, John M ... 510
Longworth, N ... 13
Loomis, B. J ... 439
Loomis, Finney R ... 390
Loomis, William B ... 72
Lorimore, Andrew J ... 475
Loth, Moritz ... 73
Lotze, A ... 567
Loudon, De Witt C ... 367
Loudon, James ... 252
Lowry, Thomas ... 633
Luce, Charles L ... 339
Luckey, A. W ... 589
Ludlow, Benjamin C ... 629
Ludlow, Israel ... 628
Ludlow, Israel, Jr ... 629
Ludlow, James C ... 488
Ludlow, John ... 200
Lungren, Samuel S ... 348
Luse, A. B ... 135
Lyon, John ... 577
Lytle, W. H ... 314

Mace, John S ... 19
Mack, Henry ... 186
Mackey, John ... 617
Macneale, Neil ... 16
Major, Francis W ... 250
Maley, Patrick F ... 623
Malone, Edward ... 522
Mansfield, Jared ... 534
Mansfield, Samuel ... 648
Markall, Benjamin ... 319
Marshall, James H ... 182
Marshall, John G ... 464
Martin, Benjamin F ... 206
Martin, William T ... 584
Marx, Guido ... 206
Massie, Nathaniel ... 266
Matthews, Joseph McD ... 217
Matthews, A. G ... 295
Matthews, Stanley ... 652
Mays, William A ... 215
M'Arthur, Duncan ... 481
McBride, James ... 495
McClure, James ... 125
McCook, Daniel ... 315
McCook, Robert L ... 340
McCrea, C. T ... 209
McCune, Robert ... 346
McDowell, Irvin ... 280
McDowell, Joseph J ... 259
McElroy, Z. C ... 221
McFarland, William H ... 109
McGill, Stewart ... 138
McGrew, Henry ... 206
McGrew, J. Milton ... 414
McKenny, John C ... 602
McKinney, John F ... 558
McKinney, Samuel S ... 507
McLaughlin, James W ... 205
McLean, Daniel ... 639
McLean, John ... 512
McMahon, J. A ... 149
McMillan, U. G ... 430
McPherson, J. B ... 286
McVey, A. H ... 383
Meal, Hiram ... 211
Means, Thomas W ... 493
Medary, Samuel ... 560
Meek, William M ... 357

Meekison, D. S. ... 310
Megrue, E. G. ... 351
Meigs, R. J. ... 448
Melish, Thomas J. ... 91
Mendenhall, George ... 109
Merchlin, L. P. ... 152
Merion, Nathaniel ... 489
Miles, R. E. J. ... 130
Miller, John ... 392
Miller, Samuel A ... 526
Miller, Thomas E. ... 183
Millikan, William ... 582
Millikin, Minor ... 340
Miner, J. L. ... 355
Mitchel, O. M. ... 312
Mitchell, George ... 607
Moerlein, Christian ... 77
Molony, James ... 638
Monfort, Henry A ... 166
Moers, Henry ... 586
Moore, Cornelius ... 83
Moore, David H. ... 404
Moore, Henry D. ... 166
Moore, William E. ... 447
Moore, William T. ... 155
Morey, A. B ... 402
Morgan, George W. ... 216
Morgan, James ... 188
Morrill, Henry A ... 67
Morris, Jonathan ... 640
Morris, Robert D. ... 446
Morris, Thomas ... 396
Morrow, Jeremiah ... 558
Morse, David A. ... 636
Moses, Halsey H. ... 599
Mosler, Gustave ... 263
Moulton, Charles W. ... 28
Moxley, Nath. K ... 444
Mullen, Thomas ... 223
Mullen, Thomas J. ... 208
Munger, William ... 605
Murch, Chauncey M. ... 93
Murphy, John ... 543
Murray, O. S. ... 231
Myers, James ... 375
Myers, John L. ... 104
Myers, P. V. N. ... 603
Myers, Samuel ... 630

Nash, Simeon ... 545
Nemerth, George V. ... 194
Naylor, John E. ... 173
Neal, Henry S. ... 365
Neff, Benjamin ... 261
Neif, Peter ... 107
Neil, W. A ... 651
Nelson, Rich ... 314
Nelson, T. L ... 323
Nesbitt, Benoni ... 510
Newberry, J. S ... 511
Newcomb, A. H. ... 449
Nichols, P. J. ... 376
Noble, David ... 321
Noble, Jackson M. ... 109
Noble, John ... 491
Norris, John A ... 329
Norris, R. D ... 612
Noyes, Ed. F ... 234

Oakes, Frank J ... 222
Obermiller, Mina I ... 619
O'Brien, Patrick ... 454
Ogleve:, John F. ... 181
Okey, John W ... 510
Ollis, C. N ... 634
O'Neil, William J. ... 467
Orton, Edward ... 430
Owens, Job E. ... 195
Owens, William ... 356

Palm, Jefferson ... 517
Papy, Ed. W. ... 455
Parrott, Edwin A ... 302
Parry, Augustus C. ... 411
Parsons, Samuel H ... 478
Parvin, S. H ... 19
Patterson, John E. ... 70
Pattison, John M ... 153
Payne, Henry B. ... 283
Pearce, Enoch ... 595
Pearson, Joseph ... 250
Peaslee, John B ... 398
Peck, E. D. ... 345
Peck, Hiram D ... 527
Peck, William L. ... 393
Peck, William V. ... 618
Pedretti, F. ... 366
Peudleton, George H ... 616
Penn, H. L. ... 626
Penn, Julius A ... 146
Perkins, Jacob ... 403
Perkins, James H. ... 577
Perkins, John ... 625
Perkins, Joseph ... 299
Perry, Nathan ... 399
Phillips, Thomas H. ... 172
Philson, John R. ... 199
Phister, Jacob O. ... 362
Pike, S. N. ... 634
Polley, P. R. ... 378
Pomerene, Julius C. ... 213
Pond, Arthur ... 615
Poorman, C. L. ... 134
Potter, Emery D ... 596
Potter, Ezra ... 417
Price, Reese E. ... 74
Prichard, George A. ... 96
Pruden, Andrew J. ... 20
Pugh, Achilles ... 22
Pugh, John M ... 188
Pulte, Joseph H ... 434
Purcell, John B. ... 7
Purdy, James ... 201
Pursel, Smith ... 52
Pursell, James ... 645
Putnam, John H. ... 542
Putnam, Rufus ... 410

Quinn, H. S. ... 634
Quinn, John J ... 15

Raff, George W. ... 621
Raffensberger, H. J. ... 649
Ralston, Joseph ... 278
Randall, D. A ... 148
Ranney, R. P ... 471
Rawson, Bass ... 620
Rawson, La Quinio ... 590
Read, Abner ... 561
Reakirt, C. C. ... 140
Reamy, Thad. A ... 255
Reed, William P ... 442
Reemelin, Charles G ... 562
Reid, A. M'C. ... 255
Reid, Samuel V ... 545
Reid, Whitelaw ... 239
Reinhard, Jacob ... 189
Reis, Julius ... 316
Rempel, F. F. ... 567
Resor, William ... 370
Rice, Harvey ... 395
Richards, R. E. ... 214
Richardson, W. P. ... 139
Richmond, John M ... 172
Ridgway, Joseph, Jr. ... 373
Ritter, A. C. ... 133
Robinstin, Isaac H ... 664
Robison, J. P. ... 11
Rodgers, J. H. ... 625
Rodgers, Robert ... 622
Rodgers, W. A ... 643
Rogers, Isaiah ... 182
Rogers, John G ... 198
Rogers, William G. ... 16
Rolmer, R. C ... 177
Rombach, Matthew ... 631
Root, W. H. ... 318
Rosecrans, S. H ... 542
Rosecrans, William S. ... 368
Rowekamp, F. H. ... 33
Rowland, Charles W. ... 11
Royce, D. H. ... 626
Ruffin, James L ... 64
Ruggles, Benjamin ... 220
Russ, Ross C. ... 366
Rust, Richard S. ... 44

Sargent, Edward ... 72
Saunderson, T. W. ... 505
Saur, J. C. ... 310
Searborough, William W. ... 593
Schaefer, Louis ... 544
Schenck, James F. ... 58
Schenck, William C ... 59
Schleich, Newton ... 450
Schwab, Matthias ... 65
Scott, William ... 498
Scott, William H. ... 265
Scribner, C. H. ... 232
Scudder, John M ... 18
Seasongood, Jacob ... 408
Seborn, Fred. A ... 155
Segur, Daniel ... 473
Sellew, William ... 90
Seltzer, Van S. ... 71
Seney, J. R. ... 352
Sessions, F. C. ... 322
Sexton, Joseph A ... 196
Shattuc, W. B ... 649
Shawhan, Rezin W. ... 576
Sheffield, William ... 306
Sheldon, B. E. ... 308
Shellabarger, Samuel ... 74
Shepherd, Henry A ... 94
Shepherd, William W ... 532
Sheridan, Phil. H. ... 271
Sherman, John ... 533
Sherman, W. T. ... 335
Sherwood, Isaac R. ... 448
Shields, Robert S ... 141
Shinn, Joseph W. ... 224
Shoemaker, R. M. ... 641
Shotwell, George H ... 282
Sibley, James W. ... 86
Siefert, Joseph ... 480
Sill, J. W. ... 311
Simpkinson, John ... 14
Simpson, Thomas R. ... 649
Slevin, P. S. ... 384
Slone, Felix G. ... 618
Smart, C. S. ... 187
Smead, George L ... 541
Smedley, Anderson ... 40
Smith, Benjamin ... 490
Smith, Charles ... 482
Smith, Charles J. W. ... 514
Smith, Henry A ... 21
Smith, Henry W. ... 557
Smith, James ... 154
Smith, James M ... 83
Smith, Joseph B. ... 497
Smith, Richard ... 428
Smith, R. F. ... 145
Smith, Samuel M ... 400
Smith, Walter H ... 561
Smith, William F ... 23
Smizer, Wesley ... 98
Snelbaker, David T. ... 316
Snelbaker, F. E. ... 316
Sohn, John W. ... 370
Southard, Milton I. ... 119
Spalding, Rufus P. ... 319
Spangler, David ... 212
Spangler, E. T ... 225
Spence, George ... 100
Sprout, Eben ... 177
Stallo, John B. ... 34
Stanbery, Henry ... 433
Stanton, E. M. ... 256
Stanton, W. ... 637
Starling, Lyne ... 638
St. Clair, Arthur ... 410
Stedman, William ... 265
Steedman, James B ... 352
Steel, Samuel ... 264
Steel, Samuel F ... 290
Stephan, A ... 635
Stevens, L. E. ... 141
Stevenson, R. W. ... 174
Stewart, G. H. ... 174
Stewart, Henry C ... 424
Stiebel, Henry G ... 522
Stifel, Adam ... 17
Stinson, Rodney M. ... 66
Stoms, William ... 29
Storer, Bellamy ... 451
Storrs, Charles B. ... 14
Stough, William ... 658
Straight, Seymour ... 80
Stratton, W. P. ... 84
Straub, W. F. ... 40
Straueh, Adolph ... 39
Stribley, George ... 97
Strobridge, Hines ... 51
Strong, Robert O. ... 48
Stroud, C. E. ... 582
Stumps, Joseph C. ... 575
Sullivan, John T. ... 409
Sullivant, Joseph ... 485
Sullivant, W. S. ... 605
Summer, William ... 18
Suthil, Milton ... 128
Sutton, W. W. ... 406
Swan, Joseph R ... 604
Swaney, Joseph A ... 317
Swayne, Wager ... 389
Swift, Isaac ... 525
Swine, John ... 478
Symmes, John C. ... 401

Taft, Alphonso ... 26
Taft, Charles P. ... 178
Taft, J. ... 162
Tage, William H. ... 408
Tallmadge, Darius ... 243
Tarbell, David ... 210
Tarchet, Moses ... 498
Tatum, Samuel C. ... 25
Taylor, Alexander D. ... 417
Taylor, David D ... 221
Taylor, Ezra B. ... 62
Taylor, James ... 91
Taylor, Joseph D. ... 287
Taylor, J. B. ... 221
Taylor, S. C. ... 661
Temple, John ... 567
Thacker, John A ... 126
Thayer, Proctor ... 64
Theis, Charles ... 531
Thomas, David W. ... 391
Thomas, Thomas E. ... 397
Thompson, James H. ... 554
Thompson, John L ... 85
Thompson, J. G. ... 358
Thompson, M. F ... 571
Thomson, Edward ... 483
Thorne, William F. ... 143
Thornhill, F. W. ... 163
Thurman, A. G. ... 342
Tiffin, Edward ... 452
Tinker, Henry H. ... 478
Tinsley, Thomas R. ... 514
Tinsley, William ... 531
Tod, David ... 263
Tod, George ... 583
Torbert, James L. ... 133
Torbert, James L., Jr. ... 146
Townshend, Norton S. ... 472
Trainer, J. H. S. ... 36
Trevitt, Henry ... 151
Trevitt, John ... 167
Trevitt, William ... 158
Trimble, Allen ... 590
Trimble, Joseph McD. ... 203
Trimble, William A ... 273
Trimble, William H. ... 593
True, B. C. ... 22
Tryon, H. G. ... 663
Tupper, Benjamin ... 179
Turney, Owen T. ... 578
Turrill, M. S. ... 102
Tuttle, George M. ... 146

Underwood, A. H. ... 612
Underwood, J. P. ... 532

Vallandigham, C. L. ... 267
Van, John ... 227
Vandeman, John I. ... 608
Vattier, J. L. ... 453
Von Bulhorst, C. G. ... 583
Voorhes, R. M. ... 517

Waddel, Thomas ... 411
Wade, Ben. F ... 415
Wade, Jeptha H. ... 588
Wade, M. S. ... 307
Wagenhals, P. M. ... 254
Waggoner, M. O. ... 480
Wahle, Gustave R. ... 259
Waite, M. R. ... 235
Walcutt, Charles C. ... 200
Walden, John M. ... 435
Wales, C. T. ... 636
Walke, Anthony ... 75
Walker, W. T. ... 424
Wallace, Henry H ... 205
Wallace, William P. ... 466

Wallridge, Horace S. ... 281
Ward, William W. ... 70
Wardle, Samuel ... 199
Warner, Sidney L. ... 292
Wasson, John H ... 486
Weaver, W. L. ... 302
Webb, John ... 624
Weber, Gustav C. E. ... 598
Weddell, Peter M. ... 563
Wedge, Francis ... 230
Wehrmann, L. F. ... 190
Weidman, John C. ... 210
Weitzel, Godfrey ... 386
Weitzel, Lewis ... 425
Welch, John ... 76
Wells, Jacob M. ... 391
Wells, J. D. ... 476
Welsh, Isaac ... 381
West, Joseph H ... 587
Wheeler, Benjamin D. ... 466
Wheeler, Lyman ... 502
Wheeler, S. C. ... 625
Whipple, Abraham ... 410
White, Alexander ... 175
White, Emerson E. ... 279
White, Joseph W. ... 187
White, Levi ... 340
Whiting, Auren W. ... 151
Whitney, Luther ... 305
Whittaker, James T. ... 340
Whittlesey, Charles ... 552
Whittlesey, Elisha ... 538
Wikoff, Allen T. ... 411
Wilford, James B. ... 654
Wilkison, David ... 624
Willey, George ... 378
Willey, John W ... 527
Williams, Elkanah ... 35
Williams, James ... 191
Williams, Peter T. ... 662
Williamson, David ... 135
Williamson, Paul H. ... 34
Willson, H. V. ... 364
Wilson, George W ... 548
Wilson, James K. ... 149
Wilson, James L. ... 657
Wilson, John G. ... 609
Wilson, M. F. ... 147
Wilson, Peter L. ... 195
Wilson, William ... 535
Winans, J. J ... 497
Winegarner, David C. ... 392
Winslow, Rich ... 388
Wise, Isaac M. ... 309
Wise, James S. ... 238
Wise, Robert W. ... 240
Witherspoon, Orlando ... 550
Witt, Stillman ... 441
Wittstein, G. C. F. ... 384
Wolf, Andrew ... 651
Wolf, Daniel ... 66
Wolfe, N. B. ... 45
Wolff, Charles H ... 35
Wood, Oliver ... 365
Wood, Reuben ... 304
Wood, Samuel B. ... 387
Woodbridge, T. ... 512
Woods, John ... 529
Woods, Joseph T. ... 268
Woodward, Charles ... 526
Woodward, W. H ... 172
Worthington, Henry ... 550
Worthington, James M ... 302
Worthington, John ... 302
Worthington, Thomas ... 579
Worthington, Vachel ... 461
Wright, Robert ... 170
Wright, Thomas ... 518

Yeatman, Thomas H ... 253
Yeoman, S. B. ... 647
Yeoman, S. N. ... 661
Young, Samuel M. ... 489
Young, William ... 615

THE END.

4023

3157 1